FOURTH YEAR OF
Waldie's Library.
BOOKS BY MAIL!!
Prospectus of two New Volumes For 1836.

THREE years have now elapsed since the proprietor of Waldie's Select Circulating Library laid before the public his original prospectus for a valuable library, the great features of which were cheapness, and the facility of a rapid transportation by mail. The most ample success has attended the enterprise, and the effects upon the reading community, it is believed, have been wholesome.

The *fourth* year will commence on the first Tuesday in January, 1836, at which period it will be necessary to determine the additional amount of copies to be printed, subscription being taken only from January of each year. The entire success of the Library is the best guarantee that can be given of its continuance. It was the first to supply *books by mail* at a mere per centage of their former cost; it has outlived more than thirty *puerile* attempts at imitation; and has now an extensive list of patrons who are of the most *solid* and valuable class of citizens in every part of the Union, as well as in foreign countries.

The object of Waldie's Library, its use and purpose, is enjoyment liberal and intellectual. To all who love a mental banquet, without being compelled to depend on places of public resort, this publication furnishes a most valuable desideratum, supplying polite literature of a character to enlarge and improve the mind. The time and attention of the editor himself, a reader from inclination as well as duty, are devoted to the procurement of works of an elevated standard of intellect which may be admitted into every family without hesitation by the most fastidious, and become a rallying point for all its members, promoting social belles lettres reading and conversation. The variety thus collected from the whole mass of published works, mostly new, embraces Biography, Novels, Voyages and Travels, Sketches, Tales, and Select History, personal memoirs of extraordinary individuals, and curious adventures, &c. An amount equal to fifty London duodecimo volumes is thus annually furnished in weekly numbers, at a cost only equal to one of the London works. The plan thus embraces the whole range of popular literature, and the work has now become so universally diffused in every part of the Union as to form no inconsiderable portion of the literature of the country, and with which an acquaintance has become really necessary for those who mix in society.

The Library as now conducted disseminates books to all parts of the country in from five to six weeks after their issue in London. Five dollars per annum expended in this way will supply good reading for a whole circle or family; *for a cent and a half a day*, postage included, a duodecimo book is sent every week, making in the course of the year more than three volumes of Rees' Cyclopedia. One volume of the Library, containing from fifteen to twenty entire works, can be be bound at an expense little exceeding that of binding either separately, and constitutes a concentrated collection forming a never failing resource of amusement and instruction, and which must always be worth the price that has been paid for it. The most ample testimony has been spontaneously afforded that this work has contributed to the pleasure of thousands, who but for the resource it afforded, must have been left with minds unoccupied, or thrown into unprofitable or uncongenial society. This immense supply of periodical reading has thus been welcomed every where as a means of improvement, and a substitute for the small talk or idle listlessness so apt to employ a large portion of the time of the many.

Waldie's Library is published every Tuesday, accompanied by a cover of four quarto pages, entitled, The Journal of Belles Lettres, containing reviews of new books, literary intelligence of all kinds, tales, list of new books, &c. Thus combining the advantages of a library, and the amusement of a magazine and newspaper; the whole for $5 00 per annum, or clubs of five individuals obtain five copies for $20 00, a reduction which pays the postage. *Payment always in advance.*

Waldie's Port Folio
And Companion to the Library.

This periodical contains half as much matter as the Library, at half its price; or *both* are furnished to clubs of *five* for $6,00. Its contents consist of a reprint of the best matter from the London Magazines and Reviews, more especially Chambers's Edinburg Journal. Its object is popular instruction and amusement, combined in such a manner as to enlist the feelings of every member of the social circle. It enjoys an extensive circulation; price to single subscribers not taking the Library, $2,50, postage paid.

₊ A very limited number of complete sets of the Library and Port Folio, at the original subscription price, may be had for a short period. The Library has been published three years and the Port Folio one; an individual may now form a club by himself and, by paying for the past three years and the volumes for 1836 of the Library, and the Port Folio for 1835 and 1836, the whole can be had for $20,00. For this an amount of matter may be procured which public approbation has stamped as truly valuable and unique of its kind. This privilege must, however be of brief continuance.

The Museum of Foreign Literature and Science, price $6,00 per annum, the Library and Port Folio, will be all supplied for $12,00.

Address, post paid,
ADAM WALDIE,
Seventh, 2 doors south of Chesnut st,
Philadelphia.
Nov. 10, 1835.

We are authorized to announce
John S. Crockett, Esq.
As a candidate for the next Sheriffalty of Somerset county.
Dec. 16, 1834.

A Valuable Farm
FOR SALE.

THE subscriber will sell on accommodating terms his FARM, generally known by the name of WAPPENS, situated immediately on Monokin river. This Farm contains 300 acres, about 180 of which is arable, susceptible of the highest state of improvement, has plentiful sources of manure, and is well adapted to the growth of potatoes, corn, wheat, oats, clover, &c. The improvements are a small two story frame house, kitchen, a large corn stack, and a house formerly occupied by an overseer, which might easily be converted into a barn. A further description of this property is deemed unnecessary, as persons desirous of purchasing will examine for them selves. Possession can be given the first of January or earlier if required. For further particulars inquire of Mr. A. H. Ballard during my absence.

LITTLETON LONG.
Nov 10

$150 REWARD.



RANAWAY from the subscriber, living in Worcester county, a negro man named HUGH. He is about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, complexion very dark, well proportioned in size; has very small feet; a scar on the back part of his head about the size of a dollar; a full set of white teeth; a pleasant countenance when spoken to, and is fond of drink. He had on when he left, a linen shirt and pantaloons. He took with him a blue cloth coat, but little worn, and it is probable has changed his clothing. If said negro is taken in this State, and secured in any jail so that I get him again, I will give a reward of fifty dollars; if out of the State the above reward of one hundred and fifty dollars will be given.

GEORGE TWILLEY
Worcester county, Sept. 22, 1835. } tf

NOTICE.
Capt. George Weems

INFORMS the friends and patrons of the Steamboat PATUXENT, that she will discontinue her rout to White-Haven, for the balance of the present season. Early in the spring she will resume it again, of which due notice will be given.

Capt. Weems avails himself of the present opportunity to return his grateful thanks for favors received, and hopes by his continued exertion to merit and receive a continuation of them.

White-Haven, Dec 8 1835

Coach, Gig, & Harness Making.

THE subscribers have taken the Shop formerly occupied by *Carey & Schleigh*, in the village of QUANTICO, where they intend carrying on the above business in all its various branches. They have just returned from Baltimore with a choice selection of Materials, and solicits a share of public patronage.

JOHN F. COLLIER,
JOHN DOUGHERTY.
July 14, 1835

CASH FOR NEGROES.

Including both sexes, from 12 to 25 years of age. Persons having likely servants to dispose of will find it to their interest to give us a call, as we will give higher prices in cash, than any other purchaser who is now in this market, or may come in. We can at all times be found at Mrs. Disharoon's Tavern, Princess Anne, Md.

OVERLEY & SANDERS.

All communications addressed to us, at his place, will be punctually attended to.
Sept. 23, 1834.

A CARD.
H. PAGE,
Attorney at Law,

WILL attend the Courts of Somerset and Worcester counties. His office in the former place will be in the house of Mr. Willing; in the latter in that of Mr. Givans.

Dec 1, 1835.

The Sentinel at Snow Hill will publish the above.

CLOCK & WATCH MAKING.

THE subscriber, thankful for past favors, respectfully informs the inhabitants of Somerset and the neighboring counties, that he is now prepared to execute all work of the above description. *Duplex, Horizontal, Levers, Alarm, Repeating* and *Plain WATCHES*, will be carefully repaired and warranted. He hopes, that by dint of exertion, the quality of his work, and moderate charges, to share a portion of the public patronage.

CHARLES L. CHUR.
Princess Anne, Nov. 10, 1835.

NOTICE.

THE TRUSTEES of the POOR for Somerset county will elect a PHYSICIAN to the POORS' HOUSE for the ensuing year, on FRIDAY the 1st of JANUARY, 1836. Applicants will hand in their written proposals to either of the Board on or before the above day.

SAMUEL W. JONES, CPK.
Dec 8 4

BLANKS
OF THE FOLLOWING KINDS
For Sale at the Office of the Village Herald

Fi Fa's before Sup's,	*Appeal Bonds,*
Do do after do	*Constables' Advertisements,*
Ca Sa's before do	*Bills of Sale,*
Do do after do	*Vendition's,*
Warrants,	*State Warrants,*
Narrations, &c.	

New Fall & Winter
GOODS.
EDWARD T. HALL & Co.,

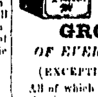
HAVING just returned from market with a choice assortment of the most fashionable

GOODS,

For the Winter Season, most respectfully invite their customers to call and examine their stock, consisting of

Superfine Black, Blue, Green, Olive and Brown CLOTHS.
Striped CASIMERE.
Black Ribbed Buckskin do.
Plain Black do.
SATTINETTS.
CIRCASSIANS.
BOMBAZINES.
BOMBAZETTS.
Black SILKS.
Worsted, Lambs-wool, Silk and Cotton HOSIERY.
Fur GLOVES, lined.
Buckskin do.
Lady's Kid do.
COMFORT CRAVATS.
FLANNELS, of all kinds.
French CHINTZES.
A general assortment of Twilled and Plain CALICOES.
Plain and Plaid JACKONETS.
BOBINETS.
GRECIANETS and EDGING.
Irish LINENS.
BURLAPS, OSNABERG and DIAPER.
8-4 and 10-4 Table do.
Figured TABLE CLOTHS.
Linen, Cambrick, and Common HANDKERCHIEFS.
Corded SHIRTS.
Silk, Valencia, Swandown, and other VESTINGS.
Cotton BED TICKING.
CHECKS and PLAIDS.
A large assortment of Black and White MUSLIN.

ALSO, a large assortment of *Hardware, Cutlery, Guns, Castings, Stationary, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Drugs, China, Glass, Queens, Stone and Tin Ware.*



ALSO, a superior assortment of

TEAS.
GROCERIES,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
(EXCEPTING ARDENT SPIRIT.)

All of which they will sell at the lowest cash prices, or on short credit to punctual dealers.

James Town, Dec 8 1835

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the subscriber are earnestly requested to come forward and settle their accounts on or before the 1st of FEBRUARY, as no further indulgence can be expected.

EDWARD T. HALL.
Dec. 8, 1835.

CLARK'S
Old Established
LUCKY OFFICE,
N. W. corner of Baltimore and Calvert sts.—(under the Museum.)
Where have been sold *Prizes! Prizes!! Prizes!!! in Dollars—Millions of Dollars*

BALTIMORE, 1835.

NOTICE.—Any person or persons, throughout the United States, who may desire to try their luck, either in the Maryland State Lotteries, or in authorised Lotteries of other States, some one of which are drawn daily—Tickets from one to ten dollars, Shares in proportion—are respectfully requested to forward their orders by mail, (post paid,) or otherwise, enclosing cash or prize tickets, which will be thankfully received and executed by return mail, with the same prompt attention as if on personal application, and the result given (when requested) immediately after the drawing—

Please address JOHN CLARK,
Old established Prize Vender, N. W. corner of Baltimore and Calvert Streets, under the Museum.
May 19, 1835.

Co-Partnership
NOTICE.

THE subscribers hereby inform their friends and the public that they have this day associated themselves in the MERCANTILE BUSINESS, under the firm of

PARSONS & RIDER,

At the store lately occupied by Josephus Humphreys & Co. near the Bridge, where they have, and intend keeping a general assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard and Queensware, Drugs, Paints, Oils, &c. &c.

All of which they will sell upon accommodating terms. Having likewise effected arrangements to deal in the

Lumber & Shingle Business,

They will be prepared at all times to execute orders for the aforesaid articles with fidelity and promptitude. The patronage and confidence of the public are respectfully solicited.

JEHU PARSONS,
JOHN W. RIDER.
Salisbury, Sept. 9—15 tf

THE GENTLEMAN'S
VADE MECUM;
OR THE
Sporting & Dramatic Companion,

A Weekly repository of Dramatic Literature, Sporting, the Turf, Fashions, Grazing, Agriculture, and various subjects of Interest and Amusement: Interspersed with a multitude of Engravings, including Portraits of celebrated Winning Horses, Philosophical and Natural Phenomena, Legerdemain, &c

This popular journal, although but a few months have passed since it was commenced, has already obtained an extensive and profitable subscription list, which is daily increasing, and affords ample encouragement to the publishers to persevere in their efforts to render it useful amusing, and instructive.

☞ On the commencement of the approaching year, the VADE MECUM will undergo several important improvements—instead of four pages, it will be increased to EIGHT of nearly the present size, and consequently will contain almost DOUBLE the quantity of reading matter which is now given—MAKING IT ONE OF THE LARGEST AND NEATEST QUARTOS EVER PUBLISHED IN THE UNITED STATES. It will be printed on new type and fine white paper, and the Embellishments will be considerably multiplied, and of a superior order. Persons desirous of procuring the work at the beginning of the new volume will please send their orders at once—as they may fail to be supplied, as but few copies will be published more than are actually subscribed for at the time.

☞ The subjects which are particularly embraced in this work will be more distinctly understood from the following brief analysis of them:—

THE DRAMA forms a material portion of the Gentleman's Vade Mecum—every week an entire Play or Farce is given. They are selected with a single eye to their merits alone; a preference, however, will be extended in all cases to native productions, when they can be obtained. Independent criticisms, carefully excluding all invidious comparisons, and recommended by their brevity, are occasionally inserted; as also, Biographical Sketches, Anecdotes, and Bon Mots of prominent Comedians of the present and past ages of which a rare and inexhaustable compilation is in store. The publisher, by the liberality of the managers of the two Philadelphia Theatres, and several other gentlemen connected with the stage, has obtained a very excellent and numerous selection of plays and Farces, for the Vade Mecum; many of them have never appeared in print.

THE TURF.—A faithful record is kept of all the Running and Trotting Matches in this country and England. Biographies and correct portraits of celebrated thorough bred Horses are published once a month. *Every* fact relative to the breeding, management, keeping and diseases of this invaluable animal is particularly attended to.

The Sporting intelligence, at home and abroad, occupies a considerable portion of our columns, and is collected from the most authentic sources. Among the portraits of celebrated Winning Horses which have been given are:

The American Trotting Horse, Edwin Forrest.

The Imported Racing Horse, Messenger

The American Trotting Mare, Lady Jackson

The Racing Mare, Ariel, and her foal, by Eclipse.

The true blooded popular Horse, Chateau Margaux.

The American Trotting Horse, Top Gallant.

The well known English Race Horse, Touchstone.

Mundig, the winner of the Derby Stakes in June, 1835.

The unrivalled American Trotter Andrew Jackson.

The celebrated English Horse, Glencoe

A complete Treatise on riding, with fourteen Illustrations, for the improvement of Ladies in that most healthy of all exercises.

Explanation of the Automaton Chess Player, illustrated by eleven engravings.

Four engravings designed to represent the scene which took place in Paris, in July last, on the attempted destruction of the Royal Family of France—with a view of the Infernal Machine, and a likeness of the Assassin, Gerard.

A correct Picture of a Race Course, occupying the width of seven columns.

SPORTING.—Besides other matters belonging to this head there will be published correct accounts of Shooting Matches, Pedestrian Feats, Gymnastic Exercises, Aquatic Excursions, Fishing, Gaming, &c. with anecdotes of noted Dogs.

MILITARY UNIFORMS.—The publisher has employed the assistance of an excellent artist to furnish a regular series of engravings of the different Beautiful Uniforms worn by the principal Volunteer Corps of Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Baltimore, and other cities, which will be published periodically, with a particular description of each by a competent hand. This subject forms a peculiar attraction to the general interest of the work.

GENTLEMEN'S FASHIONS.—A quarterly review is made out by a gentleman connected with a fashionable house in Philadelphia, explanitory of the various improvements and changes which costumes worn in the dress circles constantly undergo; by which it will be rendered an easy task for drapers and tailors, at a distance, to suit their customers with the most approved colors and modern style of apparel at the earliest possible period.

MISCELLANY.—Although the purpose of our sheet may appear to be confined to the several leading subjects which have been stated, we deem it proper to say, that there constantly is, in addition to those, a considerable space allowed for Miscellaneous matter, such as Tales, Poetry, Anecdotes, Legerdemain, an Epitome of News, Places of Amusement, Statistics, Agriculture, Domestic Economy, Valuable Receipts, &c. Also, a republication of the best and most popular of the old English and American sporting and National Songs, *Set to Music;* besides many other matters, regarding which an interest is supposed to exist.

☞ By the above explanation, it will be seen that the Gentleman's Vade Mecum is particularly designed as a companion for the patrons of the Turf; the Drama, Sporting, the Fashions, &c. It is worthy of notice, that its patrons in the course of one year, will be furnished with from forty-five to fifty popular Plays or Farces—the price of which, separately, at one of our bookstores, would be at least *Thirteen Dollars!* Here, then, is an absolute saving of ten dollars in the purchase of a well-stored Dramatic Library—(to be had for an unprecedented small sum!)—without taking into consideration the multiplied variety which is sent along with it, free of additional charge.

The Gentleman's Vade Mecum, or Sporting and Dramatic Companion, is published every Saturday, on fine extra imperial quarto paper, of a superior quality, each number forming eight pages of the largest class, at $3 per annum. Orders from abroad, postage paid, will be promptly attended to, and the paper carefully packed, to prevent its rubbing by mail. As the number of agents will be limited to principal cities, or such other places where a considerable subscription may be obtained, we request those who propose to patronize the work, to transmit by mail at once to the publisher. Small notes of solvent banks of the different States, taken at par. By enclosing a Five Dollar Note two copies of the paper will be forwarded to any direction ordered, for one year. Specimen numbers will be sent to any part of the Union, by addressing the publisher, postage paid.

THE MODERN
ACTING DRAMA,

HAS hitherto been issued in volumes of about 300 pages each—containing the Plays, Farces, &c. which appear in the Vade Mecum, neatly printed, and bound in elastic covers, for transportation—and published every six weeks. Eight volumes constitute a set, or one year's subscription, the terms for which is Three Dollars, payable in advance.

Subscribers to the Vade Mecum are entitled to a deduction of one-third, when subscribing to the Modern Acting Drama. An order for 4 sets will be thankfully received, and the work forwarded to any direction, by inclosing a ten dollar note,—postage paid. Gentlemen desirous of securing a set of this work, will please forward their names immediately—the edition which was a small one, is going off rapidly, and it cannot be re published at the same price.

This work will undergo a material improvement on the commencement of a new series in January, 1836. It is intended to be published Every Month, or as near the beginning as possible; each number to consist of 48 pages of fine letter press printing and 12 numbers to constitute a volume of 576 pages. Every Play or Farce which will be published is to be accompanied by a beautiful and Appropriate Engraving—making in the course of the year nearly Fifty Two Embellishments—to which will be added as a Frontispiece, a full Steel Engraving containing the likeness of Six distinguished Actors and Actresses. No alterations will be made from the present terms. Every person who desires to preserve an invaluable collection of the best Dramatic Authors, should forward his name forthwith, as the edition will be limited to the number which is absolutely subscribed for.

☞ The publisher pledges himself to make this work equal in interest and superiority of execution to his prospectus, or he will refund the price of subscription free of all charges. No subscription received unless the terms are complied with. No work of this kind has ever been attempted in the U. States, and none is more likely to prove popular and satisfactory.

☞ Any person collecting four subscribers to the Gentleman's Vade Mecum, or the Modern Acting Drama and remitting the amount of one year's subscription ($3) for each—shall be presented with the Novelist's Magazine, in two volumes, a work of considerable popularity, which is now selling at $4—it contains the productions of eight different authors, well known to the public as among the most interesting writers of the day.

₊ Persons wishing to subscribe to the above works, will address CHARLES ALEXANDER, Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place, Philadelphia, and they may rest assured that every attention will be paid to have them carefully transmitted by mail.

Dec 15

For Rent, for 1836.

THE HOUSE and LOT occupied by R. H. Coulbourne.

The KITCHEN on the lot occupied by Mrs. Revill, and one third of the ground.

The WARE HOUSE on the Steam Lot, and the GROUND opposite

The STABLE & CARRIAGE HOUSE and the ICE HOUSE occupied by Col Dashiell.

For terms apply to
JAMES BENSON.
Princess Anne, Dec. 15, 1835.

Cash in Hand!

THE subscriber is at all times prepared to give the HIGHEST CASH PRICES FOR NEGROES. He will purchase any number of male and female slaves between the ages of 12 and 25 years, and give more for them than any purchaser on this Shore. Please call at his store in Little Annamessex Somerset county.

WM ROACH, Jun.
Jan. 27, 1835.

NOTICE.

CASH and fair prices will at all times be given for NEGROES of both sexes, by applying to
ALEXANDER S. JONES
N. B.—All communications attended to immediately.
Jan. 21, 1834.

BLANK DEEDS,
FOR SALE
At the Office of the Village Herald.

THE VILLAGE HERALD.

BY S. T. CALLAHAN, PRINCESS-ANNE, SOMERSET COUNTY, MARYLAND.

Vol. IX—No. 41. TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 5, 1836. [New Series, Vol. 1—No. 32.]

VILLAGE HERALD.
TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Three Dollars a year, to be satisfied by $2 00 *if paid in advance;* or $2 50 if paid in six months.

☞ Subscriptions paid within 30 days after delivering the first number, (of the year subscribed for,) will be considered in advance.

No subscription will be taken for less than *one year.*

No paper will be discontinued (unless at the editor's discretion,) until all arrearages are paid off, and a failure to notify a discontinuance, previous to the expiration of the year subscribed for, will be invariably considered as a new engagement.

☞ *Advertisements* inserted on the usual terms.

☞ All communications addressed to the editor must come POST PAID.

POETRY.

The Louisiana Advertiser accompanies the annexed unpublished poem by Moore, with the following remarks:—"In an adjoining column will be found a poem of Tom Moore's, never before published, for which we are indebted to a gentleman of this city. It was presented to him by the late celebrated Mrs. Siddons, the aunt of Mrs. Arkwright, who is the only daughter of Stephen Kemble, and cousin to the present Mrs. Fanny Butler. The Irish bard, in alluding to this poem, observes—'In these stanzas, I have done little more than relate a fact in verse; and the lady whose singing gave rise to this curious instance of the power of memory in sleep, is Mrs. Robert Arkwright.'"

THE DAY DREAM.
AN UNPUBLISHED POEM—BY THOS MOORE.

They both were hush'd—the voice—the chords—
I heard but once the witching lay;
And few the tones, and few the words,
My spell bound memory brought away.

Traces remembered here and there,
Like echoes of some broken strain;
Links of a sweetness lost in air,
That nothing now could join again.

E'en these, too, ere the morning fled;
And though the charm still linger'd on,
That o'er each sense her song had shed,
The song itself was faded—gone!

Gone, like the thoughts that once were ours,
On summer days, ere youth hath set,
Thoughts bright, we know, as summer flowers;
But *what* they were, we now forget!

In vain with hints from other strains
I woo'd this truant air to come,—
As birds are taught on eastern plains,
To love their wild and kindred home.

In vain—the song that Sappho gave,
In dying, to the mournful sea,
Not muter slept beneath the wave,
Than this within my memory.

At length, one morning, as I lay
In that half waking mood, when dreams,
Unwillingly at last gave way
To the full truth of daylight's beams—

A face—the very face, methought,
From which had breathed, as from a shrine
Of song and soul, the notes I sought,—
Came with its music close to mine.

And sung the long lost measure o'er,
Each note and word, with every tone
And look, that lent it life before,—
All perfect—all again my own!

Like parted souls, when, mid the blest,
They meet again, each widow'd sound,
Through memory's realm had wing'd in quest
Of its sweet mate, till all were found.

Nor e'en in waking did the clue;
Thus strangely caught, escape again;
For never lark its matins knew
So well, as now I know this strain.

And oft, when memory's wondrous spell
Is talk'd of in our tranquil bower,
I sing this lady's song, and tell
The vision of that morning hour.

THE PORTRAIT.

'Tis she—a veil of grief is flung
Over her faded form;
Oh that a heart so true and young
Should feel the canker worm.
Time *was* when mirth and hope were lent
To light the joyous eye.
Which now alas! on earth is bent
In tearful agony.

The page of her sweet cheek is white.
(The livery of care,)
As if 'twas blanch'd for Death to write
His wan commandments there;
And yet, at times, the rose will blow
(As flowers bedeck the tomb,)
Upon that lilly cheek, as though
She blushed—*to die so soon.*

Oh, God! it is a piteous thing
To see the damask hue
On woman's cheek lie withering,
And blighted to the view;
And look but on that brow so fair—
That brow so coldly bright—
And ye might imagine that she were
Born in the pale moonlight.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Brooks' Letters.
From the Portland Advertiser.
THINGS IN SWITZERLAND.

BALSE, August, 1835

* * * * I rose in the morning at the earliest peep of day. The sun had not even touched the top of the Jura chain. I fancied I was the earliest man in motion among all the people. But the Catholic priest was before me. Already the light was burning in the cathedral. He was on his knees before the altar, and at every altar, too, a priest was kneeling! I have no professed religion. With all the world, I think I will have one some coming day, "when I shall have nothing else to do" but to grow old and become religious, and thus to save my soul in time to die." I am neither catholic or protestant—but there is a solemnity that ever inspired within, as I witness the worship of all professions, when it seems sincere—whether it be of the priest before the gorgeous altar, or of the wild fanatic, amid the groves and woods. As I roamed around the isles of this cathedral, thrown broadly open for all, high and low, rich and poor, gazing on the splendid paintings upon its walls and at the costly altars, before which the priests in their robes were kneeling, a train of thought led me away, and occupied me long, as I was walking in the woods and fields, and at the base of one of the loftiest peaks of the Jura.

As the great use of travel is to infuse thought, I must again impose my reflections upon you. The devotion of the priests, surprised me. This early rising with the earliest morning beam! True, there was no crowded congregation within the walls of the proud cathedral. Here and there, at the lonely altar and at the—before our Saviour's image here, and a crucifix there,—the old matron, trembling with age, and apparently shivering in ill-protecting garments, was kneeling; or else some humbler person, in much worse condition. Wealth was not there. Man was not there,—but woman was, and worshipping too, in the sincerity of her heart.—The priest was at his duties. The prayer was offered up. The service all was read—with what sincerity, it is only for Heaven to judge. The meanest poverty from the humblest cabin was admitted here, and welcomed too. As the priests passed in, they lifted their hats even to rags, if they clothed a human form. The suffering that found no covering from the storm at home, found it here. The vaulted arch was over the head of him who sat under the low thatched roof at home. The painter on every pannel, and the sculptor in every niche, had been at work to charm his eye, and make him love the God that dwelt in such a temple. Is it a wonder then, that with such devotion as this, such attention too, to even beggarly poverty, that the priest has such a power over his fellow man? What poor woman was not delighted to step from her hut to such a temple? What poor man's heart did not beat the quicker, as the minister of God welcomed him within its portals? The devotion of the catholic priest to his profession is unexampled among all professions. It is this devotion which gives him that terrible power, if he misuses it, over the hearts and souls of all around. It is a power too much for mortal man to have. And what a lesson does it teach the protestant! Why are his cathedrals closed? Negotiation and money alone obtain admittance into them. I have seen the poor man at Yorkminster, begging permission to enter and see the tombs! It costs more money to go over St. Paul's, in London, than a London laborer can ever spare from his earnings. You buy your way through Westminster Abbey, also. Here, too, on the continent, wherever there is a protestant cathedral, you must negotiate, or buy your way within its walls. But how different is the catholic, who stands ready to welcome you in, and who seems to be pleased that you are taking the trouble to visit him! What lessons too, do his doctrines and attentions teach the protestant preacher! Is he thus up with the early beams of morning, upon his knees before his God? Is his life thus ever made a sacrifice to the humblest of his congregation? Remember, the catholic not only invokes the eyes and ear, in the imposing art of paintings, sculpture, and music too, to make the moral think of Heaven, but he sacrifices his own comforts also. How great his acquisitions are too! I speak now of the French or continental priests,—far be it it from me to pay such compliments to what I have seen of the priesthood of Ireland, trained as it is amid so much of civil and religious oppressions. How wide his learning! How sharp his taste! How enable his criticisms! How much of the gentleman in all his ways! With all the devotion of the methodist, he unites all the power of the scholar, and thus he wields a double sceptre. See, then, protestants of America, much of the secret of catholic success in the western and south-western States. I fear the power of the catholic priest as much as you do, but he fairly wins that power. The field is as open for you as it is for him; but unless you enter it with his spirit, he will win the day. The methodist is his match for *devotion*,—I use the word in a moral sense,—in devotion to his flock, as well as his devotion to Heaven,—and see what progress he makes! It to this devotion, and to the doctrine he preaches, he united the power of catholic knowledge, America would be his in twenty years—even if it is not now. The more of religious professions there are with us, the greater the safety of government; for, as religion is necessary to the safety of a people, so it is a wise provision of Heaven that has given us various creeds, to stimulate each other, and not left one an unbounded sway over the consciences of the people, and the corruption which an unbounded sway, and unopposed, is always generating. You now have the reflections of a morning's walk in and about the cathedral of Solothurn, be they right or wrong.

From the Baltimore Patriot.
The Pork Business.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec 8, 1835.

About a year since, I gave you some account of the Pork Business in this city. The mode and manner of slaughtering and packing the hogs, \[illegible\] although thought marvellous by our Eastern and Northern friends, who had never visited the West, and consequently, knew nothing of the enterprise of our citizens, was nevertheless strictly true. The letter was copied into the *Whig* of this city, and the facts contained in it, vouched for, by the intelligent and highly respectable editor of that paper, who made a full investigation of the subject. It was thought, I am informed, by many of your readers, incredible, that a hog could be knocked down, bled, scalded, scraped, strung up, and the whole dressing completed in *little more than a minute*,—still it is *true* that the average time is less than a minute and a quarter.—*Fifty hogs are* "used up," as we say in the West, *in an hour, from running in the yard, they are within the hour suspended by their hind feet from the beams in the slaughter house, completely dressed!*—The largest and most extensive slaughter house in the city, is conducted by Mr. John W. Coleman, who is one of our most wealthy, enterprising, and respectable citizens.—Mr. Coleman has been engaged in the business some eight or ten years, or more, and is deservedly very popular with the hog drovers, as well as the packers. Previous to this year, nearly all the hogs have been slaughtered at Mr. Coleman's houses,—this season there is a competition,—two other slaughtering establishments are now in operation,—that of Messrs. Hulse & Clarkson, and Messrs. Smith & Powers, who are active and enterprising men. I stated in that letter, that at one of Mr. Coleman's slaughter houses, he had a man that usually opened, removed the offal, and completed the dressing of *three hogs in a minute*,—*this was strictly true*, and the same man, I understand, is doing the same thing this year, at the same slaughter house. Another statement in that letter, which by some was thought incorrect, was, that at one of these houses, *six hundred and fifty hogs* were slaughtered, and completely dressed *in one day*, and that Mr. Coleman had slaughtered, and dressed at his *four houses*, in a single day *twenty-six hundred*,—say *eleven hours work, by 160 men*,—strange as this may appear to any one that has not witnessed the "operation" of hog killing, (and I doubt not this whole story appears to such incredible)—it is nevertheless strictly true, *without the least exaggeration*,—it is also strictly correct, that at any of the large Pork Houses, they can receive the hogs from the slaughter house, (which is a different establishment altogether, and conducted by different interests) cut them up, assort the meat, pack, brine, cooper, and brand *two hundred and fifty, to three hundred barrels of Pork in one day*, and have it ready for shipment,—and at the same time, turn out *two hundred kegs of Lard.*

More hogs were slaughtered and packed last year in the city, than during any one season before—say 152,000. In the winter preceding the number was 123,000.

Since last year, some very large and splendid houses have been erected by our Pork merchants, with every convenience for cutting up and packing Pork, rendering Lard, and smoking hams, sides, and shoulders. The largest and most extensive house, has been erected by Messrs. Pugh, Jones & Co. It is situated directly on the Canal, near the corner of Sycamore and Court streets, four stories high, *one hundred and fifty-nine feet* by *ninety-two*, and built of brick,—this is the largest Pork house in the city, and unquestionably in the United States—it is erected on large massive stone walls, and supported by large double oak columns—on the Canal side there are three piazzas, one 100 by 20, and the other two, 62 by 20. There are two smoke houses, one at each end, 40 by 30 feet each, in which *three hundred thousand pounds of meat, can be smoked in each, at one time,* with a room at each end, 20 feet square, and containing four large kettles in each for rendering lard, with a cellar under the whole paved with brick. The building is handsomely finished, and rendered in every respect convenient for the business.

Near this house of P. J. & Co., on the corner of Sycamore and Court streets, is the large and magnificent house, erected the last summer by the Messrs. Miller & Lee, two of our most correct and enterprising Pork merchants in the city, and who have a high reputation abroad for the uniform excellence of their Pork. It is 150 *feet by* 50, of brick, four stories, with a large smoke house, where at one time they can smoke *twenty-five thousand hams*, with a lard room, cellar, with brick floor under the whole, well finished, and in every respect arranged, similar to that of P. J. & Co.

The next Pork House in size, that has been erected within the last year, is one *hundred and sixty-one feet*, by *thirty-eight*—three stories high, with a fine smoke house and lard room attached.

Although our Pork Merchants have every convenience for cutting and packing hogs, still very little will be done by them this year on account of the scarcity, and consequently the high price of hogs. At this time last year, *sixty thousand hogs* had already been slaughtered—now, not \[illegible\] at last year at $3 per hundred pounds for those weighing, on an average, 200 lbs. This year they are compelled to pay for similar hogs $5 to 5 50—which will make a difference in the cost to the packer, of a barrel of Mess Pork, over last year, of about *five dollars*—so that Mess Pork will be turned out at a cost of about *fifteen dollars* per barrel. Hogs have never but once before been sold at such high prices in this market. In the winter of 1833, '34, $3 75 was paid on an average for 100 weight hogs.

In the winters of 1826, '7, '8, '9, the general price was $1 50 to 2. In the year 1830, I think, there was a small advance, which increased every year, until 1833, '4, when the then almost unprecedented high price of $3.75 was paid. Last year, the country was full of hogs, and corn being very scarce and high, the Farmers sold their whole stock; consequently, there was more Pork packed in this city, and the surrounding country, than during any previous year. In consequence also of all the hogs being "used up" the few that are driven in this year are light, so that very little clear pork will be packed.

Last year, in this city alone, (as I have before remarked) 152,000 hogs were slaughtered and packed, and largely increased quantities at Hamilton, Rossville, Franklin, Middleton, Dayton, Lawrenceburg, Madison, &c. This year, I am informed, that 60 or 70,000 will be the extent that will be packed in the city, and but very few will be packed at any of the above named towns. In Illinois, some few more will be packed this winter than last. But throughout the whole Western country, it is said, that the amount of pork packed will not exceed *one-half of the exportations of last year.* If this should be the case (and I have no doubt of the fact) there will, the coming season, be a scarcity throughout the whole country; and prices, consequently, must be high. I am informed by our Pork Merchants, that they have advices from New Orleans, Mobile, and many of the Western markets, that the stock of Pork, Bacon and Lard on hand is limited and commanding good prices.

There can be no question but that Pork, as well as Lard and Bacon, will be high for the next year. *The quantity in market will be less than the demand for consumption.* We can be satisfied of this assertion by the *fact*, that there was a wholesome demand for the immense quantity that was thrown into market last year. It is true, some purchases were made on speculation, but the speculation was founded on a knowledge of the scarcity and demand in other markets. And as a proof of the correctness of their information on the subject they all made money. Some of them, large sums.

Our pork-packers—every one of them—made money last year. It is thought the *profits* returned to Cincinnati, from the sales of their pork, was rising a *half million of dollars.* This year they will of course make less, as they have much less to sell.

Our Pork Merchants are now our first merchants in the city. A merchant hardly considers that he is doing a large business unless he is more or less in the "pork line." They are all monied men.—A pork business ever so small, cannot be conducted without money. They have, in fact, the control in a great measure, of the money market. Most of them are Bank Directors, and some of them (say three out six) Presidents of Banks. Their credit is number one, and the Banks seek their business, desire their accounts, and if they want money, let them have it without limit.

I believe all that pack pork also cure and smoke bacon—and most of the bacon exported from this market is of a very excellent quality—I doubt whether it can be excelled by any other. Some of the pork men take great pains with their bacon, curing it expressly for custom sales and for families. That cured by Miller & Lee, Wm. M. Walker, and Wm. Irwin, (by their politeness) I have tried, and a better article I have never met with. Miller & Lee's *Sugar Hams* were exhibited at the Hamilton County Agricultural Society, last fall and they were awarded the certificate for their superiority.

The largest quantity of hogs packed last year was by Pugh & Jones, say *twenty-four thousand.* Some of these however, were packed at Franklin where they are also packing this season.

The spare-ribs and feet were formerly given away and often thrown away—this year there is a demand for them, and are sold at 75 cts. per barrel, for feet, and two cents each for spare-ribs.

Two or three Virginians and a number of Yankees are here this fall for the purpose of packing pork, but the scarcity and high prices of hogs have deterred them from taking hold.

Our "Porkers" being able to hold on to their pork, none will be sold except at a profit. No sales have been made, and they inform me that Mess Pork cannot now be purchased for less than about $17—Clear Pork will probably be worth $20, and Lard at about 9 cents.

Little or no Pork, Bacon or Lard was up last year, remains for sale in this city, and I am informed the quantity on hand in Louisville is small. O.

NOTE.—In 1822, hogs were sold at $6 per 100 lbs., since then until this year they have never averaged $5.

Education.—The only true channel of physical comfort will be found in cultivating intellectual moral powers. Besides attaining the self denying, upright, benevolently co-operating and industrious habits, which live in the very atmosphere of an improved morality, an enlightened intellect looks before and after, observes relations, calculates consequences, and, according to the nature of things avoids evil, and secures good. But this is not all; it is the humblest office of an elevated moral and intellectual character to improve the physical condition (that is to say the personal condition); when it has established bodily comfort, and what is a new contemplation for the thinking few, reasonable leisure from reasonable toil, it is in itself a positive good, a source of direct enjoyment, far above the richest material possessions. This scarcely requires illustration to the enlightened and the moral. They have only to reflect how small a portion of their enjoyment is physical or sensual, when compared with that which consists in the refined delights of knowledge, of taste, of feeling, and of sentiment, reaped from books and social converse, from the acts of benevolence, and from the acknowledgments of religious thankfulness and adoration.

Simpson on Education.

The Wife.—It is not unfrequent that a wife mourns over the alienated affections of her husband, when she has made no effort herself to strengthen and increase his attachment. She thinks because he once loved her he ought always to love her, and she neglects those attentions which first engaged his heart. Many a wife is thus the cause of her own neglect and sorrow. That woman deserves not a husband's love who will not greet him, who does not greet him, with smiles as he returns from the labors of the day; who will not try to chain him to his home by the sweet enchantment of a cheerful heart. There is not one in a thousand so unfeeling as to withstand such an influence and break away from such a home.

Extract. I am acquainted with a great many very good wives, notable, and so managing, that they make a man every thing but *happy*—and I know a great many others who sing, and paint, and play, and cut paper, and are so accomplished that they have no time to be agreeable, and no time to be useful. Pictures, and fiddles, and every thing but agreeableness and goodness, can be had for money, but as there is no market where pleasant manners, and engaging conversation, and Christian virtues are to be bought, methinks it is a pity the ladies do not oftener try to provide them at home.

Hannah Moore.

The greatest and most enviable privilege which the rich enjoy over the poor is that which they enjoy the least—the privilege of making them happy.

THE HERALD.

Princess-Anne, Md.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 5, 1836.

We regret that the late arrival of the Mail—which was due here on Wednesday, but which, in consequence of the new arrangement, did not arrive until Saturday—has prevented us from giving the usual quantum of Congressional news, this week. We have, however, made room for a few of the most important measures which have engaged the attention of Congress since the date of our last publication

We learn from the National Intelligencer of Wednesday, that R. B. Taney of Maryland was, on Monday 28th ult., nominated to be Chief Justice of the United States, and P. P. Barbour, of Virginia, to be Associate Judge of the Supreme Court.

The same paper adds, that Powhatan Ellis, of Miss. was some days ago, nominated to be Charge d'Affaires of the U. States, at Mexico. Neither of these nominations has yet been acted upon by the Senate.

Luke Tierman, Esq. of Baltimore, has been elected by the Governor and Council a member of their body, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of the Hon. G. C. Washington, now a Representative in Congress.

The State Rights members of the Georgia Legislature, have nominated the Hon. Hugh L. White for President, and P. P. Barbour, of Va., for Vice President

The committee appointed to investigate the losses by the recent great fire in New York, are of opinion that the total amount of damage will be from fifteen to [illegible]

Our State Legislature convened at Annapolis, on Monday, 28th ult. In the Senate the following gentlemen appeared and took their seats, viz: Messrs. Clarke, Hughlett, Montgomery, Osborne, Sappington and Wilson.

On Tuesday, Mr. Chapman was elected President, J. H. Nicholson, Clerk, and J. H. Watkins, Assistant Clerk, of the Senate.

In the House of Delegates on Monday, a quorum being present, the members qualified in the presence of each other, and took their seats.

On Tuesday, Benjamin L. Gantt, Esq., of Prince George's county, was elected Speaker, G. G. Brewer, was appointed Chief Clerk, Eli Duval, Assistant Clerk, and Benjamin Soeger, J. C. Talbot, S. W Lucas, J. D. Reid and Peter S. Owens, were appointed Committee Clerks for the present session

CONGRESS.

In the Senate on Monday, 28th ult., Mr. Wright presented a petition, signed by 145 citizens of New York, in relation to the late fire in that city, and praying relief, and specifying various ways in which it might be extended by Congress. After a few remarks by Mr. Webster, the petition was referred to the Committee on Finance,

Mr. Calhoun gave notice that he should on Tuesday, introduce a bill to regulate the deposites of the public money of the U. States; a bill to change the constitution of the U. States, and a bill in relation to the Mail, and for other purposes.

On the same day, a communication was received from the President of the U. S. accompanied by other papers, in relation to a bequest to the United States, by Jas. Smithson, an English Nobleman, for the purpose of founding at Washington, an institution "for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men," to be called the Smithsonian Institution. The Will of Mr. Smithson, with the accompanying letters shall be inserted in our next.

In the Senate on Tuesday, Mr. Clay, in pursuance of notice previously given, asked and obtained leave, to introduce a bill to appropriate, for a limited time, the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, of the United States, and for granting land to certain States. Mr. C made a few remarks in support of his bill, after which it was twice read, referred to the Committee on Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.

Late from Europe.

IMPORTANT FROM FRANCE.

The London packet ship Westminster, at New York on the 24th ult., sailed from Portsmouth on the 12th November. Her latest London advices are to the evening of the 11th.

On the 9th positive intelligence was published in London from Paris, of the demand made by Mr. Barton on the French Ministers. The intelligence, it will be perceived, comports with the information we have, on previous occasions, laid before the public. Mr. Barton will no doubt arrive here in the packet of the 16th, and we state it as equally certain that on his arrival M. Pageot will quit our shores.

Admiral de Rigny, one of the members of the last cabinet of Louis Phillippe, and his most devoted adherent, died in Paris early in November. The Duke of Orleans is in Algiers, and it appears will take a prominent part in the military expedition against the Arabs.

From the London Times of Nov. 9

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

PARIS, Saturday Afternoon.

In consequence of fresh instructions received from Washington, Mr. Barton, the Charge d'Affaires of the United States, at 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon transmitted to the Duke de Broglie a formal application for his passports. The motive assigned for this measure in his official note is simply the non-execution of the treaty negotiated in Paris in the year 1831, and afterwards duly ratified, for the payment of the 25,000,000 francs, by the French to the American Government, as an indemnity for the spoliations committed on American commerce under the Berlin and Milan decrees. In spite of the serious shape which this question has now assumed, the French authorities seem still to treat it with their accustomed levity.—They will not believe, or at least affect to discredit, the possibility of a rupture between two friendly Powers so long and so intimately allied as are France and the United States, arising out of a paltry question of money. No direct application has yet been made either in Paris or Washington for the explanation or apology required by the amendment of Gen. Valaze on the law of last session, and it is very certain that no individual connected with the American Government has ever entertained the remotest idea of volunteering the concession required. It is remarkable that the present Government at Washington have, in this recall of Mr. Barton, departed from the course which had been established in 1812, on the occasion of the rupture with England. At that period the recurrence to actual hostilities was preceded, as it probably will be now, by the enactment and execution of a non-intercourse act, but during the whole course of its endeavors, up to the moment of actual warfare, the Charge d'Affaires of the two countries remained at their posts in London and Washington respectively for the purpose, as it would appear, of leaving the door open for conciliation or compromise.

On the present occasion it is not doubted that M. Pageot, the Secretary of the French Legation at Washington, who was left there by M. Serrurier with the rank of Charge d'Affaires, will be instructed by the Government to follow Mr. Barton's example, if he has not already been sent out of the country by the President's orders. A non-intercourse act on the part of America, followed by reprisals on the part of France, is considered still more inevitable.

The French Government flatter themselves that the people of the United States will suffer nearly as much as France under this system of *quasi*-hostility, and that moreover, they will be much less patient under their want of French wines and French silks, and of a market for their cotton and tobacco, than the people of France will be under corresponding disadvantages.

PARIS, Nov. 7.

Mr. Barton, who has hitherto performed the functions of Charge d'Affaires, at Paris, decidedly leaves this city on Monday. It is said to be in consequence of the refusal of M. de Broglio to give a satisfactory answer to three proposals which he was commissioned to make to him on the part of his Government.—*Messager.*

The Constitutionel does not consider the step taken by Mr. Barton as indicative of an approaching rupture. It observes that the Consul for the U. States is to remain at Paris to keep up, as heretofore, the commercial relations with France. It seems, in fact, that little or no uneasiness prevails in any part of France about a risk of a war with the United States, and this probably is because there exists a strong impression that no means will be left untried to avoid a rupture, and that some mode of adjustment will be devised which may prove equally satisfactory to both sides.

The fact of Mr. Barton, the U. S. Charge d'Affaires at Paris, having demanded his passports of the French Government is mentioned in all the papers save the ministerial organs.

The *Temps* states that Mr. Barton made his application, in a peremptory style, on Friday, alleging the non-execution of treaties on the part of France. The passports were delivered on Saturday, and the Charge d'Affaires was to quit Paris on Monday.—The Temps nevertheless expresses its confidence that matters will end in an amicable adjustment.

THE MONEY MARKET.

Money is scarce, both in New York and Philadelphia. In the former city, one per cent. per month is paid on the best paper. In Philadelphia, the condition of moneyed affairs is thus described in Bicknell's Reporter:—

We stated a fortnight since, that at that time a severe pressure prevailed in the money market—that the paper of some of our best mercantile houses was offered at from one and a half to two per cent. a month. We regret to be compelled to state that the appearance of the President's Message has afforded no relief, but has tended rather to depress stocks to a still greater extent, and to induce capitalists who have money to invest, to retain it in their possession until something decisive is heard from France.—Our banks are unable to discount any new paper —while those who some months since obtained loans from these institutions, unable to pay, are compelled to ask renewals. In short, the greatest distress prevails in our money market, and unless some relief is speedily afforded, we may anticipate some failures among our men of business, although we rejoice to be enabled to say that nothing of the kind has occurred as yet.

The following description of the "big ship" Pennsylvania, is taken from a late number of the Philadelphia Gazette:

THE SHIP PENNSYLVANIA.

The line of battle ship Pennsylvania, now on the stocks at our Navy Yard, under the shelter of a building that cost $45,000, is one of the most stupendous fabrics that was ever destined to float on the ocean. Her length on deck is 225 feet, which is 27 feet more than half way from Fifth to Sixth street, in Chestnut, and her breadth 58 feet, which is eight feet wider than Chestnut street, opposite the theatre, including the footways. She is large enough to carry two thousand men, which is a larger number than the whole American army who fought and gained the battle of Chippewa, and greater than the population of a considerable sized county town. She is of the burthen of 3000 tons, and could, if loaded with flour, carry the moderate cargo of thirty thousand barrels, enough to supply bread for fifteen thousand people for a whole year. She is to carry 140 guns, thirty-two pounders, so that every time she discharges a full broadside, she will [illegible] of precisely *a ton of bullets* to help to make iron pebbles for the bottom of the ocean, unless she happens to hit the enemy. She will draw 28 feet of water, and thus find it difficult to navigate in shoal rivers. One of her anchors, which is to be seen in the [illegible], which [illegible] to be the largest one in the world, weighs 11,669 pounds, which is something more than five tons, and will require some merry piping at the capstan to get it apeak. Her water tanks are of iron, mostly in the shape of large chests, capable of holding from 100 to 200 gallons, but having a portion of them of other shapes adapted to fit around the sides of the ship, so as to leave no space, as happens with casks. The number is probably 150, as far as we could judge from looking at them, as we did a day or two since, under the guidance of some of the polite and attentive officers stationed at the yard.

A friend has just informed us that the largest anchor in the British Dock Yard, at Portsmouth, in 1833, weighed something less than 10,000 pounds, at which time there were on the stocks three ships nearly as large as the Pennsylvania.

War.—What a picture of horror does the following paragraph present! What blood spilt! what money expended to enable man to butcher his fellow man! Surely any price but liberty and honor, should be paid by nations for peace.

Since the year 1000 there have been twenty-four different wars between England and France, twelve between England and Scotland, eight between England and Spain, and seven with other countries—in all fifty-one wars! There have been six wars within 156 years, viz:

1st war, ending 1697, cost £21,500,000, 100,000 slain, 80,000 died of famine.

2d war, began 1704, cost £44,000,000. Slain not ascertained.

3d war, began 1739, cost £48,000,000. Slain not ascertained.

4th war, began 1756, cost £111,000,000. Slain 250,000.

5th, American war, began 1775, cost £139,000,000. Slain 200,000.

6th, last war, began 1793, cost £750,000. Slain 2,000,000 amongst all the belligerents.

At the conclusion of the war, which ended in 1697, the national debt was £21,500,000. At the conclusion of the last war, in 1815, the national debt amounted to no less than £1,050,000,000. *English paper.*

The Legislature of South Carolina have under consideration, and it is expected will adopt, some very severe enactments against the free people of color in that State. One clause prohibits colored mechanics to undertake work on their own account, except under the supervision of a free white mechanic of the same trade. Another prohibits free persons of color from holding slaves under pain of fine and imprisonment. Another is directed against free persons of color learning to read and write. The Charleston Courier states that these bills meet with much opposition in that vicinity.

TEXAS.

Additional confirmation of the capture of Tampico by Gen. Mehia has been received in town—which is now placed beyond a doubt. The port collector at Tampico in writing on this subject to the naval officer at Metamoras, adds that as soon as Mehia had landed and taken possession of the city, hundreds of Mexicans volunteered to augment his little army that departed from this port—not only with the intent of securing the States of Tamaulipas in its opposition to centralism, but of marching directly against Santa Anna himself.

When General Mehia left New Orleans for Tampico, he had resolved on becoming master of that city, which had virtually been promised him by the governor and inhabitants, and then to impose an embargo on the whole seaboard line of the State of Tamaulipas. This has effectually been done: or no ship has left Metamoras or Tampico since his landing, and none are permitted to depart except for Texas or New Orleans; and none to anchor except from those places.—This system of blockade secures the operations of Mehia; and most effectually prevent the Mexican Government sending any succors to Cos against the Texians.

The friends of Texas and of republican government in Mexico may perceive therefore that the present struggles of Santa Anna for supremacy and military control is certain; and the days of those struggles nearly numbered. The Texians have now their enemy concentrated or cooped up in San Antonio without any hopes of succor, without provision, without external communication: so capitulation or victory must shortly follow—and this may be brought by the next advices from Texas.

Equally fortunate must the results be for Mexican republicanism: for Alvarez commanding in the south is favored by the States of Orizaba, Guanahuato, Halisco and others; and Mehia in the north will be aided by the States of Zacatecas, Michoacan, &c.—and a simultaneous movement will now be made on the city of Mexico itself. So much for the dictatorial assumption of Santa Anna, the conqueror of Tamaulipas and father of his country!" *New Orleans Bee.*

We received the following letter yesterday morning from Florida, and give it without undertaking to endorse its accuracy, as we know nothing of the writer.

PICOLATA, East Florida, Dec. 31.

Sir—It may be interesting for you to know that the Seminole Indians positively refuse to leave the country, and that war, trouble and bloodshed will certainly be the result. The head chief says he does not want to fight General Jackson, but he has fought him once, and if necessary he can and will fight him again—he has buried the hatchet—but he knows where to find it, and he will dig it up and use it again.

An express has this moment left here on his return to Fort King, which place he left on Saturday night, with despatches for General Lynch at St Augustine. He brings the news that on Friday last, Rowel, one of the chiefs, killed Charley Wattle, also a chief, who had agreed to go and leave peaceably. All the public troops in this part of the county are summoned to march forthwith to Fort King. *N. Y. Courier.*

The following account of the great fire in London, in 1666, is copied from Rees' *Cyclopedia.*

"THE GREAT FIRE IN LONDON

"The most important event that ever happened in this metropolis, whether it be considered in reference to its immediate effect, or to its remote consequences, was the *great fire* which broke out on the morning of September the second, sixteen hundred and sixty-six, and being impelled by strong winds, raged with irresistible fury nearly four days and nights; nor was it entirely mastered until the fifth morning. The destructive extent of the conflagration, was perhaps never exceeded in any part of the world, by any fire originating in accident. Within the walls, it consumed almost five-sixths of the whole city; and without the walls, it cleared a space nearly as extensive as the one-sixth part left unburnt within. Scarcely a single building, that came within the range of the flames was left standing. Public buildings, churches and dwelling houses were alike involved in one common fate; and making a proper allowance for irregularities, it may fairly be stated, that the fire extended its ravages over a space of ground equal to an oblong square, measuring upwards of a mile in length, and half a mile in breadth. In the summary account of this devastation, given in one of the inscriptions on the monument, and which was drawn up from the reports of the surveyors appointed after the fire, it is stated, that "the ruins of the city were 436 acres, viz:—three hundred and seventy-three acres within the walls and sixty-three in the liberties of the city, that of the twenty-six wards it utterly destroyed fifteen, and left eight others shattered and half burnt; and that it consumed four hundred streets, thirteen thousand two hundred dwelling houses, eighty-nine churches, besides chapels, four of the city gates, Guild-hall, many public structures, hospitals, schools, libraries, and a vast number of stately edifices." The immense property destroyed in this dreadful conflagration, could never be calculated with any tolerable degree of exactness, but according to the best estimations that have been made, the total value must have amounted to the immense sum of *ten millions of pounds sterling.*

SUMMARY.

The Richmond Whig of Dec. 19, says: "*Pork* is $8.50 in this market, and extremely scarce. *Beef* is also high. The scarcity of Pork is unexampled. Much the larger portion of the population will be unable to get it to cure, even at the enormous price it bears."

In consequence of the severity of the cold weather, Wood has been exceedingly scarce in Philadelphia. Oak Wood is selling in that city at $10 per cord.

Flax in Ireland.—Seven years ago, the value of flax grown in the north of Ireland, was little more than £50,000 annual value. In 1834, it amounted to £700,000 sterling. The present year, the quantity is expected to be doubled. Improved mills, for spinning by machinery, are rapidly increasing.

Silk.—Where, fifty years ago, eight bales of cotton were produced, one million two hundred thousand are now produced. It is predicted, that in a few years as great an amount of silk will be raised. Why not?

Champaigne Wine.—It is said, a good article has been made at Trenton, N. J., which was passed off on some of our first tasters for genuine imported.

A gentleman writes from Sweedsborough, New Jersey, as follows:—"Several of my neighbors saw the light, at this place, of the fire at New York, on last Wednesday night. The distance is 120 miles."

Newspapers.—In Spain there are 12; in Portugal 17; in Switzerland 37; in Belgium 64; in Denmark 80; in Austria 82; in Russia and Poland 84; in Holland 150, in Great Britain 274; in Prussia 238; in the other Germanic States 305; in Australia 9; in Africa 12; in Asia 27; and in America 1,138. The total number of newspapers published in Europe is 2,148.

Editors Rising.—There are at present, three editors in the United States Senate, viz:—Mr. Niles, formerly editor of the Hartford Times; Mr. Hill, formerly editor of the New Hampshire Patriot; and Mr. Norvell, formerly editor of the Franklin Gazette. Mr. Everett, recently elected Governor of Massachusetts, was for many years an editor.

Worth Trying.—In an English miscellany we find the following:—"The danger of being suffocated by smoke, to which persons are exposed who enter premises on fire, may be effectually obviated by tying a wet silk handkerchief single over the face. A gentleman who lately tried the experiment, was enabled to remain in a room which was on fire, in the most dense smoke, and work a small engine until he succeeded in extinguishing the flame."

The bills of lading for vessels embarking for Texas, are written "*Hollow-ware and Provisions*"—which means muskets and ammunition. The custom house officers are compelled to adopt this measure in order to prevent a rupture with Mexico. It takes the Yankees.

Effects of Smoking.—Upwards of 800 females are engaged in the manufacturing of Segars in New York. Some of them earn $12 per week.

Boring for Water in the Deserts of Africa.—It appears from an article copied from a London paper, that the viceroy of Egypt has employed engineers in boring for water in different parts of the desert between Cairo and Suez, and that they have already succeeded in discovering water in several places.

The King of Prussia has pardoned 1380 out of 1400 inhabitants of the Duchy of Posen, condemned to lose their property for assisting the Poles against the Russians. The fines imposed on the remainder have been reduced.

Cotton seed is used for food in the southern part of Europe; so it is stated on good authority.

Austria is said to contain 20,000,000 Catholics.

The New York American makes the following excellent suggestion in regard to a branch of naval service:

"There is a branch of service for the navy which, hitherto, has been entirely neglected, and which yet might be advantageously resorted to—it is that of permanent cruisers along our coast; *a home station.* At present the harbor of Boston or of New York, or the Delaware or Chesapeake bays, might be insulted with impunity, by any single armed vessel—our revenue laws might be forcibly violated—or, our flag dishonored within sight of our chief cities; and yet, not a single ship of war is permanently afloat in these waters. There should always, in our judgment, be a ship or two in each of those harbors and roadsteads, or cruising along the coast, looking every few days into some port. By such a disposition of part of our naval force, discipline would be improved—the forms, boatings, and soundings of the coast would become familiar with our officers, and respect would be insured to our land and flag."

Arkansas.

Letter from the Rev. Henry Woods, to the editor of the Cincinnati Journal.

Arkansas Territory is a part of that vast country ceded to the United States, by France, in 1803. From the time of the purchase till lately, the tide of emigration hardly reached thus far. In 1800 the population of the Territory was only 1,062. Arkansas was erected into a Territorial government in 1819. At this time it is receiving a share of those who retire beyond the Mississippi.

Rivers.—The Territory is admirably intersected with navigable rivers. The Mississippi on the east, and the great Red river on the south. Between these, and running generally from northwest to southeast, are the St. Francis, White, Arkansas, and Washita rivers, all fine streams for steamboat navigation.

Face of the Country.—It is various. No country affords more diversified scenery. The country in the east, for 100 miles, is flat, with marshes and swamps; in the middle, broken and hilly; and in the west, hilly and mountainous. There are some prairies, some thickly timbered land, some heavy timbered. The country is generally a timbered country. Some parts are sandy, some rocky, and some flinty.

Soil.—Should a man travel here and expect to find all good land, he would be sadly disappointed. The best lands are generally contiguous to the rivers and creeks; and these are exceedingly fertile, not surpassed by any soil in the United States. Arkansas soil that is rich has just sand enough to make it lively and elastic. Our best lands are covered with walnut, hackberry, mulberry, oak, ash, grape vines, &c.

Water.—The hilly and mountainous parts are well supplied with good springs —limestone and freestone. Also good streams for mills. In the flat country, good water is easily obtained by digging.

Productions.—Cotton and corn are the principal. The Arkansas cottons commanded the best price, last season, in the Liverpool market. It is a country of unequalled advantages for raising horses, mules, cattle, and hogs.

Climate.—It is mild; and from its difference in latitude, say from 33° 40' to 36° 30' N., and the difference in local situation, we would guess, and correctly too, that there is much difference in the health of different places; the high and northern parts healthy, and the flat and southern subject to agues and bilious fevers. The climate has been considered unhealthy to new settlers—but it is not more so than other new countries.

Minerals.—There are quantities of iron, lead, coal, salt, and, it is asserted by some, silver. There are many salt and sulphur springs. On the Arkansas river, beyond the limits of the Territory proper, is a section of country called the salt prairie, which, according to good authority, is covered for many miles, from four to six inches deep, with pure white salt. In the Hotspring county are the famous hot springs, much resorted to by persons of chronic and paralytic diseases. The temperature, in dry, hot weather is at boiling point.

State of Society.—The general character of the people is that of brave, hardy, enterprising—frequently without the polish of literature, yet kind and hospitable. The people are now rapidly improving in morals and intellect. They are as ready to encourage schools, the preaching of the Gospel, and the benevolent enterprizes of the age, as any people in new countries. The consequence of living here a long time without the opportunity of educating their children, and destitute of the means of grace, are, among this population, just what they always will be under similar circumstances. Ministers of all denominations are "few and far between." We have no need here to build on others' foundations.

I am living in Jackson county, on White river. This county has a larger quantity of good land than any one in the Territory. White river is always navigable for steamboats to this place, 350 miles from the mouth. Well water is good—some fine springs. Washington county, and some others, that have the reputation of better health, are more populous.

We want settlers, and we have no doubt but vast numbers of families in the States, particularly the poor, and those in moderate circumstances, would better their situation by coming here, where they can get plenty of fertile and fresh land, at government price, $1.25 per acre. They can have good range, and all the advantages of new countries. Emigrants, however, ought not to suffer themselves to expect all sunshine and no winter. We have cloudy days and cold weather even in Arkansas! If they have heard of the *honey pond*, where fritters grow on the trees, they need not be surprised if they don't find it. Cabins can't be built, wells dug, farms opened, rails made, and meeting houses and school houses erected without work.

It may be asked, "If Arkansas be so fine a country, why has it not settled faster?" There are perhaps three reasons—a fear of the Indians, a fear of sickness, a fear of bad roads. The Indians are now all peaceably situated beyond the Territory proper, and are blessed with the labors of a number of good pious missionaries, who are teaching them to read the Bible, and showing the tall sons of the forest the way that leads to Heaven.—Sickness is no more to be dreaded here than it was in Illinois or Missouri. The roads have indeed been bad. For a long time no one could venture through the Mississippi swamps unless he was a Daniel Boone. But appropriations have been made by Congress for several roads. This summer, roads from Memphis to Little Rock, and to Litchfield, and Batesville, and other points, will be completed. An appropriation of upwards of $100,000 has been made to construct a road through the Mississippi swamp.

Again—we want settlers—we want physicians, lawyers, ministers, mechanics, and farmers. We want such, however, and *only such*, as will make us good neighbors. If any who think of coming to live with us are gamblers, drunkards, Sabbath-breakers, profane swearers, or the like, we do hope when they leave their *old* country, they will leave their *old* habits.

Teeth.—Man is the only animal subject to the toothache. To what circumstance he owes this unenviable distinction is not so clear. The variety of the food in a luxurious state of society, and the use of hot drinks, as, tea and coffee, no doubt have their share in producing decay of the teeth. Savages have generally good teeth, and among some twelve or fourteen skulls dug up in Gloucestershire, Eng., which must have been buried several hundred years, not a single tooth was decayed. *Phil. Herald.*

FOR THE VILLAGE HERALD.

Statistical Report of the Weather,

FOR NOVEMBER, 1835.

1	7 P M	49--50	1 P M	51--5
2			2	52--5
3		50	1	61
4		60	1	61
5		61	1	71
6		65	1	64
7		66	1	73
8		64	1½	61
9		66	1	63
10		54	1	60--1
11		61	2	61--7
12		48	1	[illegible]
13		45	1	48--7
14		52	1	48
15		51	1	62
16		64--4	1	72
17		50--60	1	52--3
18		64	1	56--7
19		60	1½	64
20		63	4½	74
21		66	1	71--2
22		51--2	1	49
23		52	1	51
24		45	1	46
25		38--9	1	44
26		54	1	39
27		36	1	[illegible]
28		39--40	1	40
29		24	1	32--3
30		24--9	1	41

S. S.

PRICES CURRENT	Balt. Jan 1.
Wheat	1 40 a 1 50
Corn	71 a 73
Rye	90 a 95
Oats	40 a 41

[COMMUNICATED.]

Departed this transitory life, on Wednesday the 30th of December, Mr. Jones Hopsey, aged 58 years, 9 months and 2 days. As a husband, he was affectionately good—as a father, truly kind and indulgent—as a neighbor, obliging—as a friend, sincere and unwavering; but his own intrinsic merit is his best eulogy. In his death his family have sustained an irreparable loss.

Steam Saw and Grist MILLS

At Princess-Anne, Md.

THE subscriber respectfully gives notice that he is now prepared for GRINDING CORN at his Mills at Princess-Anne. The sawing of timber will be continued as heretofore stated. Those who may favor him with their custom are assured that every attention in his power will be paid to give them satisfaction.

John S. Fisher.

Jan. 5, 1836.

Constable's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued by Elijah C. Johnson, a Justice of the Peace for Somerset county, and to me directed, at the suit of Joseph Leonard and George Maddux, Administrators of Ebenezer Leonard, use of William H. Wailes, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Elihu Hasting—I have levied and taken in execution all the right and title, both at law and equity, of the said Elihu Hasting, in and to a part of a tract of land lying and being in Somerset county, called Addition to Collin's Adventure, containing 40 acres, more or less, which said lands is adjoining the lands of Hezekiah Hasting: and I hereby give notice that I shall, [on] SATURDAY the 30th day of JANUARY, inst., at the hour of 2 o'clock, P. M., at the office door of Elijah C. Johnson, in the town of Salisbury, proceed to sell, to the best bidder, for cash, to satisfy the above mentioned writ and costs

ISAAC LEONARD, Const.

Jan. 5, 1836.

Six cents Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, about two months ago, an indented apprentice boy about sixteen years of age, by the name of JAMES NARON WHEELER. Clothing not recollected. Any person who will apprehend said apprentice boy and deliver him to me, shall receive the above reward, but no extra charges paid.

HENRY VITRA.

Jan 5 1836.

Fresh Seasonable GOODS.

DONE & HYLAND,

HAVE received by the latest arrivals from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and offer for sale on the most liberal terms, a very extensive assortment of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

Hardware, Cutlery, Castings, Guns, Crockery China, Stone and Earthen Ware:

STATIONARY,

Shoes, Hats, Caps, and Ladies Beaver Bonnets.

ALSO

400 lbs. Best Virginia Cotton Yarn,

2000 " Prime Brown Sugars,

300 " Refined do.

1200 " Bes. Rio & St. Domingo Coffee,

500 " Cheese,

20 bbls. Fine, Super Fine and White Wheat Family Flour,

250 galls. Prime W. I. Molasses,

Fresh Buckwheat FLOUR,

No. 1 FIRKIN BUTTER, very superior,

And with a few exceptions, every article usually called for in country trade.

They take the liberty of returning their unfeigned thanks for the large share of public patronage which has been bestowed on them, and respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

Jan 5

To the Public.

THE subscriber requests all persons indebted to him, to come forward and close their accounts by cash or note.—His books are ready for settlement, and he hopes that instead of having personally to call on each person that each person will call on him or his authorized agent, Rufus M. Parsons, in 30 days, and pay the cash or give their notes, otherwise he will be forced to place the same in the hands of a law agent for collection, as no longer indulgence will be given.

H. K. LONG.

P. S. Creditors grant me the privilege of a [illegible] to press what I collect.

H. K. L.

AGAIN!

The public's obedient servant, H. K. Long, presents the compliments of the season, to his friends and customers and returns his thanks for past favors, he solicits a continuation and increase of them, as he has connected with him Mr. RUFUS M. PARSONS, who joins him in the above compliments and solicitation.

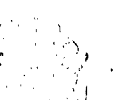
Jan 5 36

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of four writs of Fieri Facias, issued by George M Willing, a Justice of the Peace for Somerset county, and to me directed all at the suits of Dorsey & Dashiell, two against Edward H. Adams and two against Levin Beauchamp, Edward H Adams & Samuel Long, I have seized and taken in execution all Edward H Adams' right to 200 acres of land in the following tracts or parts of tracts, to wit: Three Brothers, Dear [illegible], Goldsmith's Lots, Somerset Store, What You Will and Salisbury, also the said Adams' right to a negro boy Jones, one yoke of oxen and one wain cart and 150 bushels of corn, more or less; and I do hereby proceed to sell the same at public sale at the Court House door in Princess Anne, on TUESDAY the 26th of *January*, inst., at the hour of 2 o'clock, P. M., to the highest and best bidder for cash to satisfy the above mentioned writs.

S. G. HOLBROOK, Shff.

Jan 5 1836



Coach, Gig, & Harness Making,

In all its various branches.

THE subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and the public in general, that they have just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, a large and carefully selected STOCK OF MATERIALS, surpassing any former purchases, in quality as well as quantity, consisting of well seasoned *TIMBER, IRON,* various kinds of *LEATHER, PLATINGS, LACE, TRIMMINGS, &c. &c.* Having first rate workmen in their employ, they now feel confident that they can finish work in as neat and workmanlike a manner as it can be done in any other establishment in Maryland, and they hope that by good work, close attention to business, and moderate charges, to merit a continuance of public patronage.

They also take pleasure in informing the public, that they have commenced the

Saddle & Bridle Business,

And intend keeping on hand a variety of *SADDLES, BRIDLES, HALTERS, GIRTHS, TRUNKS, TRAVELLING BAGS, &c. &c.* Mr. Bruding being himself a practical Saddler, they flatter themselves that they will be able to please such of their friends as will give them their custom.

The public's ob't serv'ts.

Brodwater & Bruding.

N. B.—All persons having open accounts at our Shop, are earnestly requested to close the same, by cash or note, before the first day of February next—we having made it a rule, from which we will not deviate, to close our books every year. We shall, therefore, place all accounts not closed by that time into officers' hands for collection.

Two or three APPRENTICES wanted at the above named establishment.

Jan. 5, 1836.

LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office at Princess-Anne, January 1st, 1836.

Gillis Anderson, Ester Anderson, John Bolin, Bradwater & Briding, Benj Bailey, Mary D W Ballard, Joseph Brinkley, Henry Coulbourn, Robt R W Dashiell, Capt George Davey, Margt Evans, Wm Evans jr, Billy Fountain, Daniel Ford, Matilda Goslee, 2, Thomas Holbrook, Robert Hall, C. W. Harding, Agustus Hurlbert, Col Henry, Maria *Heard*, Margt Hudson, George Harris, Doct T W Handy, Margarette Jones, Alexander Kibble, John D Kelly, Littleton Long, John Langford, Thomas Longsdail, Rev F H Laird, Mary Miles, Robert Maddux, Morris & Roler, Martha D Owens, George Price, Wm G Pills, Polly *Rigg*, Teagle Townsend, Clemtion Stanford, Sarah Ann L Sasser, James D Smith, Whelmina E Waller, Henry Ward, Wm Ward, Elenor Windsor, Ward & Beauchamp.

WM. W. JOHNSTON, P. M.

Jan 5 36

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

Samuel W. Jones

HAS the pleasure to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has just returned from Baltimore with a large assortment of

Seasonable Goods,

Consisting of Superfine Black, Blue, Brown, Olive, Mixed, Mulberry, Drab and Wine colored CLOTHS—Plain, Double Milled, Black CASSIMERE—Fancy CASSIMERES—English MERINOES—CIRCASSIANS—SATINETTS—FLANNELS; Bleached and Unbleached Shirting MUSLINS. Book, Jaconet, Cambric and Swiss ditto. Gentlemen's Patent Merino SHIRTS [illegible] ditto ditto DRAWERS—BOBINETS—GRECIANETS—Irish GAUZE, &c.

Also a large assortment of

GROCERIES,

Consisting of 4th proof Cogniac Brandy, Rye Whisky, Holland Gin, Jamaica Spirit, Madeira and Sicily Madeira Wines, Lisbon, Malaga and Sherry ditto Flour, Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, G. Alum and Liverpool Salt, Lemons, Prunes, English Walnuts, Almonds, Filberts, Raisins, Figs, Citron, Cheese, Water and Butter Crackers

Also a large assortment of

Hardware, Castings, Stationary, Drugs and Medicines, China, Glass, Queen's Stone and Tin Ware, Water Proof Boots, sewed; Men's and Boy's Brogan's, Men's Ball Pumps, Furred Gum Elastic Shoes, Ladies' Gaiter Boots, Morocco, Prunella and French Kid Shoes—which he will dispose of on accommodating terms for cash, or on time to punctual customers.

Dec. 22, 1835

Constable's Sale.

BY virtue of three writs of Fieri Facias, issued by Thomas J Evans, a Justice of the Peace for Somerset county, and to me directed, one at the suit of John James & Co. against James Phillips, one at the suit of Edmund Weatherly, use of Handy & Phillips, against James Phillips, and one at the suit of Joshua Hratton, against James Phillips, I have seized and taken in execution, the following property, to wit: part of a tract of land called Friend's Discovery, containing 533 acres, Kellom's Lot, containing 51 acres, and Collin's Mistake, containing 171 acres; all situated on Nanticoke river in Somerset county, and I hereby give notice that on WEDNESDAY the 13th of JANUARY, 1836, at 11 o'clock, A. M., on the premises, I shall proceed to sell all the said Phillip's right in and to the above named lands, for cash to satisfy the above mentioned writs and cost.

THOS. W. FLETCHER, Const.

Dec 22 1835

A CARD.

A. W. PEARCE,

SURGEON DENTIST,

RESPECTFULLY tenders his thanks to the citizens of Somerset and Worcester for the very liberal patronage he has already received at their hands.

Mr. P. has returned to the shore, and will positively be in Princess Anne the last of January, where he will spend three or four months, and where he will continue to perform every operation pertaining to his profession.

He will insert natural, artificial incorruptible mulation human teeth, from one to an entire set, and on the most liberal terms.

Dec 29

Notice!!!

IN consequence of the depredations committed upon the farm at Nanticoke, called BELGRADE, since the death of the late John Jones, of Benj., I give this public notice to all whom it may concern, that I shall prosecute, *with the utmost rigor of the LAW!!!* every trespasser upon the said premises subsequent to this date.

ISAAC D. JONES.

Dec 29 1835

We are authorized to announce

John A. Rowland Esq.

As a candidate for the next Sheriffalty of Somerset county.

June 17, 1834.

We are authorized to announce

John S. Crockett, Esq.,

As a candidate for the next Sheriffalty of Somerset county.

Dec. 16, 1834.

PRINTING.

THE PRINTING OF

BOOKS PAMPHLETS,

Blanks, Cards, Labels,

HANDBILLS, &c.

Is thankfully received and neatly done At the Herald Office.

State of Maryland, sc:

SOMERSET COUNTY ORPHANS COURT,

Dec. 22, 1835.

ON application of *Thomas Walter, adm'r. c. t. a. of Peggy Porter, late of Somerset County, dec'd., it is ordered by the Court that the said Adm'r. give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the estate of the said deceased, and that the same be published once a week for three weeks, in a paper printed in Princess Anne.*

True copy. Test.

JAMES POLK, Reg. W. S. C.

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Somerset County hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said County, in Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of Peggy Porter, late of said county deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the 6th day of Sept. 1836, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 22d day of December, A. D. 1835.

THOMAS WALTER, Adm'r. of Peggy Porter, dec'd.

Dec 29

SOMERSET HOTEL.

THE subscriber has taken the well known public house in Princess Anne lately occupied by Col. George Dashiell, called the "Somerset Hotel." His Table will at all times be supplied with all the delicacies which the market and the season will afford. His Bar contains a choice assortment of liquors, and his Stables are well supplied with provender, and he has engaged a first rate Hostler.

His friends and the public generally are invited to give him a call and he feels confident that he will be able to give satisfaction, as his entire *personal* attention will be devoted to the service of his customers.

Boarders can be accommodated by the day, week, month, or year, upon reasonable terms. The public's ob't serv't.

Wm. H. Curtis.

Jan. 6, 1835.

To the Public.

THE subscriber earnestly requests those of his customers who have unsettled accounts on his tavern books, to call and settle them either by cash or note, as he is desirous of closing his books annually. Moreover his demands for money are urgent. The amount in most cases is small, and he is aware that persons are apt to neglect the payments of small accounts because they are small, but he hopes in his case they will act on a different principle, and pay them because they are, while small, more easily paid. "Short settlements make long friends," and as he does not wish to lose the friendship of any body, he sincerely hopes this request will not be slighted. His capital is small and expenses very heavy, and unless paid punctually cannot carry on his business to any advantage.

WILLIAM H. CURTIS.

Dec. 22, 1835.

P. S.—During the last Court a Great Coat, of a dark brown color, was left at the Somerset Hotel, and another of the same color taken in its place, through mistake.—The one taken away is new, or nearly so, and belongs to Mr A. W. Anderson, and it is believed has his name written in the lining of the sleeve. Whoever has made the mistake will confer a very particular favor by returning it to the subscriber as soon as possible, and taking his own, which is still in his possession. W. H. C.

Constable's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued by John Dougherty, a Justice of the Peace for Somerset County, and to me directed, at the suit of Thomas & John Robertson, against Rachel Barkley, I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit: one house and lot in Muddy Hole, where she now lives, and I shall proceed to sell, on the premises, all the right and title of the said Rachel Barkley to the house and lot aforesaid, on WEDNESDAY the 13th day of JANUARY 1835, at 2 o'clock, P. M. to the highest and best bidder for cash to satisfy the above mentioned writ and cost.

THOMAS WALTER, Const.

Dec 21 1835

Constable's Sale.

BY virtue of two writs of Fieri Facias issued by James Denson a Justice of the Peace for Somerset county, and to me directed, one at the suit of Thos & Jno. Robertson, and one at the suit of John Robertson, of Wm., against Henry Walston, I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit: part of two tracts of land in Muddy Hole, where he now lives, containing 20 acres, more or less; and I shall proceed to sell, on the premises, all the right and title of the said Walston to the tracts of land aforesaid on WEDNESDAY the 13th day of JANUARY, 1836, at 10 o'clock, A. M. to the highest and best bidder for cash to satisfy the above mentioned writs and cost

THOMAS WALTER, Const.

Dec 21 1835

Take Notice.

THE subscriber intends to apply by petition in writing, to the Honorable, the Judges of Somerset County Court, at the Court to be held at Princess Anne, on the third Monday in May next, for a commission to mark and bound all that tract or parcel of land of which the subscriber is seized, lying and being in Somerset county, and State of Maryland, in Wetipquin Neck, on the North side of Wetipquin creek and East side of Nanticoke river, known by the name of HOGS QUARTER, when and where all persons in any-wise concerned or interested are hereby desired to take notice.

WM. R. POND[illegible]

Dec 22 1835 3t

To Bridge Contractors.

SEALED Proposals will be received by the President and Directors of the Seaford Bridge Company, at their office in Seaford, Del., until the 14th day of January next, for constructing a Bridge over the river Nanticoke at Seaford, of the subsequent form and dimensions, viz:—The breadth of the river is 220 feet at low water mark, the average depth 8 feet at low, and 12 at high water mark; the abutments shall be logs, filled up with dirt. That on the north side not to exceed 50 feet front, and that on the south, not to exceed 30 feet, diverging with a lum of 45 feet. The Piers shall be 15 feet asunder, with 3 posts to a tier, each to square 12 inches, each pier to be well secured by braces 5 by 8 inches, fastened by inch screw bolts with taps. The caps to square 12 inches, each 25 feet long, 10 sleepers to a tier, 4 by 10 inches. The floor on the body of the bridge shall be 20 feet wide, "the width of the bridge as defined by law," 2½ inches thick. The width of the draw to be 15 feet, and the length 40 feet, to slide on a rail way and work with a crank and other appropriate machinery and castings after the pattern of the Wilmington Bridge. The floor of the Draw to be 2 inches thick, which with the sleepers shall be heart pine, 4 wings, 2 of 40 and 2 of 20 ft each, are to be attached to the Draw, the longer wings to have each 5 posts in front and 2 in the rear; the smaller ones 3 in front and 2 in the rear, which with the capping shall be of equal dimensions with the piers and capping of the Bridge, and to be sheathed with 2 inch oak plank to low water mark, as well the wings as the inside of the Draw. The railing to be 5 inches square, resting on posts 4½ feet high, 15 feet distant with intermediate stauncheons, to be planked with 3 slats or planks 3 inches wide, 1 thick, the ends to be mortised and the centre nailed. The floor of the Bridge to be 4 feet and the leaf of the Draw 5½ feet above high water mark, with a suitable Toll Gate on the north side. All the timber and plank unless otherwise designated, shall be of white oak of the most durable quality and cut in all the ensuing February, substantially secured by iron fastenings, all done in a workmanlike manner, subject to the final decision of umpires mutually chosen in case of a difference respecting either the work or materials. The work to be concluded on or before the 4th of July, 1836.

All communications to be post paid.

JNO. GIBBONS, President.

Directors office, Seaford, Dec. 19, 1835. dec 29

State of Maryland, sc.

SOMERSET COUNTY ORPHANS COURT.

Dec. 8, 1835.

[SEAL.] ON application of Cadmus Dashiell and John S. Crockett, Administrators of Matthias Dashiell, late of Somerset county, deceased, it is ordered by the Court that the said Administrators give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the estate of the said deceased, and that the same be published once a week for three weeks in a paper printed in Princess Anne.

True Copy. Test.
JAMES POLK, Reg W S C.

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscribers of Somerset county have obtained from the Orphans Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of Matthias Dashiell, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers on or before the 9th day of June 1836; they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate—Given under our hands this 8th day of December, A D 1835.

CADMUS DASHIELL, and
JOHN S. CROCKETT, Adm'rs, of Matthias Dashiell, dec'd.

Dec 15 1835

State of Maryland, sc:

SOMERSET COUNTY ORPHANS COURT,

Dec. 22, 1835.

[SEAL.] ON application of Anthony B Bennett, Adm'r. of Washington Bennett, late of Somerset County, deceased, it is ordered by the Court that the said Administrator give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the estate of the said deceased, and that the same be published once a week for three weeks, in a paper printed in Princess-Anne.

True copy. Test.
JAMES POLK, Reg. W. S. C.

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Somerset County hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said County, in Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of Washington Bennett, late of said County, dec'd. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the 6th day of Sept, 1836; they may otherwise, by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. —Given under my hand this 22d day of December, A. D. 1835.

ANTHONY B BENNETT, Adm'r., of Washington Bennett

Dec. 24, 1835.

Lands for Rent.

THE subscriber will rent out for the ensuing year, a large part of the FARM on which he resides, on accommodating terms. Among the lands offered is one of the best CORN TENDS on the farm. Persons wishing to rent will please make application as soon as possible to

R. J. H. KING,

Dec 26 1835

A Valuable Farm FOR SALE.

THE subscriber will sell on accommodating terms his FARM, generally known by the name of WAPPENS, situated immediately on Monokin river. This Farm contains 300 acres, about 150 of which is arable, susceptible of the highest state of improvement, has plentiful sources of manure, and is well adapted to the growth of potatoes, corn, wheat, oats, clover, &c. The improvements are a small two story frame house, kitchen, a large corn stack, and a house formerly occupied by an overseer, which might easily be converted into a barn. A further description of this property is deemed unnecessary, as persons desirous of purchasing will examine for themselves. Possession can be given the first of January or earlier if required. For further particulars inquire of Mr. A. H. Ballard during my absence

LITTLETON LONG.

Nov 10

A CARD.

H. PAGE, Attorney at Law,

WILL attend the Courts of Somerset and Worcester counties. His office in the former place will be in the house of Mr. Willing; in the latter in that of Mr. Givans.

Dec 1, 1835.

The Sentinel at Snow Hill will publish the above.

CLOCK & WATCH MAKING.

THE subscriber, thankful for past favors, respectfully informs the inhabitants of Somerset and the neighboring counties, that he is now prepared to execute all work of the above description. *Duplex, Horizontal, Levers, Alarm, Repeating* and *Plain WATCHES,* will be carefully repaired and warranted. He hopes, that by dint of exertion, the quality of his work, and moderate charges, to share a portion of the public patronage.

CHARLES L. CŒUR.

Princess-Anne, Nov. 10, 1835.

NOTICE.

THE TRUSTEES of the POOR for Somerset county will elect a PHYSICIAN to the POORS' HOUSE for the ensuing year, on FRIDAY the 1st of JANUARY, 1836. Applicants will hand in their written proposals to either of the Board on or before the above day.

SAMUEL W. JONES, Clk.

Dec 9 4

Constable's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued by Elijah C. Johnson, a Justice of the Peace for Somerset county, and to me directed, at the suit of Joshua Bratten, against the goods and chattels of Esther Jane Ballard, I have seized and taken in execution all the right and title of the said Esther Jane Ballard, both at law and equity to one negro man named Hezekiah, which said negro I shall proceed to sell at public sale, on MONDAY the 11th day of JANUARY next, for ready cash, in the town of Salisbury, at the office of Elijah C. Johnson, to satisfy the above mentioned writ and costs. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M.

ISAAC LEONARD, Cost.

Dec 22 1835

Notice.

The subscriber intends to apply to the next General Assembly of Maryland to authorise and compel the Levy Court of Somerset County to pay him for extra services rendered in building a bridge across Laws' Thoroughfare, in Somerset county; and those who are opposed to his being paid for his labor, may prepare a counter petition and send it on, and not trust to taking it out in abusing their Delegation when they return.

ALEXANDER DONOHO

Dec 22 3t

NOTICE.

Capt. George Weems

INFORMS the friends and patrons of the Steamboat PATUXENT, that she will discontinue her rout to White-Haven, for the balance of the present season. Early in the spring she will resume it again, of which due notice will be given.

Capt. Weems avails himself of the present opportunity to return his grateful thanks for favors received, and hopes by his continued exertion to merit and receive a continuation of them.

White-Haven, Dec'8 1835

Coach, Gig, & Harness Making.

THE subscribers have taken the Shop formerly occupied by *Carey & Schleigh,* in the village of QUANTICO, where they intend carrying on the above business in all its various branches. They have just returned from Baltimore with a choice selection of Materials, and solicits a share of public patronage.

JOHN F. DOLLIER,
JOHN DOUGHERTY.

July 14, 1835.

BLANKS

OF THE FOLLOWING KINDS

For Sale at the office of the Village Herald

Fi Fa's before Sup's	*Appeal Bonds,*
Do do after do	*Constables' Advertisements,*
Ca Sa's before do	*Bills of Sale,*
Do do after do	*Venditioni's,*
Warrants,	*State Warrants,*
Narrations, &c	

New Fall & Winter GOODS.

EDWARD T. HALL & Co.,

HAVING just returned from market with a choice assortment of the most fashionable

GOODS,

For the Winter Season, most respectfully invite their customers to call and examine their stock, consisting of

Superfine Black, Blue, Green, Olive and Brown CLOTHS.
Striped CASIMERE.
Black Ribbed Buckskin do.
Plain Black do.
SATTINETTS.
CIRCASSIANS.
BOMBAZINES.
BOMBAZETTS.
Black SILKS.
Worsted, Lambs-wool, Silk and Cotton HOSIERY.
Fur GLOVES, lined.
Buckskin do.
Lady's Kid do.
COMFORT CRAVATS.
FLANNELS, of all kinds.
French CHINTZES.
A general assortment of Twilled and Plain CALICOES.
Plain and Plaid JACKONETS.
BOBINETS.
GRÆCIANETS and EDGING.
Irish LINENS.
BURLAPS, OSNABERG and DIAPER.
8-4 and 10-4 Table do.
Figured TABLE CLOTHS.
Linen, Cambrick, and Common HANDKERCHIEFS.
Corded SHIRTS.
Silk, Valencia, Swandown, and other VESTINGS.
Cotton BED TICKING.
CHECKS and PLAIDS.
A large assortment of Black and White MUSLIN.

ALSO, a large assortment of *Hardware, Cutlery, Guns, Castings, Stationary, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Drugs, China, Glass, Queens, Stone and Tin Ware.*

ALSO, a superior assortment of

TEAS.

GROCERIES,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

(EXCEPTING ARDENT SPIRIT.)

All of which they will sell at the lowest cash prices, or on short credit to punctual dealers.

James Town, Dec 8 1835

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the subscriber are earnestly requested to come forward and settle their accounts on or before the 1st of FEBRUARY, as no further indulgence can be expected.

EDWARD T. HALL.

Dec. 8, 1835.

CLARK'S *Old Established* LUCKY OFFICE,

N. W. corner of Baltimore and Calvert sts.—(under the Museum.)

Where have been sold *Prizes. Prizes! Prizes!!! in Dollars—Millions of Dollars*

BALTIMORE, 1835.

NOTICE.—Any person or persons, throughout the United States, who may desire to try their luck, either in the Maryland State Lotteries, or authorised Lotteries of other States, some one of which are drawn daily—Tickets from one to ten dollars, Shares in proportion—are respectfully requested to forward their orders, by mail, (post paid,) or otherwise, enclosing cash or prize tickets, which will be thankfully received and executed by return mail, with the same prompt attention as if on personal application, and the result given (when requested) immediately after the drawing.—

Please address JOHN CLARK,
Old established Prize Vender, N. W. corner of Baltimore and Calvert Streets, under the Museum.

May 10, 1835.

Co-Partnership NOTICE.

THE subscribers hereby inform their friends and the public that they have this day associated themselves in the MERCANTILE BUSINESS, under the firm of

PARSONS & RIDER,

At the store lately occupied by Josephus Humphreys & Co., near the Bridge, where they have, and intend keeping a general assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard and Queenswares, Drugs, Paints, Oils, &c. &c.

All of which they will sell upon accommodating terms. Having likewise effected arrangements to deal in the

Lumber & Shingle Business,

They will be prepared at all times to execute orders for the aforesaid articles with fidelity and promptitude. The patronage and confidence of the public are respectfully solicited.

JEHU PARSONS,
JOHN W. RIDER.

Salisbury, Sept. 9—15 tf

THE GENTLEMAN'S

VADE MECUM;

OR THE

Sporting & Dramatic Companion,

A Weekly repository of Dramatic Literature, Sporting, the Turf, Fashions, Grazing, Agriculture, and various subjects of Interest and Amusement: Interspersed with a multitude of Engravings, including Portraits of celebrated winning Horses, Philosophical and Natural Phenomena, Legerdemain, &c

This popular journal, although but a few months have passed since it was commenced, has already obtained an extensive and profitable subscription list, which is daily increasing, and affords ample encouragement to the publishers to persevere in their efforts to render it useful amusing, and instructive.

☞ On the commencement of the approaching year, the VADE MECUM will undergo several important improvements—instead of four pages, it will be increased to EIGHT of nearly the present size, and consequently will contain almost DOUBLE the quantity of reading matter which is now given—MAKING IT ONE OF THE LARGEST AND NEATEST QUARTOS EVER PUBLISHED IN THE UNITED STATES. It will be printed on new type and fine white paper, and the Embellishments will be considerably multiplied, and of a superior order. Persons desirous of procuring the work at the beginning of the new volume will please send their orders at once—as they may fail to be supplied, as but few copies will be published more than are actually subscribed for at the time.

☞ The subjects which are particularly embraced in this work will be more distinctly understood from the following brief analysis of them:—

THE DRAMA forms a material portion of the Gentleman's Vade Mecum—every week an entire Play or Farce is given. They are selected with a single eye to their merits alone: a preference, however, will be extended in all cases to native productions, when they can be obtained. Independent criticisms, carefully excluding all invidious comparisons, and recommended by their brevity, are occasionally inserted; as also, Biographical Sketches, Anecdotes, and Bon Mots of prominent Comedians of the present and past ages of which a rare and inexhaustible compilation is in store. The publisher, by the liberality of the managers of the two Philadelphia Theatres, and several other gentlemen connected with the stage, has obtained a very excellent and numerous selection of plays and Farces, for the Vade Mecum; many of them have never appeared in print.

THE TURF.—A faithful record is kept of all the Running and Trotting Matches in this country and England. Biographies and correct portraits of celebrated thorough bred Horses are published once a month. Every fact relative to the breeding, management, keeping and diseases of this invaluable animal is particularly attended to.

The Sporting intelligence, at home and abroad, occupies a considerable portion of our columns, and is collected from the most authentic sources. Among the portraits of celebrated Winning Horses which have been given are:

The American Trotting Horse, Edwin Forrest.
The Imported Racing Horse, Messenger.
The American Trotting Mare, Lady Jackson.
The Racing Mare, Ariel, and her foal, by Eclipse.
The true blooded popular Horse, Chateau Margaux.
The American Trotting Horse, Top Gallant.
The well known English Race Horse, Touchstone.
Mundig, the winner of the Derby Stakes in June, 1835.
The unrivalled American Trotter Andrew Jackson.
The celebrated English Horse, Glencoe.
A complete Treatise on riding, with fourteen Illustrations, for the improvement of Ladies in that most healthy of all exercises.
Explanation of the Automaton Chess Player, illustrated by eleven engravings.
Four engravings designed to represent the scene which took place in Paris, in July last, on the attempted destruction of the Royal Family of France—with a view of the Infernal Machine, and a likeness of the Assassin, Gerard.
A correct Picture of a Race Course, occupying the width of seven columns.

SPORTING.—Besides other matters belonging to this head there will be published correct accounts of Shooting Matches, Pedestrian Feats, Gymnastic Exercises, Aquatic Excursions, Fishing, Gaming, &c. with anecdotes of noted Dogs.

MILITARY UNIFORMS.—The publisher has employed the assistance of an excellent artist to furnish a regular series of engravings of the different Beautiful Uniforms worn by the principal Volunteer Corps of Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Baltimore, and other cities, which will be published periodically, with a particular description of each by a competent hand. This subject forms a peculiar attraction to to the general interest of the work.

GENTLEMEN'S FASHIONS.—A quarterly review is made out by a gentleman connected with a fashionable house in Philadelphia, explanitory of the various improvements and changes which costumes worn in the dress circles constantly undergo: by which it will be rendered an easy task for drapers and tailors, at a distance, to suit their customers with the most approved colors and modern style of apparel at the earliest possible period.

MISCELLANY.—Although the purpose of our sheet may appear to be confined to the several leading subjects which have been stated, we deem it proper to say, that there constantly is, in addition to those, a considerable space allowed for Miscellaneous matter, such as Tales, Poetry, Anecdotes, Legerdemain, an Epitome of News, Places of Amusement, Statistics, Agriculture, Domestic Economy, Valuable Receipts, &c. Also, a republication of the best and most popular of the old English and American sporting and National Songs, *Set to Music;* besides many other matters, regarding which an interest is supposed to exist.

☞ By the above explanation, it will be seen that the Gentleman's Vade Mecum is particularly designed as a companion for the patrons of the Turf, the Drama, Sporting, the Fashions, &c. It is worthy of notice, that its patrons in the course of one year, will be furnished with from forty-five to fifty popular Plays or Farces—the price of which, separately, at one of our bookstores, would be at least *Thirteen Dollars!* Here, then, is an absolute saving of ten dollars in the purchase of a well-stored Dramatic Library—(to be had for an unprecedented small sum!)—without taking into consideration the multiplied variety which is sent along with it, free of additional charge.

The Gentleman's Vade Mecum, or Sporting and Dramatic Companion, is published every Saturday, on fine extra imperial quarto paper, of a superior quality, each number forming eight pages of the largest class, at $3 per annum. Orders from abroad, postage paid, will be promptly attended to, and the paper carefully packed, to prevent its rubbing by mail. As the number of agents will be limited to principal cities, or such other places where a considerable subscription may be obtained, we request those who propose to patronize the work, to transmit by mail at once to the publisher. Small notes of solvent banks of the different States, taken at par. By enclosing a Five Dollar Note two copies of the paper will be forwarded to any direction ordered, for one year. Specimen numbers will be sent to any part of the Union, by addressing the publisher, postage paid.

THE MODERN

ACTING DRAMA,

HAS hitherto been issued in volumes of about 300 pages each—containing the Plays, Farces, &c. which appear in the Vade Mecum, neatly printed, and bound in elastic covers, for transportation—and published every six weeks. Eight volumes constitute a set, or one year's subscription, the terms for which is Three Dollars, payable in advance.

Subscribers to the Vade Mecum are entitled to a deduction of one-third, when subscribing to the Modern Acting Drama. An order for 4 sets will be thankfully received, and the work forwarded to any direction, by inclosing a ten dollar note,—postage paid. Gentlemen desirous of securing a set of this work, will please forward their names immediately—the edition which was a small one, is going off rapidly, and it cannot be re published at the same price.

This work will undergo a material improvement on the commencement of a new series in January, 1836. It is intended to be published Every Month, or as near the beginning as possible; each number to consist of 48 pages of fine letter press printing and 12 numbers to constitute a volume of 576 pages. Every Play or Farce which will be published is to be accompanied by a beautiful and appropriate Engraving—making in the course of the year nearly Fifty Two Embellishments—to which will be added as a Frontispiece, a full Steel Engraving containing the likeness of Six distinguished Actors and Actresses. No alterations will be made from the present terms. Every person who desires to preserve an invaluable collection of the best Dramatic Authors, should forward his name forthwith, as the edition will be limited to the number which is absolutely subscribed for.

☞ The publisher pledges himself to make this work equal in interest and superiority of execution to his prospectus, or he will refund the price of subscription free of all charges. No subscription received unless the terms are complied with. No work of this kind has ever been attempted in the U. States, and none is more likely to prove popular and satisfactory.

☞ Any person collecting four subscribers to the Gentleman's Vade Mecum, or the Modern Acting Drama and remitting the amount of one year's subscription ($8) for each—shall be presented with the Novelist's Magazine, in two volumes, a work of considerable popularity, which is now selling at $5—it contains the productions of eight different authors, well known to the public as among the most interesting writers of the day.

⁂ Persons wishing to subscribe to the above works, will address CHARLES ALEXANDER, Atheneum Buildings, Franklin Place, Philadelphia, and they may rest assured that every attention will be paid to have them carefully transmitted by mail.

Dec 15

CASH FOR NEGROES.

Including both sexes, from 12 to 25 years of age. Persons having likely servants to dispose of will find it to their interest to give us a call, as we will give higher prices in cash, than any other purchaser who is now in this market, or may come in. We can at all times be found at Mrs. Disharoon's Tavern, Princess Anne, Md.

OVERLEY & SANDERS.

All communications addressed to us, at this place, will be punctually attended to.

Sept. 23, 1834.

Cash in Hand!

THE subscriber is at all times prepared to give the HIGHEST CASH PRICES FOR NEGROES. He will purchase any number of male and female slaves between the ages of 12 and 25 years, and give more for them than any purchaser on this Shore. Please call at his store in Little Annamessex Somerset county.

WM ROACH, Jun.

Jan 27, 1835.

NOTICE.

CASH and fair prices will at all times be given for NEGROES of both sexes, by applying to

ALEXANDER S. JONES

N. B.—All communications attended to immediately.

Jan. 27, 1834.

BLANK DEEDS,

FOR SALE

At the Office of the Village Herald.

THE VILLAGE HERALD.

BY S. T. CALLAHAN, PRINCESS-ANNE, SOMERSET COUNTY, MARYLAND.

Vol. IX—No. 42. TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 12, 1836. [New Series, Vol. 2—No. 33.]

VILLAGE HERALD.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Three Dollars a year, to be satisfied by $2 00 *if paid in advance;* or $2 50 if paid within six months.

☞ Subscriptions paid within 30 days after delivering the first number, (of the year subscribed for,) will be considered *in advance.*

No subscription will be taken for less than *one year.*

No paper will be discontinued (unless at the editor's discretion,) until all arrearages are paid off; and a failure to notify a discontinuance, previous to the expiration of the year subscribed for, will be invariably considered as a new engagement.

☞ *Advertisements* inserted on the usual terms.

☞ All communications addressed to the editor must come POST PAID.

From the N. Y. Sunday Morning News.

The Suicide.

During a recent residence of three years in Paris, I frequently came in contact with Englishmen; great numbers of whom prefer the fascinating amusements of Parisian society, to the dull atmosphere and cold manners of their own country. With only one of the numerous circle of my English acquaintance, however, did I contract any very close intimacy.

F—— was a young man of my own age, lively, good-humored, and entirely free from the reserve, so common to his countrymen. His gaiety and *esprit* made him a general favorite with women. As he had mixed very freely in the society of that dissolute city, and was intimate with many young men of somewhat profligate characters, I was at first surprised at the singular purity of his [illegible], and esteemed him for being able to exert so much control over a temperament naturally very ardent. I discovered, however, before long, that his want of inclination for the pleasures of dissipation, arose from a profound attachment that he had long cherished for a young lady of London. The passion was unfortunate, for it was not reciprocated. It rendered him very unhappy; and though outwardly gay, a friend could at times perceive that something was preying upon and subduing his spirits.

Miss P——, the object of his attachment, once staid a day or two in Paris, on her return from Italy with her mother. I saw her one evening, and did not wonder at the depth of my friend's passion. Comparing her to Raphael's Madonna, would give but a faint idea of her really angelic beauty.

One day, in the beginning of last autumn, I took leave of F——, for two or three days, having business at A——, a place about a day's journey from Paris. He had just returned from a short visit to an uncle in London, had ever since been uncommonly gay, and as the diligence rolled off, I pleased myself with anticipating that he would before long conquer a passion which he had, at any rate, philosophy enough to conceal.

How greatly was I deceived!

After having concluded my business at A——, I took passage in a diligence which left for Paris in the evening. I arrived at my boarding house the next morning at eight. A letter was given me, the superscription of which was in the hand writing of F——. The following is a copy of it:

SEPTEMBER 6.

It is finished! I have now nothing to live for. Oh God! I thank thee that thou hast hidden from me the future!

But let me be calm, and tell you the cause of my wretchedness.

I went this morning to Galignani's to read the English newspapers, which you know is my custom. Finding all the latest ones in hand, I took up the Gazette of August 26, to while away the time until one of those last arrived should be done with. As I was running carelessly over the third page, my eye was caught by a name in the list of marriages. Quicker than lightning I hurried over the notice, and felt a dagger enter into my heart as I read the marriage of "Miss L. P., of Chauncey Park, to J. W., Esq., of Louisiana."

Oh Henry! you cannot imagine the agony of the moment. A dimness came over my eyes, and a dreadful feeling at the heart forced me to press it with all my strength; it seemed as if all the blood in my body was rushing into it. I let fall the paper, and slowly, but mechanically, walked out of the house. I cannot tell you how I gained my lodgings, for I heard nothing, saw nothing; a dreadful consciousness oppressed me—a kind of stupor seemed to paralyze both mind and body.

It is now ten o'clock at night. I have been pacing my room for the last twelve hours, trying to catch some glimmering of comfort. No—there is none—there *can* be none for me! Oh Henry! may you never drink the bitter cup of despair!

There are moments when I think I am dreaming. L., for the last twelve days, the wife of another! I cannot realize it. Yet it is true—a letter I received this morning, from my uncle in London, confirmed it. I burned with impatience as I opened it, expecting to find all the particulars. But there were none: it merely mentioned the fact as I saw it in the Gazette.

Would to God that I only knew the state of her heart. If I were sure she did not love her husband, but married him from motives of filial duty, I should be somewhat consoled. But if I knew that her heart was mine, even though her hand was lost to me forever, I should be happy. Yes, Henry, I would esteem it bliss in comparison to what I now feel. I always thought if she were wedded to another, even against her will, I should not survive the calamity an hour. But now—if I were sure of her love, I could live—yes, live supremely happy; though in our intercourse there never should be aught but what angels would approve. It is the idea that her *heart* is another's, that tortures me.

I remember, it was eight years ago last December, that I first saw L. P.—She was then quite a child, having hardly entered her teens. She had come to board with her mother in the same house with my uncle and myself. I was her senior by nearly four years. When she appeared in the breakfast room the first time, I remember gazing on the beautiful creature, and admiring her graceful though retiring manners. From that moment I loved her, though I knew it not until a long time after. I was at an age [illegible] ... [illegible] How often have I [illegible] every day when the weather permitted, we sallied out together [illegible] to take our morning walk. [illegible] would venture to press her hand [illegible], and was happy when she [illegible] call her sister." [illegible] my head had been [illegible] by the cold. [illegible] took it and held it to her bosom till warmth was restored. [illegible]

If I had a universe, I would give it to forget her. For the [illegible] have I [illegible] connected with her. [illegible] ... it was for her alone. And now that she is lost to me forever, what have I, what can I have, to live for? While there is the least glimmering of hope, life is endurable; but extinguish its last feeble ray, and where is the wretch who would not rather embrace death than drag on a miserable existence in despair?

Farewell Henry! Before you receive this I shall be beyond the reach of suffering. Let L. know that my last wish was for her, and the last words on my lips was her dear, long cherished name.

F.

Struck with horror by the dreadful announcement at the end, I rushed out of the house, ran instantly to my poor friend's lodgings, and knocked at his door. Receiving no answer, and the door being locked on the inside, I called for an axe. In two strokes the door flew open, and imagine my feelings when I saw my dearest friend extended on a bed in convulsions of —— laughter!! In a few moments he recovered his composure, and I, from my astonishment.

"What do you think of it?" said he, archly.

"An excellent hoax," I replied gravely, rather nettled.

The mystery was soon cleared up.—He had recently been to London—discovered that her faithful and persevering constancy had, at length, melted the flinty heart of his mistress, and that he was soon to receive his reward in her hand. It was sometime, however, before I forgave him the very whimsical way in which he chose to impart the good news to me.

A month from that day I danced at a wedding.

H. O. P.

The New York Journal of Commerce relates in the following paragraph a fact which is no less remarkable than it is honorable to the character of the commercial community of that city. We copy it with great pleasure:

Not a Failure.—It is a matter of grateful congratulation that not a mercantile failure of any importance has occurred in consequence of the enormous loss of property by the fire. If any thing were wanted to establish the mercantile credit of our city one would think it might be found in the loss of fifteen millions of dollars, together with all the confusion consequent on turning six or eight hundred firms out of doors, a considerable number with the total destruction of their books of account, without any one of those firms of any considerable importance permitting a single bill to be dishonored at the Banks; and this notwithstanding more than half the Companies in which the property was insured were rendered bankrupt. The fact is honorable, gratifying and astonishing.

Bequest of James Smithson.

Message from the President of the United States, in relation to the bequest to the United States, by James Smithson, of London, for founding at Washington, an establishment, to be styled "The Smithsonian Institution, for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men."

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17, 1835

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:

I transmit to Congress a report from the Secretary of State, accompanying copies of certain papers relating to a bequest to the United States, by Mr. James Smithson, of London, for the purpose of founding, at Washington, an establishment under the name of the Smithsonian Institution, for "the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men."—The Executive having no authority to take any steps for accepting the trust, and obtaining the funds, the papers are communicated with a view to such measures as Congress may deem necessary.

ANDREW JACKSON.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, December 16, 1835.

The Secretary of State has the honor to submit to the President the copy of a recent correspondence, in regard to a bequest to the United States for the purpose of founding at Washington, an institution "for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men," and at the same time, respectfully to suggest the propriety of laying these papers before Congress, with a view to the adoption of such measures, on their part, as the nature of the subject may seem to require.

JOHN FORSYTH.

To the President of the U. States.

[Extract.]

LEGATION OF THE U. STATES,
London, July 28, 1835.

SIR:—The papers which I have the honor of herewith to communicate to you, will acquaint you with the particulars of a bequest of property to a large amount, left to the U. States by a Mr James Smithson, for the purpose, as stated in the will, of founding, at Washington, an institution "for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men." * * * * * *

The letter of Messrs. Clarke, Fynmore and Fladgate, the solicitors, by whom I was apprized of the existence of the will, together with the inquiries I have made, leave no doubt of its having been established, and its dispositions recognized by the Court of Chancery, the first legatee under it having, for several years, and to the time of his death, received the income of the property, which is stated to have amounted to upwards of £4,000 per annum.

[illegible]

ing, in the name of the accountant general of the Court of Chancery, on the trusts of the will, stock amounting in value to about £100,000. During Mr. Hungerford's life, he received the income arising from this property; but news has just reached England that Mr. Hungerford has died abroad, leaving no child surviving him.

It now becomes necessary that measures should be taken for the purpose of getting the decision of the Court of Chancery, as to the future disposition of the property. On reference to the will, it will appear that it is not very clear, defined to whom, on behalf of the United States, the property should be paid or transferred, indeed, there is so much doubt, that we apprehend that the attorney general must, on behalf of the crown of England, be joined in the proceedings which are requisite that the United States should institute.

We act in this matter for Messrs. Drummonds, the bankers, who are mere stakeholders, and who are ready to do all in their power to facilitate getting the decision of the Court, and carrying into effect the testator's intentions. We shall therefore be happy to communicate with such professional advisers as your government may think it so [illegible] in that country. In the mean time, we may perhaps be permitted to add, that it is perfectly [illegible] the proceedings on behalf of the United States, and possibly some expense and delay may be avoided by our [illegible].

Having thus briefly stated the nature of the business, we [illegible] from making any suggestion to the party to whom the proceedings should be adopted, considering the point should be determined by our counsel here, after the opinion of the proper law officers in the States has been taken on the subject.

Any further information you may require, we shall be happy to give you; and are, sir, your most obedient servants,

CLARKE, FYNMORE, & FLADGATE.

Craven street, Strand, 21st July, 1835.

A. Vail, Esq. 49 York Terrace.

I, James Smithson, son of Hugh, first Duke of Northumberland, and Elizabeth, heiress of the Hungerfords of [illegible], niece of Charles the Proud, Duke of Somerset, now residing in Bentick street, Cavendish Square, do this 23d day of October, 1826, make this my last will and testament.

I bequeath the whole of my property, of every nature and kind soever, to my bankers, Messrs. Drummonds, of Charing Cross in trust, to be disposed of in the following manner, and desire of my said executors to put my property under the management of the Court of Chancery.

[illegible]

of America, to found, at Washington, under the name of the Smithsonian Institution, an establishment for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men.

I think it proper here to state that all the money which will be standing in the French five per cents, at my death in the name of the father of my above mentioned nephew, Henry James Hungerford, and that, all that in my name, is the property of my said nephew, being what he inherited from his father or what I have laid up for him from the saving upon his income.

JAMES SMITHSON, [L. S.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 26, 1835.

SIR—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of 28th July last, (No. 197) relative to a bequest of property to a large amount left to the U. States by Mr James Smithson, for the purpose of founding at Washington an institution "for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men;" and to inform you that your letter, and the papers which accompanied it, have been submitted to the President, who has determined to lay the subject before Congress at its next session. The result of its deliberations, when obtained, shall be communicated to you, with the [illegible]

[illegible] to be pursued in relation to the matter, as above explained, you will [illegible] to acquaint the solicitors who apprized you of the existence of Mr. Smithson's will [illegible]

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN FORSYTH.

A. VAIL, Esquire,

Charge d'affaires of the U. States, London.

SILK COMPANY

OF QUEEN ANNE COUNTY, MARYLAND

We are gratified to learn that a number of gentlemen in Queen Anne county, on the Eastern Shore of this State, have organized themselves into a Company, with a capital of $[illegible], to be increased as the interests of the association may require it, for the purpose of carrying on the Silk Culture. The Company is now in treaty for the purchase of a suitable farm, and are taking the necessary steps to procure Mulberry trees of sufficient age and size to enable them to feed worms the ensuing season. [illegible] we are gratified at this movement is but to convey a faint and imperfect idea of those feelings with which we are impressed.—We view it as the *beginning* of a new era in the affairs of Maryland—as the dawning of the day-star of her regeneration—as the corner stone of the foundation on which is to be erected a beautiful superstructure of individual prosperity and wealth—as the beacon light that is to conduct our loved State to an important position in the arch of the confederacy. Such [illegible]

THE HERALD.

Princess-Anne, Md.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 12, 1836.

☞We had no Mail on Saturday—from what cause we are at a loss to determine.

We lay before our readers to-day the annual Message of the Executive of Maryland. It is an able and well written document, and presents a flattering picture of our present condition, and future prospects as a State.

Col Thomas Veazy, of Cecil, was on Monday the 4th inst., chosen Governor of Maryland. The gentlemen who compose the present Council are Nathaniel F. Williams, and Wm F. Johnson, of Baltimore, Gwinn Harris, of St. Mary's, John C. Henry, of Dorchester, and John McKenny, of Queen Annes'

INDIAN HOSTILITIES!

Important from Florida—Intelligence has been received at Charleston, up to the 24th ultimo, from the theatre of war, which states that the Indians were still engaged in burning and destroying all kinds of property. They had laid waste the country from Black Creek to Fort King a distance of eighty miles—and from Lake George to Pickolata they had burned all the houses, besides destroying a vast amount of other property. The district of country in which the Indians have committed these depredations, is now almost entirely deserted by the whites, who have taken refuge in the Forts erected by the inhabitants for protection. Several engagements had taken place between the United States troops and the Indians, in which seven or eight of the former were slain. A baggage wagon in crossing the prairie had been captured by the Indians and set on fire. By this unfortunate affair, all the papers such as orders, reports, &c., and all the surveying instruments, &c., have been lost.

Melancholy Occurrence—We learn from the Wilmington Gazette that a fatal rencontre took place in Dover, Delaware, on the 24th ult., between James H. M. Clayton, Esq., brother of the Hon. J. M. Clayton, of the U. S. Senate and Mr. John P. B. Adams, of the U. S. Navy, in which the latter was mortally wounded. There had been a personal conflict between Adams and Clayton the night before, in which the latter was worsted. The cause of their difference is not stated. It appears, however, that previous to the affair, a personal enmity had long existed between them, and that no one regrets the unfortunate occurrence, by which society has been robbed of one of its most brilliant ornaments, more than Mr. Clayton does.

On the 25th an inquest was held over the body of Mr. Adams, and the jury returned a verdict of excusable homicide.

We have received the first number of the "*Gentleman's Vade Mecum*" issued since its enlargement, and although somewhat disappointed in its size, yet we believe it fully sustains the character heretofore given it by us, as being one of the largest and cheapest prints of the kind we have ever seen.

We have also received the first number of "*a Comical, Satirical, Humorous and Entertaining Journal of Scraps and Engravings*," called "The Salmagundi," published every other week, at Philadelphia, by C. Alexander, at $2 per annum, in advance.

☞Both of the above works may be seen at this office.

UNITED STATES AND FRANCE.

The following letters from highly respectable sources at Paris, are published in the eastern papers.

Extract of a letter from an American gentleman dated,

PARIS, Nov 12 1835

"Be assured, that the least hostile step in America, will lead to war. There is now no question as to the disposition of the French to spoliate our Commerce."

The annexed letter is from a Philadelphian, and confirms the preceding one. The writer uses the term of "piracy" for "privateering," which is evidently what is meant.

PARIS, Nov. 13.

"The common talk of Paris is war. All the tongues are set loose upon this subject. The opinion of individuals, as well as of the press, is that a rupture is inevitable, which gives great satisfaction to all parties in this country. Republicans, Carlists, and all are clamorous for war. All believe that the gain will be on the side of the French. There are here a vast mass of people without employ—Multitudes without means of subsistance. They speak of putting to sea ten thousand pirates. It is to be a war of piracy, carried on by individuals without cost to the government. "We are going to do what Bonaparte ought to have done towards the English, fill the seas with corsairs: It will enrich individuals, improve our commercial spirit, and fill our navy with skillful officers and seamen." The papers expect a *non intercourse* on the part of America, and immediate reprisals on the part of France. I mix a great deal with all parties here, and I know that all will enter into this strife with the utmost unanimity. I do not pretend to know what the honor and wisdom of our country requires on the occasion. I know only that the wars undertaken in these countries for national honor (as they call it) have terminated after ages of contention by establishing tyranny, and entailing ruin and misery of every description, amongst the mass of the people."

The following is a literal extract of a letter from a gentleman of high standing in Paris, to his correspondents in New-York

PARIS, Nov 21.

"We have communicated to you from time to time the different versions current as to what had passed on the subject of the treaty, and we may now add that it has been stated to us, that M de Broglie had declared to Mr. Barton that he was ready to pay the money instantly, provided the latter would write a few lines to the effect that the American government had not intended to menace or insult France—which was declined."

The United States and Germany—Extract of a letter of the 30th October, from Berlin:—

"Mr. Henry Wharton, Charge d'Affaires of the United States, and author of a History of the Normans, has arrived in this capital. He is the first diplomatist of North America accredited to our Court since Quincy Adams, and is instructed to negotiate a treaty of commerce between the United States and several of the States of Germany.

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 30.

Mr Teackle presented a petition of sundry citizens of Somerset county, praying for an act to authorise the construction of a Rail Road,

Which was read and referred to Messrs Teackle, Long, Dennis, Spence, and Whitelock

Mr Teackle submitted the following preamble and resolutions:

By the House of Delegates,
Dec. 30th, 1835.

Whereas, the entrances of the Rivers Nanticoke, Monokin, Annamessex, Pocomoke, and Wicomico, the Straits of Hooper and Caley, and the Sounds of Tangier and Pocomoke, in the collection districts of Snowhill and Vienna, common to the navigation and commerce of more than one thousand registered and licensed vessels, and affording a nursery of seamen of incalculable value, are difficult and dangerous, by reason of narrow or meandering channels, through expanded flats or shallows, in consequence whereof the owners of vessels properly belonging to those Rivers, Straits and Sounds, although few in comparison to the numbers who resort or trade therein, have been and now are subject to an annual tax for staking out and designating the said channels; and considering that the regulation of commerce has been wholly ceded to the Federal Government, and that the individual States in their sovereign character are wholly divested of all its resulting revenues; and considering also that the numerous sailors and watermen employed in the navigation of said Rivers, Straits and Sounds, are subject to a monthly charge under the denomination of Hospital money, without an equivalent benefit, as very few of those sailors or watermen are ever admitted into the Marine Hospital—And whereas, an insufficient sum has been assigned by the Congress of the U. States for placing Buoys in the said waters, therefore;

Resolved by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the Senators of this State in the Congress of the U. S. be instructed, and their Representatives requested, to use their exertions to procure additional appropriations, sufficient to provide that the channels of the said Rivers, Straits and Sounds may be distinctly marked out, and made easy of ingress and egress by the placing of Buoys at proper sites, and that an equitable sum be also appropriated for the pay of keepers of the said Buoys.

Further Resolved, That his Excellency the Governor, be requested to communicate a copy of the aforegoing preamble and resolutions to each of the Senators and Representatives of this State, in the Congress of the United States.

Which was read the first and second time by special order, assented to, and sent to the Senate.

THURSDAY, Dec. 31.

Mr. Teackle presented a memorial and petition of sundry citizens of Somerset county, praying the establishment of a Real Estate Bank; which was read and referred to Messrs. Teackle, Pratt, Wharton, Hemsley, Brown, Heard and McLean.

On motion of Mr Teackle,

Ordered, That the petition of sundry citizens of Somerset and Worcester counties, praying for an appropriation for improving the navigation of Dividing Creek, between the said counties, presented at the last session, be withdrawn from the files of this House, and referred to a select Committee of five members.

In pursuance whereof, the Speaker appointed Messrs. Teackle, Jones, Long, Spence and Whitelock, the Committee.

STANDING COMMITTEES
OF THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

On Elections and Privileges.—Messrs. Hambleton, Wharton, Kent, Townsend, Gittings, Dunkinson, Gillis.

Ways and Means.—Merrick, Bruff, McMahon, Jones, Bayly, Willis, Fowler.

Claims.—Kent, Dudley, Iglehart, Bryan, Palmer, Carroll of St. Mary's, Duvall.

Grievances and Courts of Justice.—Duckett, Dulany, Hambleton, Long, McLean, Spence, Matthews.

Pensions and Revolutionary Claims.—McMahon, Brewer, Boyd, Weems, Carter, Hearn, Teackle

Internal Improvements.—Pratt, Wharton, Dudley, Dennis, Berry, Carroll of Baltimore, McLean.

Education.—Bayly, Carpenter, Gillis, Trundle, Windsor, Hemsley, Mercer

Militia.—Ridgely, Heard, Hearn, Duvall, Ely, Nowland, Lassell.

Insolvency.—Dulany, Carter, Traverse, Schriver, Brookhart, Richardson, Mullikin.

Divorces.—Carpenter, Annan, Bruff, Traverse, Turner, Wailes, Boyd.

Crimes and Punishments.—Brewer, Brown, Hardcastle, Frazier, Dunkinson, Hood, Nelson.

Pensions to Indigent Persons by County Assessment.—Sutton, Duke, Darby, Frey, Henderson, Ford, Kirby of Kent.

Agriculture.—Mercer, Dennis, Hardcastle, Spalding, Hood, Newcomer, Beam.

Manufactures.—Ely, Iglehart, Mullikin, Lassell, Gough, Whitelock, Fowler.

Inspections.—Worthington, Ford, Gittings, Carroll of Baltimore, Weems, Kirby of Queen Anne, McCulloh.

Expiring Laws.—Palmer, Frantz, Bryan, Spalding, Hood, Brohawn, Burchenal.

Lotteries.—Burchenal, Jones, Windsor, Ridgely, Larrimore, Richardson, Worthington

Colored Population.—Heard, Pratt, Merrick, Duckett, Hambleton, Bayly, Long.

Corporations.—McLean, Teackle, Mercer, Weems, Trundle, Spence, Hemsley.

Engrossed Bills.—Bowie, Bruff, Carroll of St. Mary's, Larrimore, Gough, Annan, Miller.

Mr. Carroll of Baltimore submitted an order, which was adopted, authorizing the appointment of a Select Committee, composed of one member from each county and from the cities of Baltimore and Annapolis, to take into consideration what alterations and amendments in and to the Constitution may be necessary and expedient, and report to the House.

The Committee consists of Messrs. Carroll of Balt., Heard, Lassell, Iglehart, Kent, Merrick, Ely, Hambleton, Long, Traverse, McCullogh, Bryan, Brewer, Palmer, Spence, Wailes, Boyd, Carter, Richardson, Wharton, Beam and McMahon.

FRIDAY, Jan 1, 1836.

Mr. Teackle presented a memorial and petition of sundry citizens of Somerset county, praying that the powers confided in the Levy Court of said county may be exercised by persons elected immediately by the people, which was read and referred to Messrs. Teackle, Long and Dennis.

Mr. Teackle submitted the following:

Ordered, That a Committee to consist of seven members be appointed to inquire into the expediency of establishing an Agricultural School and Pattern Farm, in each of the counties of this State—which was read.

Mr. Merrick moved to amend said order, by adding at the end thereof, these words, "and to report a plan for providing ways and means to defray the expense thereof."

Resolved in the affirmative.

The said order was then read the second time as amended, and adopted.

In pursuance whereof, the Speaker appointed Messrs. Teackle, Annan, Wharton, Gillis, Heard, Larrimore, and McCullogh, the Committee.

Mr. Richardson submitted the following:

Ordered, That a copy of the journal of proceedings be furnished to each newspaper in the State—which was read.

Mr. Brookhart moved to lay said order on the table—determined in the negative.

Mr Pratt moved to amend said order by striking out the word "each," and inserting in lieu thereof "five," and inserting after the word "in," the words "each county."

Mr. Brown moved to amend the amendment proposed by Mr. Pratt, by inserting "three."

Mr. Merrick moved that said order and amendments be postponed indefinitely—determined in the negative.

Mr. Teackle then offered as a substitute for said order and amendments the following:

Ordered, That the journal of proceedings be forwarded daily by the printer of this House, to the publishers of five daily papers in the city of Baltimore, and to each of the publishers of newspapers in the several counties of this State—which was read.

On the question being put, will the House adopt the substitute?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

The said order was then read the second time and adopted.

MONDAY, Jan. 4.

On motion of Mr. Jones,

Ordered, That the several petitions from sundry citizens of Somerset county, presented at the last session, praying that persons may be elected immediately by the people, clothed with the powers now exercised by the Levy Court of said county, be withdrawn from the files of this House, and referred to the Committee appointed on the same subject this session.

Executive Message.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Annapolis, Dec. 30, 1835.

Gentlemen of the Senate, and of the House of Delegates:

It has again become our welcome duty to lay before you a general view of the proceedings of the Executive department of the Government during the past year, and to suggest for your consideration such measures as appear to us important to the happiness of our fellow citizens, or the prosperity of the Republic.

In the outset we must be permitted to pay a just tribute to the enlightened wisdom of the last General Assembly, who struck out from the difficulties with which those important subjects had been previously embarrassed, the most happy expedient for giving a new and powerful impulse to our great works of internal improvement, and at the same time providing ultimately an ample fund for general education. Complete success has so far attended the execution of the law then passed on those subjects. The loans have been effected upon even better terms than required by the law authorizing them.—The State's sinking fund, created from the bonus received, has been invested in her own stocks to an amount more than sufficient, by its own regular accumulations, to discharge the principal debt by the stipulated time of payment. The works are being prosecuted with a zeal, a vigor and a persevering intelligence, which cannot fail of success. Every stroke of the spade, the pick, or the hammer, in the progress of their construction, seems to develope new sources of wealth, to awaken new and livelier hopes for the future, and to impart fresh vigor and activity to our commercial and agricultural community. Other and kindred enterprises are either in progress or contemplation in various directions, to connect with these and to pour their tribute of wealth through these great channels into our commercial emporium, and Maryland seems now destined by these means to regain all the natural advantages of her local situation, and to advance in her march to greatness with rapid and unfaltering strides. No reasonable doubt, it seems to us, can be entertained of the sufficiency of the security given to the Treasury of the State for the payment, by the several corporations, of the annual interest upon the respective loans, and still less, with their heightened prospects, of their ultimate ability, and that at no very distant day, to refund the principal sums advanced. It is the appropriation of these sums, when so refunded, that gives to this law its most estimable and interesting feature. Great and highly beneficial as the direct results which will flow from the completion of these stupendous works must be, yet they are short of the blessings to be diffused amongst our posterity by the repayment and faithful application, according to the provisions of the act, of the sums loaned for their completion. Long have the patriots of our State sighed over the neglected state of education; long have her public functionaries and her people busied themselves in searching for means to provide adequately for that holiest duty of a paternal government. Behold them now overflowing from this measure. Hitherto we have been on the subject of internal improvements a divided people. A very large portion of the State, having no direct interest in works of this character, has been reluctant to consent to their construction, and many of our best citizens have pertinaciously refused to lend the public purse, or public credit, to any such enterprises, thinking it unjust that all should be burdened in equal proportions with expenditures of which a part only were to reap the immediate benefits. But happily a change has taken place in our policy in regard to such works. The systems of internal improvement and general education are united. The former is made the handmaid of the latter. The law of the last session lends the public credit to insure the completion of works of great importance and certain profit, and bestows the whole of the great direct pecuniary gain of the State to provide for general education, and the whole State as with one voice approves the measure. All rejoice that these magnificent enterprises no longer languish; all hail the light of the new day which has dawned upon our native land; all exult in the sure prospect of ample provision being made in future for the developement of the intellectual powers of our posterity. Great, rich and powerful, the people of the State might have been without this, but happy they could never have become—a sheet anchor for their institutions they would not have had. The instructive pages of history, ancient and modern, tell of communities warlike, powerful and abounding in wealth, who yet have known little happiness, who have been the victims of depravity, or the sport of tyrants, and these same pages acquaint us also with the fatal cause—the uneducated condition, the deplorable ignorance of the great mass of the people. Shining instances have existed, and may again exist, of great genius and learning in the midst of ignorance and neglect of general education, but these have dazzled and passed away, seeming only to render visible the darkness that surrounded them, and often using the superior advantages thus possessed but to enslave or oppress their fellow men. These do not make a people happy; and perhaps they are farther from giving security to liberty. Great and superior power, when possessed by but few, gives temptations to its abuse, sometimes too strong for the frailty of our nature, and though there is much in the qualities of this species of superior power to enable its possessor to resist those temptations, experience proves that the resistance has not always been made, or at least has not always been successful. Let every citizen be educated; then will the disparity of power from this and other sources be greatly lessened, while the public stock will be immensely increased. Each man will know how to appreciate his own rights, will become sensible of his own dignity as a freeman: all will be able to understand, all will love and support the only true principles of civil government. The spirit of usurpation will ever quail before the enlightened and impartial judgment of such a people; tyranny will tremble at the thought of their resistless indignation, and their affections will be an anchorage for the principles of freedom, improving by storms and strengthening by time. Happiness too will be theirs, because with knowledge comes the love of virtue, naturally as light from the sun. Juster and clearer perceptions of right and wrong will prevail, and obedience to the laws will be acknowledged by all as a moral as well as a political duty. Of the principles and policy of this law then we will say, let them be perpetual.

Before we leave the subject of general education, we will recommend a careful examination into the application of the funds of the State, already available for that purpose, and with them the arrangement and commencement of a wise and uniform system throughout the State, calculated for suitable extension, when the other great funds we have spoken of shall have become applicable thereto.

Connected with these subjects is the consideration of the disposition to be made by the Federal Government of the public lands of the Union. Surely the time has arrived for doing justice to the original States in this particular. The immense revenue derived from that source is not only no longer wanted by the Federal Government, but is actually burthensome to it. The National Treasury is full to overflowing, and the question with that Government is not now, how ways and means are to be raised to meet all its legitimate and necessary expenditures, but it is, how are they to get rid of superabundant revenue. Nothing would seem to fit the occasion better, or to be more consonant with the principles of equal justice, and the genius of our institutions, than the distribution of these lands, or the revenue thence arising, among the several States, in just and fair proportion, for the purposes of education and internal improvements. It cannot be that Congress will hearken to the proposition once made of ceding these lands gratuitously to the States within whose respective limits they lie. It cannot be that the junior members of our political family have so engrossed the affections of the Federal head as that the common parents of both are to be discarded and forgotten. It cannot be that the original States will ever patiently submit to such a flagrant violation of the principles of the original cession, and the dues of equal justice. We recommend this subject to your serious consideration, and would respectfully suggest the propriety of presenting to Congress and the nation, the views entertained by this State upon the subject, in such a mode as you may deem most desirable and appropriate.

We herewith submit reports recently received from the President and Directors of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company, and also from the President and Directors of the Baltimore and Susquehanna Canal Company, which give a gratifying view of the affairs of each Company, and of their future prospects. No official report has been recently received from the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company. A general meeting of that Company is now being held, and a report of its progress and prospects will probably be received at no distant day.

It pains us to be obliged to advert to the spirit of insubordination, which has of late so frequently manifested itself in many parts of the country; and deep and unfeigned is our mortification, while we are compelled to admit that our own State has exhibited some of its worst examples. In governments not formed in the principles of republicanism, where persons claiming to be independent of and superior to the people, under color of laws enacted by themselves, practise tyranny and oppression, these popular commotions may sometimes be palliated or excused, as the only means possessed by an enslaved people of checking the inordinate excesses, and striking terror into the hearts of their oppressors. But in a country like ours, a country of liberty and laws, where the people are acknowledged to be supreme, and in fact are in the constant practical exercise of absolute sovereignty; where the government, instituted by the people themselves, claims no power but what is immediately derived from the governed, and is administered solely and exclusively for the good of the whole; where the laws are made by the immediate agents of the people, and designed for the protection and security of the rights, privileges and possessions of all equally, and are subject at all times to be altered, repealed or amended as may be agreeable to the will, conducive to the interests, or promotive of the happiness of the people, there can be no apology, there is no extenuation or excuse for such commotions, and their occurrence stains the character of the government, and wounds deeply the cause of equal liberty. If existing laws are defective; if artful villainy can pervert their meaning or elude their justice, surely there is virtue and intelligence enough to amend such defects, and to devise the means of bringing those who will practise wrong and injustice to legitimate punishment; but let not the restraints, the security of the laws be thrown off. How terrible is the condition of that community where anarchy reigns! How much more of cruelty, wrong and injustice flows from it than from the most despotic of governments! How soon are all, having claim to virtuous motives, driven from control or sacrificed to fury! How completely is the voice of reason silenced, and every thing useful or valuable, sacred or profane, prostituted, abased or destroyed, as may suit the caprice, or be suggested in the wantonness of brutal force, acting without virtuous motives and guided only by the principle of evil! How natural, nay, almost inevitable, the refuge from these horrors to the power most certain to afford protection! And what power so effectual, when the people have forgotten their duty to themselves, as a despotism! To this such things tend, and in this they must ultimately terminate, unless a just abhorrence for them can be kept alive among the great body of the citizens of the Republic, and there shall be awakened and cherished, in the bosoms of a majority of the community, a sufficient sense of their fatal tendency, and a devotion to our laws and institutions, which shall induce them promptly to repress all similar attempts, and to aid in visiting the judgments of the law upon all who shall aim such fatal blows at the nature and genius of our happy form of government. Although all these strong motives exist to induce the citizens every where to restrain and check all such excesses, and although we doubt not they will be generally felt and acknowledged, yet we have seen they are not always sufficient to bring the laws of peace and good order promptly into action upon such an emergency. Hope is too apt to blind us to the extent or fearful nature of remote dangers, and each one, busied about his own concerns, and taking care of his individual interests, becomes measurably, or for the time, forgetful of the great stake he holds in the general welfare, and leaves it to be guarded and preserved by others; and these feelings actuating all, all alike leave the general good to be protected by others, while the lawless and licentious are permitted to go forward in their work of violence and destruction, in the most densely populated districts. As calculated in some measure to correct this evil and bring in aid of the obligations of public duty the more readily perceived and more awakening motives of private interests, we recommend to your consideration the propriety of passing a law rendering it obligatory upon the inhabitants of each county, city or incorporated town, within which a mob or riot shall hereafter take place, to remunerate from their public purse all individual sufferers to the full amount of their loss or injury sustained from such mob or riot; and we would also respectfully suggest a careful revisal of the criminal laws applicable to such cases and the passage of such new enactments as to your wisdom shall seem best calculated effectually to insure the punishment of all similar offenders in future.

Since the adjournment of the late Legislature, the country has been much and deeply agitated by the machinations of sundry misguided and wickedly disposed citizens, residing chiefly in the Northern and Eastern States of the Union, who, associating themselves with certain unprincipled foreign emissaries, have sought, and it is believed are still seeking, by every means within their power, to destroy the peace, happiness and security of the citizens of this and of all our sister States of the South. Presses are maintained from which issue in a constant stream the most exciting and inflammatory addresses to our slave population, which are circulated among them by means of the Post Offices and by secret agents dispersed in every direction. These addresses inculcate not the doctrines or principles by which their authors profess to be actuated: they inculcate not philanthropy, humanity or brotherly love, but they teach, and are designed to excite to rebellion, murder, and bloody slaughter. Their authors seem anxious to involve us in all the horrors of servile war, and profess to do it too in the name of outraged humanity and religion. That there may be deluded fanatics among them; that there may be some instruments so ignorant as not to be sensible of the shameless absurdity of these professions, is admitted; but it is difficult to believe that the heads that devise and direct this merciless crusade against the white inhabitants of this and other slave holding States can be actuated by any motive having the semblance of virtue. It is almost impossible not to be convinced that they see and love the horrors they are struggling to produce. It is by no means necessary that we should enter here upon the discussion of the question of slavery in the abstract. It is enough that it is one of the domestic institutions of the State, with which we utterly deny the right of any power without the State, to interfere in any manner whatever. The policy we have pursued towards our slave population has been liberal and just.

Our slaves were believed hitherto to have been no less happy than ourselves. They know not, they felt not, the hardships of bondage, and if they should now be abridged of their comforts, curtailed in their privileges and harrassed by rigid surveillance, the blame must rest with those enemies both of the white man and the black—the incendiary abolitionists.—While the common enemies have been thus active in their efforts to destroy the peace of the Southern portion of the country, and have, we doubt not, hoped to inflict a mortal wound upon the Union by arraying one portion against the other, it has been most consolatory to discover that they could find no sympathy with their views amongst our fellow citizens of the North and East generally. Their attempts there have very generally met with the just indignation of the people; and judging from these indications, we cannot but indulge the hope that those nefarious attempts, failing of their object, will, in the end, far from making us a divided people, be the means of dispelling many groundless jealousies, doubts and fears, which have heretofore existed, and thus draw closer the bonds of Union, confidence and mutual good will between the different members and individual citizens of the confederacy. The just and generous sentiments proclaimed by the people, need but be carried out by the constituted authorities of the Northern and Eastern States, and the good work is done. From those authorities we have a right to expect, and after what we have heard from their constituents, we will not question, that they will take the necessary steps to prevent those associations and those emissions from the press within their borders, which are so destructive of our domestic peace, and so fatally tend to disturb the harmony of the Union. It is with you to provide by such enactments as you may judge suitable and expedient to prevent the introduction of all such incendiary publications within the limits of this State.

In compliance with the request of his Excellency, George McDuffie, Governor of the State of South Carolina, I herewith transmit to you a report and sundry resolutions adopted and passed by the General Assembly of that State on this subject.

We are happy in being able to announce to you that the financial concerns of the State are in a sound and healthy condition. The ways and means provided by the Legislature at its last session have been sufficient to meet all the expenditures of the government and leave in the Treasury at the close of the fiscal year a balance of 99,078 19. The annual report of the Treasurer of the Western Shore, which will be laid before you in a few days, will furnish you with ample details of the receipt and expenditures of the past year, and of the probable revenue and expenditures of the present.

In compliance with the request of the General Assembly we transmitted to his Excellency the Governor of Virginia a copy of the report of a special committee of the last House of Delegates, and of the resolutions with which it concludes, in relation to the Southern and Western boundary of this State, which were adopted and passed by the last General Assembly; and we herewith submit for your consideration the correspondence which has passed between Gov. Tazewell and us upon that subject.

You will receive herewith the annual report of the Directors of the Penitentiary, which has been sent to us at so late a period, that we have not been able to give it an attentive examination. The Institution being one of great importance, the report will, of course, claim and receive your deliberate attention.

But it is with regret that I have to inform you of the death of Capt. Jacob Schnuck, late of the U. S. Army, to whom the last General Assembly had directed us to present a sword with suitable devices and ornaments, as a testimony of the high sense entertained by his native State, of his distinguished and gallant services to his country, on the North Western Frontier, during the late war with Great Britain. We understand that Captain Schnuck has left a widow and daughter, his only child. Under these circumstances, it has not been thought necessary to procure the sword directed by the Legislature, to be presented to that meritorious officer, and we respectfully recommend an appropriation in some form better suited to the present condition and situation of the family of the deceased.

The sword, which we were directed by the resolution of the last General Assembly to procure and present to Captain Edmund P. Kennedy, of the United States Navy, as a testimony of the high sense entertained by his native State, of his distinguished and gallant services to his country, in the memorable action with the Tripolitan gun boat, off Tripoli, in August 1804, has been ordered but not yet received. Application to the Artist was delayed to too late a period for the sword to be made and finished in an appropriate manner, in time to be presented before the commencement of your session, in consequence of the desire felt to obtain from the particular friends of Captain Kennedy, such information and advice as would enable us to furnish the Artist with suitable and appropriate devices and ornaments to be engraved upon the sword.

Very soon after the passage of the resolution of the last General Assembly, requiring the Governor to have full length likenesses painted by a native Artist of this State, of the late Samuel Chase, William Paca, and Thomas Stone, John H. Bordley was employed to execute said paintings. His report of progress in the work is herewith submitted.

Under the resolutions of the last general Assembly, in relation to the Digest and revision of our Laws, we appointed a Director of the Digest, who has recently reported the form which he has devised for the work, and the division into such titles as he has thought proper: whereupon we made the necessary appointments to ensure a prompt accomplishment of the work, as required by the General Assembly.

Reports have been received from the State Topographical Engineer and Geologist respectively, giving an account of their progress in the important and interesting works in which they are engaged—works in which Maryland has embarked with a zeal and perseverence that promises to develope resources which will insure success in every branch of industry connected with agriculture and commerce. The ability, zeal and industry with which the Engineer and Geologist have performed their respective duties are not only highly creditable to themselves, but give a sure guarantee of its full, able and certain accomplishment. The reports not being in a proper condition to be presented at this time will be laid before you in a few days in the most convenient form.

Under resolution of the last General Assembly we appointed David Ridgely, Esq to examine every part of the public buildings, where there may be reason to believe any papers or documents properly belonging to the Executive or any other department, may be found in an unarranged condition and out of place, and to collect and arrange all such papers and documents and deposite them in the office or offices to which they may appear to belong."—We are happy in being able to state that many valuable documents dear to our State pride, and illustrative of some of the most important and interesting events in our history, have been saved from destruction.—Most of them are in a state of excellent preservation, but some, we regret to say, are so far destroyed as to require transcription. The accompanying Reports, which Mr. Ridgely has made from time to time to this Department during the progress of his duties, and to which we ask your particular attention, will exhibit the nature, extent and value of his researches, as well as the zeal and fidelity with which he has discharged the duties devolved upon him.

All the other duties devolved upon us by Laws and Resolutions have received our attention, and the purposes of the General Assembly in passing them have been carried into effect, to the extent of the means provided—or are now in the progress of execution.

In a few days it will become your duty under the Constitution to elect a new Governor and Council. Your present Governor is no longer re-eligible, and in now bidding you an affectionate farewell, he feels happy in the assurance, he knows he can carry with him into the shades of retirement, that by you the solemn injunction, to "take care that the Republic receives no detriment," will not be forgotten or neglected.

We have the honor to be,
With great consideration and respect,
Your obedient servant,
JAMES THOMAS.

At Kingston, in Upper Canada, at nine o'clock on the morning of the 17th ult., the thermometer stood at 24 degrees below zero.

DIED, in this county on the 4th ult., Mrs. ELKANSON, wife of Anthony Brattan, Esq.

☞Advertisements omitted this week shall appear in our next.

LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office at Princess-Anne, January 1st, 1836.

Gillis Anderson, Ester Anderson, John Bolin, Brolwester & Brdling, Benj Bailey, Mary D W Ballard, Joseph Brinkley, Henry Coulbourn, Robt R W Dashiell, Capt George Davey, Margt Evans, Wm Evans jr, Billy Fountain, Daniel Ford, Matilda Gunter, 2, Thomas Holbrook, Robert Hall, C. W Harding, Agustus Hurlbert, Col Henry, Maria Howard, Margt Hudson, George Harris, Doct T W Handy, Margaretta Jones, Alexander Kibble, John D Kelly, Littleton Long, John Langford, Thomas Langsdail, Rev F H Laird, Mary Miles, Robert Maddux, Morris & Rider, Martha D Owens, George Price, Wm G Pills, Polly Rigit, Teagle Townsend, Clemtina Stanford, Sarah Ann L Sasser, James D. Smith, Whelmina E Waller, Henry Ward, Wm Ward, Elenor Windsor, Ward & Beauchamp.

WM W JOHNSTON, P. M.

Jan 5 '36

CALENDAR,

FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD

1836;

Being Leap Year, and the Sixtieth Year of American Independence.

	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
January						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	[illegible]	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						
February		1	2	3	4	[illegible]	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29					
March			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31		
April						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
May	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
June				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30		
July						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						
August		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31			
September					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	
October							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					
November			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30			
December					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31

State of Maryland, sc:

SOMERSET COUNTY ORPHANS COURT,

Dec. 22, 1835.

ON application of Thomas Walter, Adm'r. c. t. a of Peggy Porter, late of Somerset County, dec'd, it is ordered by the Court that the said Adm'r give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the estate of the said deceased, and that the same be published once a week for three weeks, in a paper printed in Princess Anne.

True copy. Test.

JAMES POLK, Reg. W. S. C.

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Somerset County hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said County, in Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of Peggy Porter, late of said county deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the 6th day of Sept. 1836, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 22d day of December, A. D. 1835.

THOMAS WALTER, *Adm'r. of Peggy Porter, dec'd*

Dec 29

To the Public.

THE subscriber earnestly requests those of his customers who have unsettled accounts on his tavern books, to call and settle them either by cash or note, as he is desirous of closing his books annually. Moreover his demands for money are urgent. The amount in most cases is small, and he is aware that persons are apt to neglect the payment of small accounts because they are small, but he hopes in his case they will act on a different principle, and pay them because they are, while small, more easily paid. 'Short settlements make long friends,' and as he does not wish to lose the friendship of any body, he sincerely hopes this request will not be slighted. His capital is small—his expenses very heavy, and unless paid punctually cannot carry on his business to any advantage.

WILLIAM H. CURTIS.

Dec. 22, 1835.

P. S.—During the last Court a Great Coat, of a dark brown color, was left at the Somerset Hotel, and another of the same color taken in its place, through mistake.—The one taken away is new, or nearly so, and belongs to Mr. A. W. Anderson, and it is believed has his name written in the lining of the sleeve. Whoever has made the mistake will confer a very particular favor by returning it to the subscriber as soon as possible, and taking his own, which is still in his possession. W. H. C.

Insolvent's Papers,

For Sale at this Office.

To Bridge Contractors.

SEALED Proposals will be received by the President and Directors of the Seaford Bridge Company, at their office in Seaford, Del., until the 14th day of January next, for constructing a Bridge over the river Nanticoke at Seaford, of the subsequent form and [illegible], viz:—The breadth of the river is [illegible] at low water mark, the average depth 8 feet at low, and 12 at high water mark, the abutments shall be logs, filled with dirt. That on the north side not to exceed [illegible] feet front, and that on the south, not to exceed 30 feet, diverging with a flam of 45 feet. The Piers shall be 15 feet asunder, with 3 posts to a tier, each to square 12 inches, each pier to be well secured by braces 5 by 8 inches, fastened by inch screw bolts with taps. The caps to square 12 inches, each 25 feet long, to sleepers to a tier, 4 by 10 inches. The floor on the body of the bridge shall be 20 feet wide, "the width of the bridge as defined by law," 2½ inches thick. The width of the draw to be 15 feet, and the length 40 feet, to slide on a rail way and work with a crank and other appropriate machinery and castings after the pattern of the Wilmington Bridge. The floor of the Draw to be 2 inches thick, which with the sleepers shall be heart pine, 4 wings, 2 of 10 and 2 of 20 feet each, are to be attached to the Draw, the longer wings to have each 5 posts in front and 2 in the rear, the smaller ones 3 in front and 2 in the rear, which with the capping shall be of equal dimensions with the piers and capping of the Bridge, and to be sheathed with 2 inch [illegible] plank to low water mark, as well the wings as the middle of the Draw. The railing to be 5 inches square, resting on posts 4 feet high, 15 feet distant with intermediate stanchions, to be planked with 3 slats or planks 8 inches wide, 1 thick, the ends to be mortised and the centre nailed. The floor of the Bridge to be 4 feet and the heat of the Draw 5 feet above high water mark, with a suitable Toll Gate on the north side. All the timber and plank unless otherwise designated, shall be of white oak of the most durable quality and cut in [illegible] of the ensuing February, substantially secured by iron fastenings, all done in a workmanlike manner, subject to the final decision of umpires mutually chosen in case of a difference respecting either the work or materials. The work to be concluded on or before the 4th of July, 1836.

All communications to be post paid.

JNO. GIBBONS, President

Directors office, Seaford, Dec. 19, 1835. dec 29

A CARD.

H. PAGE,

Attorney at Law,

WILL attend the Courts of Somerset and Worcester counties. His place in the former place will be in the house of Mr. Willing; in the latter in that of Mr [illegible].

Dec 1, 1835

The Sentinel at Snow Hill will publish the above.

CLOCK & WATCH MAKING.

THE subscriber, thankful for past favors, respectfully informs the inhabitants of Somerset and the neighboring counties, that he is now prepared to execute all work of the above description. *Duplex, Horizontal, Lever, Alarm, Repeating and Plain WATCHES,* will be carefully repaired and warranted. He hopes, by [illegible] exertion, the quality of his work, and moderate charges, to share a portion of the public patronage.

CHARLES L. CHUR[illegible]

Princess Anne, Nov. 10, 1835.

State of Maryland, sc:

SOMERSET COUNTY ORPHANS COURT,

Dec. 22, 1835.

ON application of Anthony B Bennett, Adm'r. of Washington Bennett, late of Somerset County, deceased, it is ordered by the Court that the said Administrator give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the estate of the said deceased, and that the same be published once a week for three weeks, in a paper printed in Princess Anne.

True copy. Test.

JAMES POLK, Reg. W. S. C.

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Somerset County hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said County, in Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of Washington Bennett, late of said County, dec'd. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the 6th day of Sept. 1836; they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 24th day of December, A. D. 1835.

ANTHONY B BENNETT, Adm'r. of Washington Bennett

Dec. 24, 1835.

Lands for Rent.

THE subscriber will rent out for the ensuing year, a large part of the FARM on which he resides, on accommodating terms. Among the lands offered is one of the best [illegible] on the farm. Persons wishing to rent will please make application as soon as possible to

R. J. H. KING.

Dec 15 1835

We are authorized to announce

John S. Crockett, Esq.

as a candidate for the next Sheriffalty of Somerset county.

Dec. 16, 1834.

A Valuable Farm FOR SALE.

THE subscriber will sell on accommodating terms his FARM, generally known by the name of WAPPENS, situated immediately on Monokin river. This Farm contains 300 acres, about 150 of which is arable, susceptible of the highest state of improvement, has plentiful sources of manure, and is well adapted to the growth of potatoes, corn, wheat, oats, clover, &c. The improvements are a small two story frame house, kitchen, a large corn stack, and a house formerly occupied by an overseer, which might easily be converted into a barn. A further description of this property is deemed unnecessary, as persons desirous of purchasing will examine for themselves. Possession can be given the first of January or earlier if required. For further particulars inquire of Mr. A. H. Ballard during my absence.

APPLETON LONG.

Nov 10

Constable's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued by John D[illegible], a Justice of the Peace for Somerset County, and to me directed, at the suit of Thomas & John Robertson, against Rachel Bailey, I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit: one [illegible] where she now lives, and I will proceed to sell, on the premises, all the right and title of the said Rachel Bailey to the house and lot aforesaid, on WEDNESDAY the [illegible] day of JANUARY 1836, at [illegible] o'clock, P. M. to the highest and best bidder for cash to satisfy the above mentioned writ and cost.

THOMAS WALTER, Const.

Dec 22 1835

Notice.

THE subscriber intends to apply to the next General Assembly of Maryland to authorize and [illegible] the Levy Court of Somerset County to pay him for extra services rendered in [illegible] Thomas, [illegible] county; and those who [illegible] paid for his labor, may prepare a counter petition and send it on, and [illegible] taking it out on a long [illegible] Delegation when they [illegible]

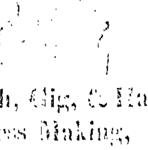
ALEXANDER [illegible]

Dec [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] the friends and patrons of [illegible] that she will [illegible] White Haven, for the balance of the present season [illegible] which this notice will be [illegible]. Capt Weems [illegible] opportunity to return his [illegible] favors received, and hopes [illegible] and exertion to merit and receive a continuation of them.

White Haven, Dec [illegible]



Coach, Gig, & Harness Making,

In all its various branches.

THE subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and the public in general, that they have just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, a large and carefully selected STOCK OF MATERIALS, surpassing any former purchases, in quality as well as quantity, consisting of well seasoned *TIMBER, IRON,* various kinds of *LEATHER, PLATING, LACE, TRIMMINGS,* &c. &c. Having good workmen in their employ, they now feel confident that they can finish work in as neat and workmanlike a manner as it can be done in any other establishment in Maryland, and they hope that by good work, close attention to business, and moderate charges, to merit a continuance of public patronage.

They also take pleasure in informing the public, that they have commenced the

Saddle & Bridle Business,

And intend keeping on hand a variety of *SADDLES, BRIDLES, HALTERS, GIRTHS, TRUNKS, TRAVELLING BAGS,* &c. &c. Mr. Briding being himself a practical Saddler, they flatter themselves that they will be able to please such of their friends as will give them their custom.

The public's ob't. serv'ts,

Broadwater & Briding.

N. B. All persons having open accounts at our Shop, are earnestly requested to close the same, by cash or note, before the first day of February next—we having made it a rule, from which we will not deviate, to close our books every year. We shall, therefore, place all accounts not closed by that time into officers' hands for collection.

Two or three APPRENTICES wanted at the above named establishment.

Jan 5, 1836.

Constable's Sale.

BY virtue of two writs of Fieri Facias issued by James Denson a Justice of the Peace for Somerset county and to me directed, one at the suit of Thos & Jno. Robertson, and one at the suit of John Robertson, of Wm, against Henry Walston, I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit: part of two tracts of land in Muddy Hole, where he now lives, containing 20 acres, more or less; and I shall proceed to sell, on the premises, all the right and title of the said Walston to the tracts of land aforesaid on WEDNESDAY the 13th day of JANUARY, 1836, at 10 o'clock, A. M. to the highest and best bidder for cash to satisfy the above mentioned writs and cost.

THOMAS WALTER, Const.

Dec 22 1835

THE GENTLEMAN'S

VADE MECUM;

OR THE

Sporting & Dramatic Companion,

A Weekly repository of Dramatic Literature, Sporting, the Turf, Fashions, Grazing, Agriculture, and various subjects of Interest and Amusement: Interspersed with a multitude of Engravings, including Portraits of celebrated winning Horses, Philosophical and Natural Phenomena, Legerdemain, &c

This popular journal, although but a few months have passed since it was commenced, has already obtained an extensive and profitable subscription list, which is daily increasing, and affords ample encouragement to the publishers to persevere in their efforts to render it useful, amusing, and instructive.

☞ On the commencement of the approaching year, the VADE MECUM will undergo several important improvements—instead of four pages, it will be increased to EIGHT of nearly the present size, and consequently will contain almost double the quantity of reading matter which is now given—MAKING IT ONE OF THE LARGEST AND NEATEST QUARTOS EVER PUBLISHED IN THE UNITED STATES. It will be printed on new type and fine white paper, and the Embellishments will be considerably multiplied, and of a superior order. Persons desirous of procuring the work at the beginning of the new volume will please send their orders at once, as they may fail to be supplied, as but few copies will be published more than are actually subscribed for at the time.

☞ The subjects which are particularly embraced in this work will be more distinctly understood from the following brief analysis of them:—

THE DRAMA forms a material portion of the Gentleman's Vade Mecum—every week an entire Play or Farce is given. They are selected with a single eye to their merits alone; a preference, however, will be extended in all cases to native productions, when they can be obtained, independent criticisms, carefully excluding all invidious comparisons, and recommended by their brevity, are occasionally inserted; as also, Biographical Sketches, Anecdotes, and Bon Mots of prominent Comedians of the present and past ages, of which a rare and inexhaustible [illegible] [illegible]. The publisher, by the liberality of the managers of the two Philadelphia Theatres, and several others [illegible] connected with the stage, has obtained a very excellent and numerous selection of plays and Farces, for the Vade Mecum; many of them have never appeared in print.

THE TURF.—A faithful record is kept of all the Running and Trotting Matches in this country and England. Biographies and correct portraits of celebrated famous [illegible] bred Horses are published on a [illegible] [illegible] relative to the breeding, [illegible] keeping and diseases of this invaluable animal is particularly attended to.

The Sporting intelligence, at home and abroad, occupies a considerable portion of our columns, and is collected from the most [illegible] sources. Among the portraits of celebrated Winning Horses which have been given are:

The American Trotting Horse, Edwin Forrest.

The Imported Racing Horse, Messenger.

The American Trotting Mare, Lady Jackson.

The Racing Mare, Ariel, and her foal by Eclipse.

The four blooded popular Horse, Chateau Margaux.

The American Trotting Horse, Top Gallant.

The well known English Race Horse, Touchstone.

Mundig, the winner of the Derby Stakes in June, 1835.

The unrivalled American Trotter Andrew Jackson.

The celebrated English Horse, Glencoe.

A complete Treatise on riding, with fourteen Illustrations, for the improvement of Ladies in this most healthy of all exercises.

Explanation of the Automaton Chess Player, illustrated by eleven engravings.

Four engravings, designed to represent the scene which took place in Paris, in July last, on the attempted destruction of the Royal Family of France, with a view of the Infernal Machine, and a likeness of the Assassin, Gerard.

A correct Picture of a Race Course, occupying the width of seven columns.

SPORTING.—Besides other matters belonging to this head there will be published correct accounts of Shooting Matches, Pedestrian Feats, Gymnastic Exercises, Aquatic Excursions, Fishing, Gaming, &c. with anecdotes of noted Dogs.

MILITARY UNIFORMS.—The publisher has employed the assistance of an excellent artist to furnish a regular series of engravings of the different Beautiful Uniforms worn by the principal Volunteer Corps of Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Baltimore, and other cities, which will be published periodically, with a particular description of each by a competent hand. This subject forms a peculiar attraction to the general interest of the work.

GENTLEMEN'S FASHIONS.—A quarterly review is made out by a gentleman connected with a fashionable house in Philadelphia, explanatory of the various improvements and changes which costumes worn in the dress circles constantly undergo, by which it will be rendered an easy task for drapers and tailors, at a distance, to suit their customers with the most approved colors and modern style of apparel at the earliest possible period.

MISCELLANY.—Although the purpose of our sheet may appear to be confined to the several leading subjects which have been stated, we deem it proper to say, that there constantly is, in addition to these, a considerable space allowed for Miscellaneous matter, such as Tales, Poetry, Anecdotes, Legerdemain, an Epitome of News, Places of Amusement, Statistics, Agriculture, Domestic Economy, Valuable Receipts, &c. Also, a republication of the best and most popular of the old English and American sporting and National Songs, *Set to Music;* besides many other matters, regarding which an interest is supposed to exist.

☞ By the above explanation, it will be seen that the Gentleman's Vade Mecum is particularly designed as a companion for the patrons of the Turf, the Drama, Sporting, the Fashions, &c. It is worthy of notice, that its patrons in the course of one year, will be furnished with from forty-five to fifty popular Plays or Farces—the price of which, separately, at one of our bookstores, would be at least *Thirteen Dollars!* Here, then, is an absolute saving of ten dollars in the purchase of a well-stored Dramatic Library—(to be had for an unprecedented small sum!)—without taking into consideration the multiplied variety which is sent along with it, free of additional charge.

The Gentleman's Vade Mecum, or Sporting and Dramatic Companion, is published every Saturday, on fine extra imperial quarto paper, of a superior quality, each number forming eight pages of the largest class, at $3 per annum. Orders from abroad, postage paid, will be promptly attended to, and the paper carefully packed, to prevent its rubbing by mail. As the number of agents will be limited to principal cities, or such other places where a considerable subscription may be obtained, we request those who propose to patronize the work, to transmit by mail at once to the publisher. Small notes of solvent banks of the different States, taken at par. By enclosing a Five Dollar Note two copies of the paper will be forwarded to any direction ordered, for one year. Specimen numbers will be sent to any part of the Union, by addressing the publisher, postage paid.

THE MODERN ACTING DRAMA,

HAS hitherto been issued in volumes of about 300 pages each—containing the Plays, Farces, &c. which appear in the Vade Mecum, neatly printed, and bound in elastic covers, for transportation—and published every six weeks. Eight volumes constitute a set, or one year's subscription, the terms of which is Three Dollars, payable in advance.

Subscribers to the Vade Mecum are entitled to a deduction of one-third, when subscribing to the Modern Acting Drama. An order for 4 sets will be thankfully received, and the work forwarded to any direction, by enclosing a ten dollar note,—postage paid. Gentlemen desirous of securing a set of this work, will please forward their names [illegible]—the edition which was a small one [illegible] all equally, and it cannot be republished at the same price.

This work will undergo a material improvement on the commencement of a new series in January, 1836. It is intended to be published Every Month, or as near the beginning as possible; each number to consist of 48 pages of fine letter press printing and 12 numbers to constitute a volume of [illegible] pages. Every Play or Farce which [illegible] to be published is to be accompanied by a [illegible] and appropriate Engraving—making, in the course of the year nearly Fifty Two Embellishments—to which will be added as a Frontispiece, a full Steel Engraving containing the likeness of Six distinguished Actors and Actresses. No alterations will be made from the present terms. Every person who desires to preserve an invaluable collection of the best Dramatic Authors, should forward his name forthwith, as the edition will be limited to the number which is absolutely subscribed for.

☞ The publisher pledges himself to make this work equal in interest and superiority of execution to his prospectus, or he will refund the price of subscription free of all charges. No subscription received unless the terms are complied with. No work of this kind has ever been attempted in the U. States, and none is more likely to prove popular and satisfactory.

☞ Any person collecting four subscribers to the Gentleman's Vade Mecum, or the Modern Acting Drama and remitting the amount of one year's subscription ($3) for each—shall be presented with the Novelist's Magazine, in two volumes, a work of considerable popularity, which is now selling at $4. It contains the productions of eight different authors, well known to the public as among the most interesting writers of the day.

** Persons wishing to subscribe to the above works, will address CHARLES ALEXANDER, Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place, Philadelphia, and they may rest assured that every attention will be paid to their orders as if they had called personally, [illegible] by mail.

Dec 29

CASH FOR NEGROES.

Including both sexes, from 12 to 25 years of age. Persons having likely servants to dispose of will find it to their interest to give us a call, as we will give higher prices in cash, than any other purchaser who is now in this market, or may come in. We can at all times be found at Mrs. Disharoon's Tavern, Princess Anne, Md.

OVERLEY & SANDERS.

All communications addressed to us, at his place, will be punctually attended to.

Sept 24, 1834

Cash in Hand!

THE subscriber is at all times prepared to give the HIGHEST CASH PRICES FOR NEGROES. He will purchase any number of male and female slaves between the ages of 12 and 25 years, and give more for them than any purchaser on this Shore. Please call at his store in Little Annamessex, Somerset county.

WM ROACH, Jun.

Jan. 27, 1835.

NOTICE.

CASH and fair prices will at all times be given for NEGROES of both sexes, by applying to

ALEXANDER S. JONES.

N. B.—All communications attended to immediately.

Jan 21, 1834.

BLANK DEED,

FOR SALE

At the Office of the Village Herald.

THE VILLAGE HERALD.

BY S. T. CALLAHAN, PRINCESS-ANNE, SOMERSET COUNTY, MARYLAND.

Vol. IX—No. 43. TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 19, 1836. [New Series, Vol. 1—No. 34.]

VILLAGE HERALD.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Three Dollars a year, to be satisfied by $2 00 *if paid in advance;* or $2 50 if paid within six months.

☞Subscriptions paid within 30 days after delivering the first number, (of the year subscribed for,) will be considered in *advance.*

No subscription will be taken for less than *one year.*

No paper will be discontinued (unless at the editor's discretion,) until all arrearages are paid off; and a failure to notify a discontinuance, previous to the expiration of the year subscribed for, will be invariably considered as a new engagement.

☞*Advertisements* inserted on the usual terms.

☞All communications addressed to the editor must come POST PAID.

POETRY.

The subjoined simply beautiful lines, says the Sunday Morning News, are from the Irish artist, S. Lover, and have not, it is believed, been before published in the U. States. Mr. Lover is the author of a popular work of imagination, entitled "Tales and Legends."

THE FOUR LEAVED SHAMROCK.

I'll seek a four leaved shamrock,
In all the fairy dells;
And if I find the charmed leaves,
Oh! how I'll weave my spells!
I would not waste my magic might
On diamond, pearl, or gold,
For treasure tires the weary sense,
Such triumph is but cold;
But I would play th' enchanter's part,
In casting bliss around;
Oh! not a tear, nor aching heart,
Should in the world be found.

To worth I would give honor,
I'd dry the mourner's tears,
And to the pallid lip recall
The smile of happier years;
And hearts that had been long estranged,
And friends that had grown cold,
Should meet again, like parted streams,
And mingle as of old.
Oh! thus I'd play the enchanter's part,
Thus scatter bliss around;
And not a tear, nor aching heart,
Should in the world be found.

The heart that had been mourning
O'er vanished dreams of love,
Should see them all returning,
Like Noah's faithful dove.
And hope should launch her blessed bark
On sorrow's dark'ning sea,
And mis'ry's children have an ark,
And saved from sinking be.
Oh! thus I'd play the enchanter's part,
Thus scatter bliss around;
And not a tear, nor aching heart,
Should in the world be found.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

BY N. P. WILLIS.

I love to look on a scene like this,
Of wild and careless play,
And persuade myself that I am not old,
And my locks are not grey;
For it stirs the blood in an old man's heart,
And it makes his pulses fly,
To catch the thrill of a happy voice;
And the light of a pleasant eye.

I have walked the world for four-score years,
And they say that I am old,
And my heart is ripe for the reaper Death,
And my years are well nigh told;
It is very true; it is very true;
I'm old, and "I bide my time;"
But my heart will leap at a scene like this,
And I half renew my prime.

Play on, play on; I am with you there,
In the midst of your merry ring;
I can feel the thrill of the daring jump,
And the rush of the breathless swing.
I hide with you in the fragrant hay,
And I whoop the smothered call,
And my feet slip up on the seedy floor,
And I care not for the fall.

I am willing to die when my time shall come,
And I shall be glad to go,
For the world, at best, is a weary place,
And my pulse is getting low:
But the grave is dark and the heart will fall
In treading its gloomy way;
And it wiles my heart from its dreariness,
To see the young so gay.

WINTER.

The harvest is past,
The summer is o'er.
Stern winter commences its reign;
The sharp northern blast,
With terrible roar,
Sweeps over the desolate plain.

How quick the transition!
How rapid the flight
Of what was once beauteous and gay!
So—life is a vision,
To primeval night
Its scenes swiftly hasten away.

Resembling a vapor
It passes along,
And while we behold it—it flies,
A glimmering taper,
A tale, or a song,
It enlightens, or cheers us—then dies.

"And let it depart!"
The Christian exclaims,
(His soul fix'd on glories above,)
"The joy of my heart
Is the rest that remains,
In regions of peace and of love."

CATLIN, the Painter, is again in the "far West," and has resumed his interesting correspondence with the New York Commercial Advertiser as follows:—

St. Peter's, Upper Mississippi, August 14, 1835.

I have been no correspondent of late for any body, and I beg that you (with other friends) will excuse me for my silence, provided I have been in the habit of giving any pleasure heretofore by my letters.

Having recruited my health during the last winter, in recreation and amusement on the coast of Florida, like a *bird of passage,* I started at the rallying notes of the swan and the wild geese, for the cool and freshness of the north, but the gifted rascals soon left me behind. I found them here, their nests built—their eggs laid—their offspring fledged and figuring in the world before I arrived.

The majestic river from the Balize to the Falls of St. Anthony I have passed over, with a high wrought mind, filled with amazement and wonder, like other travellers who occasionally leave the stale and profitless routine of the "Fashionable Tour," to gaze with admiration upon the wild and native grandeur and majesty of this great western world. The upper Mississippi like the upper Missouri, must be approached to be appreciated, for all that can be seen on the Mississippi below St. Louis or for several hundred miles above it, gives no hint or clew to the magnificence of the scenes which are continually opening to the view of the traveller and rivetting him to the deck of the boat, through sunshine, lightning or rain, from the mouth of the Ouisconsin to the Falls of St. Anthony. The traveller in ascending the river, will see but little of picturesque beauty in the landscape, until he reaches Rock Island, and from that point he will find it growing gradually more interesting until he reaches Prairie Du Chien, and from that place until he reaches Lake Pepin every reach and turn in the river presents to his eye a more immense and magnificent scene of grandeur and beauty. From day to day the eye is rivitted in listless, tireless admiration upon the thousand bluffs which tower in majesty above the river on either side, and alternate as the river bends, into countless fascinating forms.

The whole face of the country is covered with a luxuriant growth of grass, whether there is timber or not, and these magnificent bluffs, studding the sides of the river, and rising in the forms of immense cones, domes and ramparts, give peculiar pleasure from the deep and soft green in which they are clad, up their broad sides and to their extreme tops with a carpet of grass, with spots and clusters of timber of a deeper green, and apparently in many places, arranged in orchards and pleasure grounds by the hands of art.—These beautiful scenes will remain for ages unchanged and unchangeable, and when this becomes the *fashionable tour,* the world will become familiar with the phrase which rings continually in the ears of the gazing passengers of every boat, as they are alternately thronging to one side of the deck and then to the other, with looks and exclamations of wonder and delight, and the Captain soothingly exclaims (unless out of patience) "Gentlemen, please stand on 'tother side; trim boat, trim boat!"

The scenes that are passed between Prairie Du Chien and St. Peter's, including Lake Pepin, between whose magnificently turretted shores one passes for twenty-two miles, will amply reward the tourist for the time and expense of a visit to them. And to him or her of too little relish for nature's rude works to profit as he has passed, there will be found a redeeming pleasure at the mouth of St. Peter's and the Falls of St. Anthony. This scene has been often described, and I leave it for the world to come and gaze for themselves, recommending to the world at the same time, to denominate the next "fashionable tour" a trip to St. Louis, thence by steam boat (which can be had every week with good fare and good cheer provided you find Capt. Throgmorton) to Rock Island, Galena, Dubuque, Prairie Du Chien, Lake Pepin, St. Peter's, Falls of St. Anthony, back to Prairie Du Chien, from thence to Fort Winnebago, Green Bay, Mackinaw, Sault de St. Mary, Detroit, Buffalo, Niagara, and home.

This tour would comprehend but a small part of the great "Far West," but it will furnish to the traveller a fair sample, and being a part of it which is now made so easily accessible to the world, and being the only part of it to which *Ladies* can have access, I would recommend to all who have time and inclination to devote to the enjoyment of so splendid a tour, to wait not, but to make it while the subject is new and capable of producing the greatest degree of pleasure. To the world at large, this trip is one of unsurpassable interest—to the artist it has a double relish, and to me still farther inducements, inasmuch as many of the tribes of Indians which I have met with, furnish manners and customs which have awakened my enthusiasm, and furnished me interesting materials for my gallery.

In addition, also, to the above named inducements, there are many interesting articles of Indian manufacture to be procured in this country, so that the debutant who wishes to make his entree to a masquerade, or a Wistar party, can here rig himself out in the style he pleases; and the devotee who sighs to hang a precious jewel upon the snow-white neck of his fair enchantress, can pick it up with his own hallowed fingers, from Pepin's pebbly shore or "Wah-be-shah's prairie," and bring it from its untempting obscurity to glow upon the neck of innocence and beauty.

But, reader, take a hint, (from one who learned it too late for his own benefit,) if thou wouldst procure Indian curiosities, offer not to pay for them, but beg.—Say "that's a beautiful thing—very beautiful indeed—Oh how that would please my daughter—that's a splendid pipe—a magnificent bow and quiver—Oh, by zounds, I must have them."—Or get some one on board of the steam boat, (which is always a simple thing) to report you the richest man in ——; worth a million of dollars. It will do no harm to beg then—it's fashionable, and is the best way, to act the way and keep the whole time half drunk; taking partly by force, is a tolerable way, but rather difficult to act. "That's a splendid agate, my dear sir. I'll take it—I must have it—you can procure enough more of them"—"that slate of porphyry is a magnificent thing—you'll never do any thing with it—I'll keep it to remember you by, and have a snuff-box made of it."

But lovers! this way is *mercenary,* and for *you* without the sacred sentiment. You must [illegible] solitary and alone, like a Zealand penguin along the pebbly beach of "Point de Sables," with thoughts and soul upon your Cleopatra, throwing aside every alluring gem that tempts your fingers, until you find the faultless one, whose colors please and fill your eye—look not farther, but come home contented, for one such is better than a thousand. Lose it not, but get it richly set and worship it.

The fourth of July was hailed and celebrated by us, at St. Peter's, in an unusual and not uninteresting manner. With the presence of several hundred of the wildest of the Chippeway and one hundred and fifty of Sioux, we were prepared with materials in abundance for the novel—for the wild and grotesque, as well as for the grave and ludicrous. Maj. Taliaferro, the Indian agent, to aid my views in procuring sketches of manners and customs, represented to them that I was a great medicine (mystery) man, who had visited and witnessed the sports of a vast many Indians of different tribes, and had come to see whether the Sioux and Chippeways were equal in a ball play, &c., to their neighbors, and that if they would come in the next day (fourth of July) and give us a ball play and some of their dances in best style, he would have the big gun fired twenty-one times, about the middle of the day, (the *customary* salute for that day,) which they easily construed into a compliment to themselves. This, with still stronger inducements, a barrel of flour, a quantity of pork and tobacco which I gave them, brought the scene about on the day of independence, as follows:—About 11 o'clock the next day (the usual time for Indians to make their appearance on any great occasion) the young men who were enlisted for ball play made their appearance on the ground with ball sticks in hand—with no other dress on than the flap, and attached to a girdle or ornamental sash, a tail, extending nearly to the ground, made of the choicest arrangement of quills and feathers, or of the hair of white horses' tails.

After an excited and warmly contested play for two hours, they adjourned to a place in front of the agent's office, where they entertained us for two or three hours longer with a continued variety of their most fanciful and picturesque dances.—They gave us the beggar's dance—the buffalo dance—the bear dance—the eagle dance—and dance of the braves. This last is peculiarly beautiful and exciting to the feelings in the highest degree.

At intervals they stop and one of them steps into the ring and vociferates as loud as possible, with the most significant gesticulation, the feats of bravery which he has performed during his life—he boasts of the scalps he has taken—of the enemies he has vanquished, and at the same time carries his body through all the motions and gestures which had been used during those scenes when they were transacted. At the end of his boasting all assent to the truth of his story and give in their approbation by the guttural "waugh!" and the dance again commences. At the next interval another makes his boast, and another, and another, and so on.

During this scene, a little trick was played off in the following manner, which produced much amusement and laughter. A woman of goodly size, and in woman's attire, danced into the ring, (which seemed to excite some surprise, as women are never allowed to join in the dance,) and commenced sawing the air, and boasting of the astonishing feats of bravery she had performed—of the incredible number of horses she had stolen—of the scalps she had taken, &c. &c., until her feats surpassed all that had ever been heard of—sufficient to put all the warriors who had boasted, to the blush. They all gave assent, however, to what she had said, and apparently, credence, too, and to reward so extraordinary a feat of female prowess, they presented to her a kettle, a cradle, beads, ribbon, &c. After getting her presents, and placing them safely in the hands of another matron for safe keeping, she commenced disrobing herself, and almost instantly divesting herself of a loose dress in the presence of the whole company, came out in a soldier's coat and pantaloons, and laughed at them excessively for their mistake. She commenced dancing and making her boasts of her exploits, assuring them that she was a man, and a great brave. They all gave unqualified assent to this, acknowledged their error, and made her other presents of a gun, a horse, tobacco, and a war club. After her boasts were done, and the presents secured as before, she deliberately threw off the pantaloons and coat, and presented herself at once, and to their great astonishment and confusion, in a beautiful woman's dress. The tact with which she performed these parts, so universally pleased, that it drew forth thundering applause from the Indians, as well as from the spectators; and the chief stepped up and crowned her head with a beautiful plume of the eagle's quill rising from a crest of the swan's down. My wife, who was travelling this part of the country with me, was a spectator of these scenes as well as the ladies and officers of the garrison, whose polite hospitality we are at this time enjoying.

Several days after this, the plains of St. Peter's and St. Anthony rang with the continual sounds of drums and rattles in time with the thrilling yells of the dance until it had doubly ceased to be novelty. General Patterson of Philadelphia, and his family, arrived about this time, however, and a dance was got up for their amusement, and it proved to be one of an unusual kind and interesting to all. Considerable preparation was made for the occasion, and the Indians informed me that if they could get a couple of dogs that were of no use about the garrison, they would give us their favorite, the "Dog Dance." The two dogs were soon produced by the officers and in presence of the whole assemblage of spectators, they butchered them and placed their two livers entire and uncooked, on a couple of crotches about as high as a man's face. The livers were then cut into strips about an inch in width, and left hanging in this condition. A spirited dance then ensued, and in a confused manner every one sung forth his own deeds of bravery in ejaculatory gutturals which were almost deafening, and they danced up two at a time to the stakes, and after spitting several times upon the liver, catched a piece of it in their mouths, bit it off and swallowed it. This is all done without losing the step which is in time to their music, or interrupting the times of their voices. Each and every one of them in this wise bit off and swallowed a piece of the livers until they were demolished with the exception of the two last pieces which a couple of them carried in their mouths, and communicated to the mouths of the two musicians who swallowed them. This is one of the most important dances amongst the Sioux, though by no means the most beautiful or most pleasing. The Beggar's Dance, the Discovery Dance, and the Eagle Dance are far more graceful and agreeable. The *Dog Dance* is one of *distinction,* inasmuch as it can only be danced by those who have taken scalps from the enemy's heads and come forward boasting that they killed their enemy in battle, and swallowed a piece of his heart in the same manner.

More anon:

GEORGE CATLIN.

EXERCISE.

The skipping rope, a toy which is discarded by the young girl when entering premature womanhood, but which ought to be looked upon a necessary article in every boudoir, or private room occupied by a woman of civilized life and civilized habits is one of the best if not the very best kind of gymnastic exercise that I know. It exercises almost every muscle of the body. There are few women who do not neglect exercise. Men—most of whom have some necessary out-door occupation—almost universally walk more than women. Thousands upon thousands of English women never cross the threshold of their house oftener than once a week, and then it is to attend the public worship of their Maker; and it is seldom that in towns the distance to the church or chapel is such as to occupy more than ten minutes in going thither.

"I have lived," said Dr. Adam Clarke, "to know that the great secret of human happiness is this: *Never* suffer your energies to stagnate. The old adage of 'too many irons in the fire,' conveys an abominable lie. You cannot have too many—poker, tongs, and all—keep them all going."

He is a temperate man whose reason rules his appetite, and he is an intemperate man whose appetite rules his reason.

From the Trenton Emporium.

CONSIDER THE END.

The shape and character which our lives assume are so uniformly the result of our actions, that if it were possible to foresee the course of conduct which a young man, setting out in life, would pursue, there would be no difficulty in foretelling, with great precision, the result. So invariably do we shape our own destinies, and so uniformly and universally do causes and effects travel with each other. Hence the often repeated maxim: "A man may be what he *will* be."

It is the want of due consideration—not the want of good sense, that ruins thousands; the neglect to exercise the thinking and reasoning powers which they have, rather than any natural deficiency of intellect, which makes so many shipwrecks along the voyage of life. It is that men in multitudes yield to temptations, and indulge in habits, and lend themselves to practices of which they do not consider the end.

Have you a reader just setting out in the habit of *Gambling?* If this should meet the eye of such a one, let me ask, have you considered the end? Have you deliberately considered it? Have you ever run your eye back over the race of gamblers that have gone before you—counted how many became beggars—how many hopeless drunkards—how all became knaves—how all lived without character—all died without hope—some convicts—others maniacs, and many suicides? Have you considered how certainly these are the ends of the paths in which you are entering? If any voice says *there is no harm in it,* it is the voice of your evil genius; *consider the end.*

Another common vice upon which the young, by thousands, heedlessly enter, is *Intemperance,* in some or all of its various forms. It is a vice which comes in a thousand shapes; intemperate eating, drinking, chewing, smoking, and snuffing. I will not, I cannot, enumerate them all. But in every case the great mistake is made in the beginning; and the warning is, by all the evils which every where you witness springing from these sources—by all the wretchedness of drunkenness—by all the miseries of disease—and poverty and ruin, do not enter upon any of those habits until you well and deliberately *consider the end.*

Again,—in the ordinary business of life there are constantly presented a thousand temptations and opportunities for the practice of *Dishonesty*—in other words, of taking advantage of others. I have more particular allusion to that class of little frauds which the law does not reach, and which in classes of society are not considered disreputable, pass off rather with eclat than censure. This you may, with implicit confidence rely upon—that every departure from the most rigid rules of honesty in your dealing, will be sure to harm you in the end. 'Gains unfairly acquired, are like self righteousness—the more a man gets the worse he is off.' Besides the frittering of public confidence, the wear and tear of conscience, and the loss of conscious integrity, there is a curse that forever follows them.' Before you allow yourself to enter upon such a course *consider the end.*

The indulgence of a *passionate temper* is, perhaps, one of the most unhappy of human vices, because there are but few others which so perpetually prey upon the peace and serenity of the mind. This strong sturdy enemy to human enjoyments in the vast majority of cases, is left to grow with our growth, and strengthen with our strength, until its ascendancy is complete. It progresses in its dominion step by step—every indulgence adds to its power, and every acquisition of power increases its thirst for indulgence. Yet it can be controlled and brought into perfect subjection. He who is not master of himself, no matter what he is master of, is a *slave*—and whatever efforts can be induced by the consideration of liberty, peace, happiness, and comparative exemption from a thousand dangers to which passion exposes us in life, should be made to guard ourselves in this particular. Never indulge in passion until you have *considered the end.*

Consider well the end in every thing you do—*The End!*—not the immediate results—the momentary gratification—the apparent gain or advantage for the time—but the *end* of all your course of conduct. Look on into the future until you clearly see it—and not imagine the consequences are to terminate in an hour, a day, a week, a month, a year, or even an age. The *end*—the *end* is far beyond in eternity! Few, indeed, are the faults or follies of men which meet with no retribution here—suffering comes with every vice as its inseparable companion. But the end, I repeat, is not now—and it is the *end* I pray you to consider.

Birds.—Birds have often seemed to me like the messengers from Earth to Heaven—charged with the homage and gratitude of nature, and gifted with the most eloquent of created voices to fulfil the mission.

Bulwer.

THE HERALD.

Princess-Anne, Md.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 12, 1836.

FOREIGN NEWS.

IMPORTANT FROM FRANCE—ARRIVAL OF OUR CHARGE D'AFFAIRES.

The packet ship Albany, Capt. Johnson, arrived on the 6th inst. She sailed on the 3d ultimo. Mr. Barton our late Charge d'Affaires in Paris has returned in her.

From the New York Courier & Enquirer.

The dates reached us by this conveyance are of the 1st from Paris, 2d from Havre and 30th November from London.

The character of the news so far as it relates to French affairs, will, we think, be considered conclusive as regards the payment of the stipulated indemnity. All question as to the intention of France on that subject, must now be removed; and the most sceptical can no longer doubt, that she is determined not to do us justice without having some apology from our Executive. It only remains for us therefore, to resort to a non-intercourse; and if for so doing, France should venture upon a declaration of war, we must abide the consequences. We deprecate as sincerely as any one possibly can, a war with France; but if she will not comply with her solemn treaty stipulations, we are prepared to urge upon our Representatives in Congress the prompt declaration of a non-intercourse. This much is due to ourselves, to our national honor, and to the *necessity* which exists for every nation to cause itself to be respected abroad. The consequences, whatever they may be, we should be prepared to meet with unanimity, and under a full conviction that however indiscreet were the recommendations of our Executive in his Message of '34, there exists no just cause for the contumely and insult which France has endeavored to heap upon us.

When we originally and exclusively announced the refusal of the French Ministry to pay the indemnity, and the intended return of Mr. Barton, our motives were impugned, or by the more charitable, we were pronounced croakers. What is the position of affairs now? Mr. Barton is in New York—Mr. Pageot on the eve of departure for France—all diplomatic intercourse between the two countries suspended—not only the Ministry, but all parties in France proclaiming "apology or war"—and finally, Vice Admiral Mackau, with fifteen sail of the line and a proportionate number of frigates and smaller vessels of war, at this moment in our neighborhood as a "fleet of observation!" If we croaked when we cautioned our merchants against confiding in the cries of peace, such croakings could at least do no harm; but how different the reflection of those who, yielding to the wishes of the public rather than their own sense of right, wickedly aided in continuing a delusion which can only be productive of evil.

From the Journal of Havre of Dec. 24.

Vice Admiral Mackau has recently been appointed to the command of our West India Station, and the Government of Martinique. This is an appointment of which we hasten to express our approbation, and which, in our opinion, indicates more than all that has been said heretofore, on the late and unfortunate misunderstanding which has arisen between France and the United States.

No one is aware of the maritime importance our little sugar islands of Martinique and Guadaloupe would acquire in case of a war with North America, as roads for the anchorage of prizes, and as places for the victualling and refitting of our cruizers.

The Eldineur of Toulon of Nov. 25 contains the following article:

If we are well informed, a telegraphic express has brought orders to the maritime prefect to complete immediately on war establishment the ships of the line Algesiras 84 guns, and Scipion 85, and the frigate Arttemise of 52. The express farther states that these ships are destined to make part of the squadron of observation. According to all appearances, this squadron is to rendezvous on the ocean, and hold itself ready to act against the Americans.

From the Havre Journal of December 1.

The Ministry is desirous of appearing before the Chambers, ready to face all the consequences of the amendment of Valaze, on the American question. The papers of the different provinces announce, that preparations for defence are going on in our seaports. Armaments are in vigorous progress of equipment at Brest and Toulon; levies of sailors are in the course of organization, on all the coasts of France. Besides the fleet placed under the command of Admiral Mackau, fifteen ships of the line, as many frigates, and a large number of smaller vessels, will be so disposed as to be ready for sea at the shortest notice.

From Galignani's Messenger, Dec. 2.

A letter of the 27th ult., from Montreuil, says—"Our coast is in a state of agitation. A considerable levy of men for the navy is being made in all the maritime arrondissements. We do not yet know the number, but the administration detains every effective man, from 18 to 36 years of age, who has not yet served."

The Constitutional remarks that, as for the American differences, it is generally thought that the departure of Admiral de Mackau with imposing forces is rather a guarantee of peace than of war. *In presence of the French squadron General Jackson must come to a decision.* America would not have an equal force to oppose France, and peace must prevail the more easily, from the circumstance that the explanations demanded require nothing humiliating on the part of the United States.

The Courier also refers to one of its late articles given in our column a few days ago, on the relative force of the French and American navies; by which it appears that France could, at the present moment oppose to America 119 vessels of war, while the latter could only produce 60.

The Courier further states in contradiction, to another Journal; that the French ships are fully equal to the American in construction and equipment; that there is perhaps an inferiority in the composition of their crews, but that the officers have more theoretical science than those of the United States, and, that their experience is at least equal. The Americans know this and the rupture between the two powers will probably be prevented by this from terminating in hostility.

The Quotidienne again returns to the American question, and gives as its opinion a conjecture, that the Ministers will go before the Chambers with a complaint that the amendment requiring satisfactory explanation from America, is not sufficiently explicit, it being well understood that the comment will in this case be the opposite of the text. This expedient is quite in keeping with the habits and nature of the Doctrinaries. It is rather extravagant, to be sure: but at the present day the chances of probability, after the impossible, are in favour of the absurd.

The Renovateur says—"M. Blois le Comte, the most supple of diplomatists, is immediately to set out for the United States, on a mission to President Jackson. It is to be hoped that M. Blois le Comte will be more successful than he was in his mission to Mehemet Ali in 1833."

From the Journal du Havre.

As thanks to the skill and energy of our skillful negotiators, the question of war between France and the United States is more talked of than ever, a considerable number of applications are said to have been made to the Minister of Marine for letters of Marque by Merchants in the Ports most favorably situated for arming privateers and taking advantage of the first breaking out of hostilities.

Texas.—The New Orleans American states that Col. M'Comb, of the Texian army, arrived in that city on the 27th December, bringing intelligence from Nacogdoches, that an express had arrived there six hours later from the "Texian camp."—The battle which had been previously mentioned, resulted in the complete capture of San Antonio, and the fall of Gen. Cos; the enemy were driven across the river with considerable loss, and not an armed Mexican soldier remained in Texas. Volunteers were pouring in from all parts of the United States.

Another account states that the Mexicans who had fled from San Antonio had been taken prisoners. Col. Milam had unfortunately fallen in the battle.

From the Jacksonville Courier, Dec 31.

INDIAN HOSTILITIES IN FLORIDA.

The Volunteers from Savannah arrived in safety at Piclata on the 31st, and a letter received in that city from the latter place states that the Indians are scattered all over the country. All the principal houses and Sugar Mills at Musquito and Smyrna are burnt—Anderson's, Dunham's and De Peister's. Part of Du Peister's negroes have joined with them and they are burning East, West, North and South.

Tallahassee, Dec. 26.—An express arrived last evening from Camp King. We learn from the bearer of the express that the Tallahassee Volunteers behaved with great gallantry in the engagement. Gen. Call has 500 mounted volunteers under his command. The regular troops were expected to move the next day. It appears by the report of the Secretary of War, that 11 companies have been ordered to assemble in the nation. We fear the contest will only terminate with the extermination of the Indians.

We have seen this morning an envelope addressed to Arthur Tappan and gang, franked by J. Speight, a member of Congress from North Carolina, containing a piece of rope, with this sensible, liberal and manly *note*:

"I herewith return you your protest, enclosing as a testimony of my high regard for your necks, a piece of rope. You will no doubt duly appreciate my motives.
J. SPEIGHT."

The paper thus returned was the printed Protest of the American Anti Slavery Society against the denunciations of the President of the President of the United States, in his Message—a copy of which has been sent to each member of Congress—a document signed by Arthur Tappan, William Jay and others.—*N. Y. American.*

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

IN SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 6.

On motion of Mr. Sappington,

The reference of the resolution for the payment of the members and officers of the Legislature, to the Committee on Finance, was reconsidered.

On motion of Mr. Sappington,

It was then read the second, and by special order, the third time, assented to, and sent to the House of Delegates.

THURSDAY, Jan. 7.

The President announced that he had appointed the following Senators to compose the several Standing Committees of the Senate:

On Finance.—Messrs. Morris, Hughlett, Sappington, Wilson, Emory.

Judicial Proceedings.—Mayer, Forrest, Page, Pigman, Groome.

The Militia.—Emory, Wootton, Hughlett, Groome, Sappington.

Internal Improvement.—Wootton, Morris, Claude, Emory, Page.

Revolutionary Claims.—Hughlett, Montgomery, Osborne, Groome, Morris.

Invalid Deeds and Defective Proceedings.—Page, Pigman, Forrest, Mayer, Wilson.

Insolvent Laws.—Pigman, Claude, Montgomery, Hughlett, Page.

The Library.—Claude, Sappington, Mayer.

Divorces.—Groome, Morris, Emory, Pigman, Wootton.

Engrossed Bills.—Wilson, Montgomery, Mayer, Pigman, Sappington.

Pensions.—Forrest, Osborne, Claude.

Colored Population.—Emory, Pigman, Wilson, Wootton, Sappington.

The Clerk of the House of Delegates delivered the following bill:

A bill, entitled, an act for the benefit of William Anderson of Somerset county.

Which was read the first time and referred to the Committee on Insolvency.

FRIDAY, Jan. 8.

On motion of Mr. Emory,

Leave was granted to Messrs. Emory, Mayer and Page, to prepare and report a bill to be entitled, An act to alter the time of holding the several elections in this State so as to fix them to take place on the same day.

Mr. Claude, from the Committee on Insolvency, to which was referred the bill entitled, An act for the benefit of William Anderson, of Somerset county, reported favorably thereon.

It was read the second, and by special order, the third time, passed, and returned to the House of Delegates.

Mr. Wilson submitted the following report:

The Committee to whom were referred a preamble and resolution from the House of Delegates, relative to certain Rivers, Straits and Sounds, report the same with the following amendment:

Strike out the preamble and resolution, and substitute the following resolution:

Resolved by the General Assembly of Maryland, That our Senators and Representatives in the Congress of the United States, be requested to use their exertions to procure appropriations sufficient to provide that the channels of the Rivers Nanticoke, Monokin, Annamessex, Pocomoke and Wicomico, the Straits of Hooper and Cajey, and the Sounds of Tangier and Pocomoke, may be distinctly marked out and made easy of ingress and egress, by the placing of Buoys at proper sites, and that a sufficient sum be also appropriated for the pay of keepers of the said Buoys.

Further Resolved, That his Excellency the Governor, be requested to forward a copy of the aforegoing resolution to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

Which was read, and

On motion of Mr. Wilson,

The resolution and amendment were ordered to lie on the table.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

MONDAY, Jan. 4.

On motion of Mr. Teackle,

Ordered, That the several memorials at the last session of this General Assembly, and referred to the select committee appointed to report a bill, to establish the Real Estate Bank of Maryland, and the bill reported by said committee, be withdrawn from the files of this house, and referred to the committee appointed on the same subject at the present session.

In pursuance whereof the Speaker appointed Messrs. Richardson, Worthington, Gittings, Jones, and Burchenal, the committee.

TUESDAY, Jan. 5.

Mr. Long presented a petition of William Anderson, of Somerset county, praying a special act of insolvency, which was read and referred to the Committee on Insolvency.

Mr. Teackle submitted the following resolution:

By the House of Delegates, January 5th, 1836.

Resolved by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the Treasurer of the Western Shore be, and he is hereby authorised to pay to the members of the General Assembly, and the officers thereof, or to their respective orders, the several sums of money now due, or that from time to time may become due to them respectively, and for which they shall obtain certificates from the Committee on Claims of the present House of Delegates.

Which was read the first and second time by special order, assented to, and sent to the Senate.

Mr. Teackle, Chairman of the Select Committee, delivered the following report:

By the House of Delegates, January 5th, 1836.

Whereas, a great number of persons, inhabitants of Somerset and Worcester counties, by their memorial in writing, have represented to the General Assembly, that they are laboring under great inconveniences from the want of a navigation being opened between the said counties, from the head of the "Dividing Creek" to Pocomoke River, for the transportation of grain, timber, and other productions of the soil and forest, the distance being about twelve miles; and praying an appropriation in aid of opening the said navigation. And whereas, it is believed that the benefits and advantages from the proposed improvement to a large portion of the people of the said counties are such as to claim the favorable consideration of a wise and beneficent legislature—Therefore,

Resolved by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the Treasurer of the Western Shore pay to the order of the Governor, two thousand dollars, as the same may be drawn for from time to time by Levin Pollitt, Sen., William Coston, Sen., Joseph Richards, Hancock Shreves, Littleton Sturgis, Parker Dickerson, Teagle Townsend, Isaac S. Johnson, and William Dryden, Jun., or a majority of them, who are hereby appointed Commissioners to contract and superintend the removal of impediments in Dividing Creek, between the counties of Somerset and Worcester—and the said Commissioners shall not draw for any part of this appropriation until they, or a majority of them, shall certify to the Governor that they have contracted for the removal of the said impediments; and have taken bond with security approved by them; in the penalty of four thousand dollars, to secure the faithful performance of the contract; and the Commissioners aforesaid shall report to the next General Assembly after the completion of the work, a full and fair account of their expenditures under this resolution.

Which was read;

And, on motion of Mr. Teackle, referred to the Committee on Internal Improvement.

FRIDAY, Jan. 8.

Mr. Palmer obtained leave to bring in a bill, entitled, an act to incorporate the Queen Ann's county Silk Company.

Ordered, That Messrs. Palmer, Dattimore, and Hemsley, report the same.

On motion of Mr. Wharton,

Ordered, That the Committee on Crimes and Punishments, be directed to inquire into the expediency of abolishing capital punishment, within this State, and if it be deemed inexpedient, to inquire into the propriety and policy of prohibiting by law, the public executions of criminals in the several counties of this State.

The Clerk of the Senate returned the bill, entitled, an act for the benefit of William Anderson, of Somerset county, endorsed, "will pass," ordered to be engrossed.

SATURDAY, Jan. 9.

Mr. Teackle reported a bill, entitled, an act to provide for electing Commissioners of Somerset county, and prescribing their powers and duties.

Which was read the first time and ordered to lie on the table.

TUESDAY, Jan. 12.

Mr. Teackle, Chairman of the Select Committee, appointed to inquire into the expediency of establishing an Agricultural School and a Pattern Farm in each of the counties of this State, delivered a report—which was read.

Mr. Burchenal moved that the report be not received.

Determined in the negative.

The report was then ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Lassell submitted the following resolutions:

Resolved by the General Assembly of Maryland, That each of the United States has an equal right in its just proportion, to participate in the benefit of the Public Lands, the common property of the Union.

Resolved, That the Senators and Representatives of this State, in the Congress of the United States, be requested to use their exertions to procure the passage of a law, to appropriate to the use of the State of Maryland, for the purposes of education and internal improvement, such part of the proceeds of the Public Lands of the United States as may be equitable and just.

Resolved, That his Excellency the Governor be requested to communicate a copy of the aforegoing resolutions to each of the Senators and Representatives of this State in the Congress of the U. States.

Which was read the first time and ordered to lie on the table.

From the New Orleans Bee, Dec. 24.

The EMBARGO said to have been laid on American ships entering the ports of Mexico is not wholly without foundation; yet it is not of such a nature as to warrant apprehensions of a rupture with the Mexican government; or any cessation of our trade with that country.

It is true that the port of Tampico was closed for a few days; but this was to prevent intelligence being communicated of the equipment of Mexican cutters for the coast of Texas; and it is also true that the Kanawha was not permitted to land any of her passengers or discharge her freight; but that was because she had been freighted with provisions—Which are declared contraband by the revenue laws of Mexico, and because she had gone victualled purposely to support the attempt of Gen. Mehia on Tampico.

It is equally true that the port of Vera Cruz had been closed for a short time by arbitrary orders, and from similar motives; but it is also true that this species of embargo had not received the sanction of the general government, and must be considered rather as individual acts, and as results supposed to be required by policy or a just indignation.

The ports of Mexico are now open to our trade; and greater tranquility prevails in the interior of that country than we had supposed—at least so we are informed. It is also stated that the former refractory States of Jalisco and Guanahanto have declared in favor of Santa Anna and centralism; and that even Zacatecas is likely to give her adhesion to the central form of government; as her citizens seem more disposed to follow trade than promote war and insurrection; and are engaged in forwarding conductas with large amounts of specie to the maratime coasts. We were also informed yesterday by an experienced Merchant that most of the Mexican States will now combine against Texas in a common cause.

The embargo rumored has therefore rather menaced than enforced, or if enforced was only resorted to in a few instances, and for special purposes.

From the Washington Globe.

We learn by letters from Tampico of the 4th December, 1835, that twenty-eight men, taken prisoners in the action of the 15th November, between Mejia and the Mexicans, near Tampico, were publicly shot on that day, (14th December,) by the Mexicans.—The following is the list of their names and places of birth:

List of persons shot at Tampico at 8 o'clock on the morning of the 14th December, 1835.

Name	Place of birth	Aged
Arthur H. Clement,	of Phil.,	aged 40
Thomas Whitaker,	" do	" 30
Wm C Barclay,	" N. York,	" 20
Jacob Morrison,	" do	" 21
Edward Mount,	" do	" 23
Charles Gross,	" Penn.,	" 23
Isaac F. Leeds,	" N Jersey,	" 30
Mordecai Gist,	" Maryland,	" 53
David Long,	" Ohio,	" 25
Wm H. Mabay,	" Virginia,	" 20
Jonas K Stuart,	" Vermont,	" 33
Daniel Holt,	" Canada,	" 18
James Crump,	" England,	" 22
Lewis Jacob,	" do	" 21
John Martin Ires,	" do	" 35
Thomas H Rogers,	" Ireland,	" 23
Daniel Donnally,	" do	" 20
James Farrell,	" do	" 23
Auguste Saussent,	" France,	" 22
Demenssent,	" do	" 25
Fred. Dubois,	" Dantzic,	" 25
Fred. Wm Marher,	" Germany,	" 22
Henry Wagner,	" do	" 24
John Irish,	" do	" 24
Andrews Helm,	" do	" 50
George Isohn,	" do	" 27
I. M Bellepont,	" Hanover,	" 26
Wm H Morris,	" N Prov.	" 29

From the New Orleans American, Dec. 25th.

TAMPICO, Dec. 14, 1835, 9 o'clock, P. M.

Dear Sirs—I will, in as few words as possible, give you intelligence of my fate—which is an untimely one. *I, together with twenty-seven of my companions, am to be SHOT, according to orders given to us by a court-martial of Mexican soldiers and officers,* for an attack on this city on the night of the 15th November last. It would be idle to give you a description of the battle; you have probably heard it. During the engagement, I received a wound in the head by a ball, and another in the right hand; in consequence, I have been in the hospital until this afternoon, from the morning of the battle.

For my own part, I am perfectly resigned to the fate which awaits me. No money can save us—even five thousand dollars was offered for any one individual: there was likewise offered one hundred thousand dollars as a ransom; but they refuse it, thinking that the example of our slaughter will deter others from the cause of liberty.

This is a regular massacre; we should have been treated as prisoners of war. I hope the Americans will revenge our deaths—I have only a few hours to live—God bless you all.—I can write no more.—Farewell!
JAS. FARRELL.

Messrs. Dubois & Garrison,
New Orleans.

Talent and Perseverance.—Our Washington correspondent stated yesterday of the Honorable Senator Kane, that he went when quite a youth, to the West—having left the friends and associations of his early days with the determination never to return, until he had distinguished himself in the higher walks of life. He kept his resolution. He returned—crowned with the honors of an eminent position in the political world—to the residence of his father in Washington, where he lodged—a Senator of the United States. But he returned, *to die!* The very situation held by his parent had been procured through *his* influence; and the aged heart was cheered by the recompense of his struggles, and the beams of his fame.

There is an example, and a good one, in this. Let the young remember, that they have but *one mortal life* to live. Let them improve to the uttermost, the faculties they have received from the Almighty. *There can be no limit to their distinction* if their energies are properly directed. No young man need be to-morrow what he is to day. Added knowledge—added power, and added reputation, are within his grasp. He has but to say of a desired end, "*I will reach it,*"—and he can. In any pursuit,—love, literature, and politics—if he have the consciousness of superior faculties, honesty of purpose, and a well disciplined mind, his success is certain. Higher and higher can his aspirations lead him, until the things he once looked up to, *are beneath his feet.* Let him not turn aside to delight himself in the petty dalliance of common persons or temporary pleasures, or indulge in the paltry ambitions of society. Let him preserve the integrity and independence of his spirit, and all the factitious distinctions of really inferior contemporaries, melt before him in his triumphant career. Should he fall—he falls nobly, for "it is appointed unto man once to die,"—and if his part on the stage of life has been acted rightly, he goes the sooner to his reward.—*Philad. Inq.*

The Corporation of the City of Washington has formally petitioned Congress to relieve the city of its burthen of debt, now become so oppressive as to render the city, without the aid of Congress, bankrupt. The Corporation claims as a right to which it is entitled by the terms and spirit of the original contract with the General Government, to be thus relieved; by having paid to it, the proceeds of the public lots, already sold by the Government, the value of the lots given away, with interest on those sums, and return to it the unsold. This would more than pay the debt.

The plat of the city includes seven thousand one hundred and thirty acres of land, more than eleven square miles. A little more than half of this is occupied by streets and open spaces. In the petition, the history of the original contract is thus given:

"On the 30th March, 1791, an agreement was entered into between nineteen of the original proprietors of the land thus selected, and the commissioners appointed on behalf of the United States, by which they agreed to convey the *whole* of their lands to the President of the United States, to be laid off for a Federal city, at his pleasure. The consideration paid for this land, appears to have been the nominal sum of five shillings, and the 'great benefits' the proprietors expected to derive from the return of a small portion of land in the form of city lots. One thousand five hundred and eight acres were returned, about one-fifth of the land deeded to the United States. It thus appears that the United States acquired nearly four-fifths of the land on which this city stands, without having given therefor any pecuniary consideration.

"The value of the property thus given, has been variously estimated. In January, 1796, the amount of donations and lots sold, was $768,852; the unsold lots were then valued at $1,393,798. This estimate *excluded* the value of the public reservations, streets, and spaces.

"It appears from a statement of the Commissioner of the Public Buildings, in December, that $741,024 had been paid into the public Treasury for lots sold; that lots to the value of $70,000 had been given away, and that the value of the unsold lots was $100,271.

"If it be asked why the original proprietors parted with so large a portion of their property without consideration, the answer, will be, that, in addition to the great benefits they expected to derive from having a city laid off on their lands, and from the understanding of the parties at the time, that the streets given to the United States would be improved and paid for by the United States out of the proceeds of the building lots given; and that, by the voluntary donation of nearly four-fifths of their land, including a moiety of the building lots, they had secured an exemption from taxation for these objects on the lands returned to them.—*None of these reasonable expectations have been realized.*"

The debt of the city amounts to nearly two millions of dollars nearly a million and a half of which is for subscriptions to the Chesapeak and Ohio Canal. We add one more extract from the petition;

"The extension from time to time of our chartered powers, has been followed in every step by a corresponding increase of indispensable expenses. The taxes to sustain these have fallen upon the individual proprietors, exclusively, leaving untaxed the property of the nation, protected by our laws, and enhanced in value by our expenditures.

"We have singly borne these burthens until their weight has become too great to be longer sustained by us. Our whole revenue is insufficient to pay the interest of our debts. We are no longer able to open and improve streets, to erect bridges, to light our city, or even to provide for our poor; in a word we are in a most deplorable state of bankruptcy; and without speedy relief, it will become the painful duty of the President of the United States to cause the property of the citizens of the Metropolis of the Union to be sold to pay a foreign debt."—*Balt. Amer.*

EAST FLORIDA ENTERPRISE.

This tongue of land which projects into the Gulf Stream, and divides the Gulf of Mexico from the Atlantic, properly so called, and which forms the southernmost extension of our Union, though composed in great part of morasses and pine barrens, has on the numerous streams that course through its many fertile bottoms which, with the tropical character of the climate, render this country a valuable accession by its peculiar adaption of the staples of cotton and sugar. Though yet a young, and scarcely inhabited territory, and not dignified with the important prerogatives of a State, it is rapidly filling with population, many of whom are rich planters from the southern States, who, with the capitalists of the north interested in the territory, have already projected numerous enterprises for internal improvements, which might well put to the blush some of the older sisters of the confederacy. We need not mention the flourishing cities of St. Augustine, and the capital Tallahassee, nor Jacksonville, St. Marks, and numerous other towns. In addition, we learn from the Tallahassee Gazette, a new and well conducted journal just begun there, that the rail road from thence to St. Marks is in rapid progress of completion, and that it will be continued across the St. Marks river to a point near the Light House on the coast, where there is 12 or 14 feet of water for shipping; and that the U. S. government might have saved, therefore, the expense which has been incurred in the hopeless attempts to clear obstructions in the St. Marks and Ocklockne rivers. It is believed, also, that the East Florida rail road across the Peninsula; so important to the north by opening a direct route from New Orleans; which will avoid the dangerous and protracted navigation of the Gulf around Cape Florida, will be commenced this winter. The track recommended is from Jacksonville; on the St. Johns, which empties into the Atlantic north of Florida, to the Suwannee Spring, the whole distance of which is a dead level of palmetto flats, near the Okefenoka Swamp, thence S. W. through a Gap, and crossing the Suwannee below its confluence with the Withacoochee river, striking a similar level to the Gulf of Mexico. There will require little or no excavation except at the south fork of the St. Mary's. The whole line is nearly direct. Upon either side, south and west, it is hilly and not adapted to the purpose. Any point of the coast south of St. Marks for its termination is objectionable, by reason of mud flats and sand bars on the coast, extending from 20 to 30 miles from the main canal.—*N. Y. Star.*

The Editor of the New York Courier and Enquirer, in reviewing the events of the past year, in his paper of the 1st inst., thus eloquently refers to the late conflagration in that city, and philosophically extracts a moral from that awful calamity:

Yet there is in us—there is in our country—there is in the United States a spirit, which we are proud to believe exists not elsewhere in the universe—a self-confiding—reviving—all-defying spirit! A calamity to which the history of the world can bring but one or two comparisons, swept over us like a whirlwind two short weeks ago! Grievous, however, as is the loss—the misery—the desolation—still onward, onward and upward, is the course of that high spirit! Truly it has been said—truly and well—that out of every evil much good cometh. Fearful and example as has been the evil, is there no good withal—is there no lesson to be derived—is there no confidence to be gained from the elastic bound with which we have emerged up against pressure? No joy, no gratitude to be derived from the vast and glorious spectacle of a nation such as ours, spread over an extent of territory well-nigh boundless, crying out together with one voice of sympathy—stretching out simultaneously one right hand of mutual benevolence?

Such has been the course of events in the by-gone revolution of months—such has been the actual detriment; and such, we trust, and believe, the moral to be drawn thence. Lessoned by the past, we shall gain wisdom for the future—the resources which we possess within ourselves, will again replace us in the proud pre-eminence whereon we stood last year—confidence, and enterprise, and courage, are the attributes of all our race, and with the aid of those, whom shall fear, or what?

Conflicting opinions, we observe, are entertained by the stockholders of the James River and Kanawha Company, as to the particular kind of improvement which ought to be constructed. The original plan was a Canal along James River, a large portion of which has recently been let to contractors; but this plan is now condemned by a part of the stockholders, who contend that a Rail Road ought to be preferred. A correspondent of the Richmond Compiler, who is in favor of the latter, says—

"If, then, it be not intended to play into the hands of other companies, which will soon take not only the travel, but a large portion of the trade, from this route, let the error even yet be retrieved. One thing is certain—Richmond cannot, with a Canal alone, cope with her rivals. She must have an improvement which will insure *speed*.—This is an age when *Time* is truly considered as *Money*, and no man of business will creep along the river at the old cart-horse gait of *four* miles an hour, when he can move upon a Rail Road at the rate of *twenty* to the hour with perfect safety.—Our neighbors on each side of us are keeping pace with the spirit of the times, whilst we are acting upon the theories of our grandfathers. It is to be hoped we shall not yet have cause to lament the prevalence of antiquated notions."

The Compiler of Saturday says—

"A bill was yesterday read in the House of Delegates, and recommitted, authorizing the James and Kanawha Company to raise stock to the amount of two millions and a half of dollars, for the purpose of constructing a Railway from the Tennessee line to Richmond, by way of Lynchburg. It is intended, by this improvement, to connect with the Nashville and New Orleans Rail Road."

A cotemporary is talking about the independence of the press!—It may appear strange to some, but with all our vauntings, the independence of the periodical press in this country is a non-entity. There is a censorship exercised more potent than the *ordonnances* of Charles the Tenth, or the *lois Fieschi* of Louis Philippe, and it makes itself felt through the subscription list. It acts through the pocket, with more force than through the medium of government prosecutions. Every dolt in the country, who takes a paper, is a Bourbon to a certain degree; and exercises his power by resenting any publication which does not square with his notions, by the magic words "stop my paper." In this way the American press is crippled upon ticklish subjects it has the alternatives of punishment, hypocrisy, or silence; and it rarely speaks until satisfied as to the opinions of its subscribers. This is the independence of the press—the liberty of the press!

This country is divided into two great parties. So are the newspapers, and they have defined fields of action. They must decry every thing done by their antagonists as wrong, and laud every thing done by their friends as right; no matter what may be the character of some of these every things, the rule is invariable. If a print intends to bolt from the track, and exercise its conscience by a gentle trot, a military calculation must be made as to the loss of men, which the operation involves—Such are the facts. The remedies, if there are any, are left to wiser heads than ours. The effect of the evil is evident. The community is divided eternally into two antagonising machines; thought is checked, prejudice engendered, a mere, miserable partisanship perpetuated.—*Vade Mecum.*

FOR THE VILLAGE HERALD.

Statistical Report of the Weather, FOR DECEMBER, 1835.

Day	7 A M		1 P M
1	31		41
2	35--6	1	36--7
3	27	1	34
4	30	1	40
5	37	4	44
6	28	1	36--7
7	32--3	1	37
8	28	1	33--4
9	30--1	2	39
10	36--7	1	43
11	30	1	35
12	46	3	44
13	39	1	42
14	36	1	39
15	36--7	1	41--2
16	29--30	1	30--1
17	41--2	1	28--9
18	23	1	36
19	37	2	42
20	38	1	48
21	45	1	49
22	42--3	1	45
23	36--1	1	36--7
24	45	1	56--7
25	39--40	1	48--9
26	35	1	57--8
27	46--7	1	47--8
28	31	1	41
29	37	1	47
30	37--8	1	46--7
31	40	1	40--1

S. K.

BALTIMORE MARKET.—Jan. 12.

Flour, $6 62½ a 6.75; Wheat, white, $1.45 a 1.50; red, $1.15; Corn, white, 68 a 70c; yellow, 73 a 74c; Rye, 40 a 43.—*Repub.*

Married,

On Wednesday, Jan. 6, by the Rev. Mr. Bell, Mr. LITTLETON J. REDDEN, to Miss WILMINA WALLER, all of this county.

On Sunday, Jan. 10, by the same, Mr. ISAAC RIGGIN, to Mrs. MARY ANDERSON, both of this county.

On Thursday evening last, by the same, Mr. JAMES DENSON, to Miss NANCY BLOODSWORTH, both of this county.



Coach, Gig, & Harness Making,

In all its various branches.

THE subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and the public in general, that they have just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, a large and carefully selected STOCK OF MATERIALS, surpassing any former purchases, in quality as well as quantity, consisting of well seasoned *TIMBER, IRON*, various kinds of *LEATHER, PLATINGS, LACE, TRIMMINGS, &c. &c.* Having first rate workmen in their employ, they now feel confident that they can finish work in as neat and workmanlike a manner as it can be done in any other establishment in Maryland, and they hope that by good work, close attention to business, and moderate charges, to merit a continuance of public patronage.

They also take pleasure in informing the public, that they have commenced the

Saddle & Bridle Business,

And intend keeping on hand a variety of *SADDLES, BRIDLES, HALTERS, GIRTHS, TRUNKS, TRAVELLING BAGS, &c. &c.* Mr. Briding being himself a practical Saddler, they flatter themselves that they will be able to please such of their friends as will give them their custom.

The public's ob't. serv'ts.

Brodwater & Briding.

N. B.—All persons having open accounts at our Shop, are earnestly requested to close the same, by cash or note, before the first day of February next—we having made it a rule, from which we will not deviate, to close our books every year. We shall, therefore, place all accounts not closed by that time into officers' hands for collection.

Two or three APPRENTICES wanted at the above named establishment.

Jan. 5, 1836.

State of Maryland, sc:

SOMERSET COUNTY ORPHANS COURT,

Dec. 22, 1835.

ON application of *Thomas Walter, Adm'r. c. t. a. of Peggy Porter, late of Somerset County, dec'd.*, it is ordered by the Court that the said Adm'r give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the estate of the said deceased, and that the same be published once a week for three weeks, in a paper printed in Princess Anne.

True copy. Test,

JAMES POLK, *Reg. W. S. C.*

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Somerset County hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said County, in Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of Peggy Porter, late of said county deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the 6th day of Sept. 1836, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.—Given under my hand this 22d day of December, A. D. 1835.

THOMAS WALTER, Adm'r. of Peggy Porter, dec'd

Dec 29

A Valuable Farm

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber will sell on accommodating terms his FARM, generally known by the name of WAPPENS, situated immediately on Monokin river. This Farm contains 300 acres, about 150 of which is arable, susceptible of the highest state of improvement, has plentiful sources of manure, and is well adapted to the growth of potatoes, corn, wheat, oats, clover, &c. The improvements are a small two story frame house, kitchen, a large corn stack, and a house formerly occupied by an overseer, which might easily be converted into a barn. A further description of this property is deemed unnecessary, as persons desirous of purchasing will examine for themselves. Possession can be given the first of January or earlier if required. For further particulars inquire of Mr. A. M. Ballard during my absence.

LITTLETON LONG.

Nov 10

NOTICE.

Capt. George Weems

INFORMS the friends and patrons of the Steamboat PATUXENT, that she will discontinue her rout to White-Haven, for the balance of the present season. Early in the spring she will resume it again, of which due notice will be given.

Capt. Weems avails himself of the present opportunity to return his grateful thanks for favors received, and hopes by his continued exertion to merit and receive a continuation of them.

White-Haven, Dec 8 1835

NOTICE.

CASH and fair prices will at all times be given for NEGROES of both sexes, by applying to

ALEXANDER S. JONES

N. B.—All communications attended to immediately.

Jan. 21, 1834.

BLANK DEEDS,

FOR SALE

At the Office of the Village Herald.

SOMERSET HOTEL.

THE subscriber has taken the well known public house in Princess-Anne lately occupied by Col. George Dashiell, called the "Somerset Hotel." His Table will at all times be supplied with all the delicacies which the market and the season will afford. His Bar contains a choice assortment of liquors, and his Stables are well supplied with provender, and he has engaged a first rate Hostler.

His friends and the public generally are invited to give him a call and he feels confident that he will be able to give satisfaction, as his entire *personal* attention will be devoted to the service of his customers.

Boarders can be accommodated by the day, week, month, or year, upon reasonable terms. The public's ob't. serv't,

Wm. H. Curtis.

Jan. 5, 1835.

To the Public.

THE subscriber earnestly requests those of his customers who have unsettled accounts on his tavern books, to call and settle them either by cash or note, as he is desirous of closing his books annually. Moreover his demands for money are urgent. The amount in most cases is small, and he is aware that persons are apt to neglect the payment of small accounts because they are small, but he hopes in his case they will act on a different principle, and pay them because they are, while small, more easily paid. Short settlements make long friends, and as he does not wish to lose the friendship of any body, he sincerely hopes this request will not be slighted. His capital is small—his expenses very heavy, and unless paid punctually cannot carry on his business to any advantage.

WILLIAM H. CURTIS.

Dec, 22, 1835.

PRINCESS-ANNE HOTEL.

BY the urgent importunities of his old friends and customers the undersigned has been induced to open again a House of Entertainment in this place. He has opened the large, commodious, NEW HOTEL, opposite the Court House, and the offices of the Clerk of the County Court, and Register of Wills, called the PRINCESS ANNE HOTEL, recently occupied by G. M. Willing, Esq.—The requisite out buildings, of ample dimensions, will be immediately erected. Notwithstanding the high prices of the present season, he has laid in abundant supplies of all the requisites of good eating and drinking, and has made arrangements for the most comfortable accommodation of his customers, and all travellers and others that may favor him with their patronage. From the situation of his Hotel, so contiguous to the Court House and public offices, and its comfortable rooms with fire-places, gentlemen of the *bar*, and others having business with the Court and in the public offices, will find it to their advantage, convenience, and comfort to patronize his Establishment.

The undersigned hopes to receive, as he will endeavor to merit, largely of the public patronage.

George Dashiell.

Princess Anne, Jan 12 '36

CLARK'S

Old Established

LUCKY OFFICE,

N. W. corner of Baltimore and Calvert sts.—(under the Museum,)

Where have been sold Prizes! Prizes! Prizes!!! in Dollars—Millions of Dollars.

BALTIMORE, 1835.

NOTICE.—Any person or persons, throughout the United States, who may desire to try their luck, either in the Maryland State Lotteries, or in authorised Lotteries of other States, some one of which are drawn daily—Tickets from one to ten dollars, Shares in proportion—are respectfully requested to forward their orders, by mail, (post paid,) or otherwise, enclosing cash or prize tickets, which will be thankfully received and executed by return mail, with the same prompt attention as if on personal application, and the result given (when requested) immediately after the drawing.—

Please address JOHN CLARK,

Old established Prize Vendor, N. W. corner of Baltimore and Calvert Streets, under the Museum.

May 19, 1835.

Constable's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued by Elijah C. Johnson, a Justice of the Peace for Somerset county, and to me directed, at the suit of Joseph Leonard and George Maddux, Administrators of Ebenezer Leonard, use of William H. Walles, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Elihu Hasting—I have levied and taken in execution all the right and title, both at law and equity, of the said Elihu Hasting, in and to a part of a tract of land lying and being in Somerset county, called Addition to Collin's Adventure, containing 40 acres, more or less, which said lands is adjoining the lands of Hezekiah Hasting; and I hereby give notice that I shall, on SATURDAY the 30th day of JANUARY, inst., at the hour of 2 o'clock, P. M., at the office door of Elijah C. Johnson, in the town of Salisbury, proceed to sell, to the best bidder, for cash, to satisfy the above mentioned writ and costs.

ISAAC LEONARD, Const.

Jan. 5, 1836.

BLANKS

OF THE FOLLOWING KINDS

For Sale at the Office of the Village Herald

Fi Fa's before Sup's,	*Appeal Bonds,*
Do do after do	*Constables' Advertisements,*
Ca Sa's before do	*Bills of Sale,*
Do do after do	*Venditioni's,*
Warrants,	*State Warrants,*
Narrations, &c.	

FALL AND WINTER

GOODS.

Samuel W. Jones

HAS the pleasure to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has just returned from Baltimore with a large assortment of

Seasonable Goods,

Consisting of Superfine, Black, Blue, Brown, Olive, Mixed, Mulberry, Drab and Wine colored CLOTHS—Plain, Double Milled, Black CASSIMERE—Fancy CASSIMERES—English MERINOES—CIRCASSIANS—SATINETS—FLANNELS; Bleached and Unbleached Shirting MUSLINS—Book, Jaconet, Cambric and Swiss ditto. Gentlemen's Patent Merino SHIRTS—Lambs-wool ditto—ditto DRAWERS—BOBINETS—GRECIANETS—Irish GAUZE, &c.

Also a large assortment of

GROCERIES,

Consisting of 4th proof Cognac Brandy, Rye Whisky, Holland Gin, Jamaica Spirit, Maderia and Sicily Madeira Wines, Lisbon, Malaga and Scherry ditto—Flour, Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, G. Alum and Liverpool Salt, Lemons, Prunes, English Walnuts, Almonds, Filberts, Raisins, Figs, Citron, Cheese, Water and Butter Crackers

Also a large assortment of

Hardware, Castings, Stationary, Drugs and Medicines, China, Glass, Queen's, Stone and Tin Ware, Water Proof Boots, sewed; Men's and Boy's Brogan's, Men's Ball Pumps, Furred Gum Elastic Shoes, Ladies' Gaiter Boots, Morocco, Prunello and French Kid Shoes—which he will dispose of on accommodating terms for cash, or on time to punctual customers.

Dec. 22, 1835.

A CARD.

H. PAGE,

Attorney at Law,

WILL attend the Courts of Somerset and Worcester counties. His office in the former place will be in the house of Mr. Willing; in the latter in that of Mr. Givans.

Dec 1, 1835.

The Sentinel at Snow Hill will publish the above.

CLOCK & WATCH MAKING.

THE subscriber, thankful for past favors, respectfully informs the inhabitants of Somerset and the neighboring counties, that he is now prepared to execute all work of the above description *Duplex, Horizontal, Levers, Alarm, Repeating* and *Plain WATCHES*, will be carefully repaired and warranted. He hopes, that by dint of exertion, the quality of his work, and moderate charges, to share a portion of the public patronage.

CHARLES L. CHUR.

Princess Anne, Nov. 10, 1835.

Notice.



WAS committed to the Jail of Somerset county, as a runaway, on the 3d inst. a negro slave named WM. DRUMMOND, who acknowledges that he is the slave of Wm. Smith, of Somerset county. His complexion is dark chesnut; his person stout and well made; his jacket and trowsers are of bluish fustian. There are no visible scars or marks about his person. The owner or owners of said slave are hereby requested and notified to come forward prove property pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be dealt with according to law.

S. G. HOLBROOK, Shff S C.

Jan 12 1836

CASH FOR NEGROES.

Including both sexes, from 12 to 25 years of age. Persons having likely servants to dispose of will find it to their interest to give us a call, as we will give higher prices in cash, than any other purchaser who is now in this market, or may come in. We can at all times be found at Mrs. Disharoon's Tavern, Princess Anne, Md.

OVERLEY & SANDERS.

All communications addressed to us, at this place, will be punctually attended to.

Sept. 23, 1834.

☞ The subscribers are particularly anxious to make a shipment of Negroes shortly. All persons who have SLAVES to dispose of will do well to give them a call as soon as possible. O. & S.

Jan 12

LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office at Princess-Anne, January 1st, 1836.

Gillis Anderson, Ester Anderson, John Bolin, Brodwater & Briding, Benj Bailey, Mary D W Ballard, Joseph Brinkley, Henry Coulbourn, Robt R W Dashiell, Capt George Davey, Margt Evans, Wm Evans jr, Billy Fountain, Daniel Ford, Matilda Gosslee, 2, Thomas Holbrook, Robert Hall, C. W. Harding, Agustus Hurlbert, Col Henry, Maria Heard, Margt Hudson, George Harris, Doct T W Handy, Margaretta Jones, Alexander Kibble, John D Kelly, Littleton Long, John Langford, Thomas Langsdall, Rev F H Laird, Mary Miles, Robert Maddux, Morris & Rider, Martha D Owens, George Price, Wm G Pills, Polly Rigg, Teagle Townsend, Clemtina Stanford, Sarah Ann L Sasser, James D Smith, Whalmina F Waller, Henry Ward, Wm Ward, Elenor Windsor, Ward & Beauchamp.

WM. W. JOHNSTON, P. M.

Jan 5 '36

We are authorized to announce

John S. Crockett, Esq.

As a candidate for the next Sheriffalty of Somerset county.

Dec. 16, 1834.

Fresh Seasonable GOODS.

DONE & HYLAND,

HAVE received by the latest arrivals from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and offer for sale on the most liberal terms, a very extensive assortment of

***STAPLE AND FANCY* DRY GOODS,**

Hardware, Cutlery, Castings, Guns, Crockery, China, Stone and Earthen Ware:

STATIONARY,

Shoes, Hats, Caps, and Ladies Beaver Bonnets.

ALSO

400 lbs.		Best Virginia Cotton Yarn,
9000	"	Prime Brown Sugars,
300	"	Refined do.
1000	"	Best Rio & St. Domingo Coffee,
500	"	Cheese,

20 bbls. Fine, Super Fine and White Wheat Family Flour,

250 galls. Prime W. I. Molasses,

Fresh Buckwheat FLOUR,

No. 1 FIRKIN BUTTER, *very superior,*

And with a few exceptions, every article usually called for in country trade.

They take the liberty of returning their unfeigned thanks for the large share of public patronage which has been bestowed on them, and respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

Jan 5

To the Public.

THE subscriber requests all persons indebted to him, to come forward and close their accounts by cash or note.—His books are ready for settlement, and he hopes that instead of having personally to call on each person, that each person will call on him or his authorized agent, Rufus M. Parsons, in 30 days, and pay the cash or give their notes, otherwise he will be forced to place the same in the hands of a law agent for collection, as no longer indulgence will be given.

H. K. LONG.

P. S. Creditors grant me the privilege of a dead man—forbear to press, while I collect. H. K. L.

AGAIN!

The public's obedient servant, H. K. Long, presents the compliments of the season, to his friends and customers and returns his thanks for past favors, he solicits a continuation and increase of them, as he has associated with him Mr. RUFUS M. PARSONS, who joins him in the above compliments and solicitation.

Jan 5 '36

We are authorized to announce

John N. Rowland Esq.

As a candidate for the next Sheriffalty of Somerset county.

June 17, 1834.

Cash in Hand!

THE subscriber is at all times prepared to give the HIGHEST CASH PRICES FOR NEGROES. He will purchase any number of male and female slaves between the ages of 12 and 25 years, and give more for them than any purchaser on this Shore. Please call at his store in Little Annamessex Somerset county.

WM ROACH, Jun.

Jan. 27, 1835.

Six cents Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, about two months ago, an indented apprentice boy about sixteen years of age, by the name of JAMES NARON WHEELER. Clothing not recollected. Any person who will apprehend said apprentice boy and deliver him to me, shall receive the above reward, but no extra charges paid.

HENRY VITRA.

Jan 5 1836.

THE GENTLEMAN'S

VADE MECUM;

OR THE

Sporting & Dramatic Companion

A Weekly repository of Dramatic Literature, Sporting, the Turf, Fashions, Gunning, Agriculture, and various subjects of Interest and Amusement: Interspersed with a multitude of Engravings, including Portraits of celebrated winning Horses, Philosophical and Natural Phenomena, Legerdemain, &c

This popular journal, although but a few months have passed since it was commenced, has already obtained an extensive and profitable subscription list, which is daily increasing, and affords ample encouragement to the publishers to persevere in their efforts to render it useful amusing, and instructive.

☞ On the commencement of the approaching year, the VADE MECUM will undergo several important improvements—instead of four pages, it will be increased to EIGHT of nearly the present size, and consequently will contain almost DOUBLE the quantity of reading matter which is now given. MAKING IT ONE OF THE LARGEST AND NEATEST QUARTOS EVER PUBLISHED IN THE UNITED STATES. It will be printed on new type and fine white paper, and the Embellishments will be considerably multiplied, and of a superior order. Persons desirous of procuring the work at the beginning of the new volume will please send their orders at once—as they may fail to be supplied, as but few copies will be published more than are actually subscribed for at the time.

☞ The subjects which are particularly embraced in this work will be more distinctly understood from the following analysis of them:—

THE DRAMA forms a material portion of the Gentleman's Vade Mecum—every week an entire Play or Farce is given. They are selected with a single eye to their merits alone: a preference, however, will be extended in all cases to native productions, when they can be obtained. Independent criticisms, carefully excluding all invidious comparisons, and recommended by their brevity, are occasionally inserted; as also, Biographical Sketches, Anecdotes, and Bon Mots of prominent Comedians of the present and past ages of which a rare and inexhaustable compilation is in store. The publisher, by the liberality of the managers of the two Philadelphia Theatres, and several other gentlemen connected with the stage, has obtained a very excellent and numerous selection of plays and Farces, for the Vade Mecum; many of them have never appeared in print.

THE TURF.—A faithful record is kept of all the Running and Trotting Matches in this country and England. Biographies and correct portraits of celebrated thorough bred Horses are published once a month. Every fact relative to the breeding, management, keeping and diseases of this invaluable animal is particularly attended to.

The Sporting intelligence, at home and abroad, occupies a considerable portion of our columns, and is collected from the most authentic sources. Among the portraits of celebrated Winning Horses which have been given are:

The American Trotting Horse, Edwin Forrest.

The Imported Racing Horse, Messenger.

The American Trotting Mare, Lady Jackson.

The Racing Mare, Ariel, and her foal, by Eclipse.

The true blooded popular Horse, Chateau Margaux.

The American Trotting Horse, Top Gallant.

The well known English Race Horse, Touchstone.

Mordecai, the winner of the Derby Stakes in June, 1835.

The unrivalled American Trotter Andrew Jackson.

The celebrated English Horse, Glencoe.

A complete Treatise on riding, with fourteen Illustrations, for the improvement of Ladies in that most healthy of all exercises.

Explanation of the Automaton Chess Player, illustrated by eleven engravings.

Four engravings designed to represent the scene which took place in Paris, in July last, on the attempted destruction of the Royal Family of France—with a view of the Infernal Machine, and a likeness of the Assassin, Gerard.

A correct Picture of a Race-Course, occupying the width of seven columns.

SPORTING.—Besides other matters belonging to this head there will be published correct accounts of Shooting Matches, Pedestrian Feats, Gymnastic Exercises, Aquatic Excursions, Fishing, Gaming, &c. with anecdotes of noted Dogs.

MILITARY UNIFORMS.—The publisher has employed the assistance of an excellent artist to furnish a regular series of engravings of the different Beautiful Uniforms worn by the principal Volunteer Corps of Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Baltimore, and other cities, which will be published periodically, with a particular description of each by a competent hand. This subject forms a peculiar attraction to to the general interest of the work.

GENTLEMEN'S FASHIONS.—A quarterly review is made out by a gentleman connected with a fashionable house in Philadelphia, explanitory of the various improvements and changes which costumes worn in the dress circles constantly undergo; by which it will be rendered an easy task for drapers and tailors, at a distance, to suit their customers with the most approved colors and modern style of apparel at the earliest possible period.

MISCELLANY.—Although the purpose of our sheet may appear to be confined to the several leading subjects which have been stated, we deem it proper to say, that there constantly is, in addition to these, a considerable space allowed for Miscellaneous matter, such as Tales, Poetry, Anecdotes, Legerdemain, an Epitome of News, Places of Amusement, Statistics, Agriculture, Domestic Economy, Valuable Receipts, &c. Also, a republication of the best and most popular of the old English and American sporting and National Songs, *Set to Music*; besides many other matters, regarding which an interest is supposed to exist.

☞ By the above explanation, it will be seen that the Gentleman's Vade Mecum is particularly designed as a companion for the patrons of the Turf, the Drama, Sporting, the Fashions, &c. It is worthey of notice, that its patrons in the course of one year, will be furnished with from forty-five to fifty popular Plays or Farces—the price of which, separately, at one of our bookstores, would be at least *Thirteen Dollars!* Here, then, is an absolute saving of ten dollars in the purchase of a well-stored Dramatic Library—(to be had for an unprecedented small sum)—without taking into consideration the multiplied variety which is sent along with it, free of additional charge.

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☞ *All orders must come postage paid.*

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BY S. T. CALLAHAN, PRINCESS-ANNE, SOMERSET COUNTY, MARYLAND.

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POETRY.

THE LAST WORDS OF COLTON,

The Author of Lacon, Ode on the Death of Lord Byron, &c.

How long shall man's imprisoned spirit groan
'Twixt doubt of Heaven and deep disgust of earth?
Where all worth knowing never can be known,
And all that can be known, alas! is nothing worth.

Untaught by saint, by cynic, or by sage,
And all the spoils of time that load their shelves
We do not quit or change our joys in age;
Joys framed to stifle thought, and lead us from ourselves.

The drug, the cord, the steel, the flood, the flame,
Turmoil of action, tedium of rest,
And lust to change, though for the worst, proclaim
How dull life's banquet—how ill at ease the guest!

Known were the "bill of fare," before we taste,
Who would not spurn the banquet and the board—
Prefer the eternal but oblivious fast,
To life's frail fretted thread, and death's suspended sword.

He that the topmost stone of Babel planned,
And he that braved the crater's boiling bed—
Did these a clearer, closer view command
Of heaven or hell, we ask, than the blind herd they led?

Or he that in Valdarno did prolong
The night, her rich, star studded page to read—
Could he point out, 'midst all that brilliant throng,
His fixed and final home, from fleshly thraldom freed?

Minds that have scanned creation's vast domain,
And secrets solved, till then to sages seal'd,
Whilst nature owned their intellectual reign
Extinct, have nothing known, or *nothing* have reveal'd.

Devouring grave! we might the less deplore
The extinguish'd *lights* that in thy "darkness" dwell,
Would'st thou from that lost zodiac *one* restore,
That might the enigma solve, and doubt, man's tyrant, quell.

To live in darkness, in despair to—*die*—
Is this indeed the boon to mortals given?
Is there no port—no rock of refuge nigh?
There is—to those who fix their anchor hope in heaven.

Turn then, O man! and cast all else aside,
Direct thy wandering thoughts to things above:
Low at the "cross" bow down—*in that* confide,
Till doubt be lost in faith, and bliss secured in love.

LINES

To her who can best understand them.

I did not, could not think that thou,
On whom my very life depended,
Could be so changed as thou art now,—
The heart that loved thee could have rended!

From others I expected not
To meet the tones of love and kindness,—
From thee I did!—Oh, let me blot
All traces of my wilful blindness.

I saw another by thy side,
His look of love returned by thine;
I saw him basking in thy smile,
Which I had deemed was only mine,—
My brain was maddened, and I strove
To crush my unrequited love!

Henceforth my heart is doubly steeled
'Gainst all the race of human kind;
My fate is now forever sealed;—
To hopeless misery consigned!
I thought, at last, I had found *one*,—
But thou hast done as all have done!

But I will not reproach thee now,—
Farewell!—Go! leave me to my doom!
Look not upon my haggard brow,—
I'm gliding to the noiseless tomb!

Vade Mecum.

IDLENESS.

Idleness is the prologue of a host of evils. To be idle and virtuous at the same time is a moral impossibility. A young man, on his entrance into life, should particularly guard against the besotting sin, which no excellence of education, no truth of principle, no force of habit, can withstand. It leads one certainly by degrees to intemperance, libertinism, poverty, crime, and disgrace.

Man is evidently intended by nature for an active life. He brings into the world with him certain wants, which he must satisfy in order to live; certain desires and properties, which lead him to happiness from particular enjoyments, and industry, or aptitude for labor, or both. It is wisely ordered by Providence that nothing valuable can be procured without industry. Not to mention riches and honors, neither food nor raiment can be procured without the toil of the hand or the sweat of the brow. And the sentence pronounced upon man, "In the sweat of thy brow shalt thou eat thy bread," is a blessing rather than a curse. Moderate and habitual labor is conducive to health. The industrious man never complains of loss of appetite, dyspepsia, insomnolency, and a host of imaginary ills: He is not tortured with *ennui*, disgusted with society, and wearied with life. Cheerfulness and good spirits are the concomitants of good health, which is inseparably connected with industry; and we always find, paradoxical as it may seem, *the happiest class in a community are temperate, industrious men who labor for their daily bread.*

Industry is the road to wealth. However great the beneficence of nature, she gave nothing gratuitously to man, though when courted by him she is ready to lend her assistance towards multiplying his powers to an indefinite extent. It should be impressed on every mind, that *labor creates wealth, and economy accumulates it.* Many of our most opulent and respectable citizens have risen from indigence to independence by beginning with manual labor, and pursuing through life habits of industry and economy. It was these virtues which raised the poor printer's boy, Franklin, from indigence and obscurity, and made him the companion of princes—and made his name resound through the earth, as the champion of freedom and the benefactor of mankind—and which shall perpetuate his name until time shall be no more.

It sometimes, but rarely, happens that a man is satisfied with his share of the riches of the earth, and is reckless of wordly distinctions—engages in no productive labor; but unless he finds some occupation, some employment for his hands or his head, he soon becomes miserable. There are few philosophers who, like Diogenes, can find happiness by basking whole hours in the sun. We read of a man who, to beguile the tedious hours, or, in vulgar parlance, to *kill time*, employed several years of his life in the useless employment of counting the chapters, verses and words in the Bible, and ascertaining how often words of one syllable were introduced in the Old and New Testament. The King of Spain passed his leisure hours in embroidering ladies' petticoats, and is said to have become a proficient in the art. Domitian killed flies. Sometimes a man becomes a prey to grief and disappointment, and disgusted with society, retires to a spot at a distance from his fellow men. He cultivates the earth for a subsistence, but as this only occupies a portion of his time, he seeks other employments to drive distraction from his heart. Many caves and grottos, formed by perforating the solid rock, are pointed out in several parts of Europe to the wandering traveller, who marvels at the ingenuity and perseverance of the architect. He is told that this is the work of a hermit, who passed many years of his life in this unprofitable employment.

The wretch confined within a prison's walls cannot lie down and devote himself exclusively to communing with his own thoughts. He must find employment of some kind, or derangement will ensue. A prisoner in the Bastile employed himself for years in estimating the number of square inches which his cell contained, and other mathematical calculations of similar import. Another amused himself by counting the hairs of his head! In a word, we every day witness circumstances illustrative of the fact, that constant occupation is necessary for human happiness—*and the government that promotes industry, promotes the happiness of the people.*—*Vade Mecum.*

An English Earl at a ball at Portsmouth, was struck with the appearance of a lady—was introduced and enchanted in a breath, made love during the country dance, and an offer during supper. "I should have been very happy," said the lady, "but I have seven *deadly* reasons against it."—So saying, she beckoned a gentleman near: "This is my husband, Captain Collin, and the father of my six little Collins."—*Boston Statesman.*

True friendship is like sound health, the value of it is seldom known until it is lost.

From the Boston Gazette.

NEW YEAR'S DAY.

The recurrence of this anniversary, one of the well-remembered mile-stones in the journey of life, seems to afford a proper occasion to make a few observations touching the unparalleled increase of our common country, as well as of the imposing attitude and growing importance that she is every day and every year assuming in relation to the other nations of the globe. Scarcely half a century has elapsed since the United States were just emerging from a cruel and sanguinary war with the parent country, the enfeebling effects of which had not only exhausted her resources, but reduced her nearly to the lowest ebb of human suffering. From a weary, worn-out, impoverished population of about three millions, over-burdened with debt, and unable to pay the small modicum that remained due to her poor heart-broken and mutilated soldiers—from such a small and feeble beginning we say, to turn our eyes to the incredible metamorphosis that a single half century has produced, is indeed enough to excite "our special wonder." We are now fast approximating to FIFTEEN MILLIONS of inhabitants—*our debts are all paid;* not only so, but our lawgivers are in a sad dilemma to know what shall be done with the surplus revenue!

From thirteen, the original number of States, we have long been twenty four, and shall soon be twenty-six—and the States themselves have, many of them, in the meantime increased an hundred fold. From having no commerce at all, because it had all been driven from the ocean or otherwise destroyed, we have swept by that of Holland, Russia, Spain, and France herself with almost fearful rapidity—till at length we find ourselves, in point of commercial importance, second only to Great Britain, and treading close upon the heels of the self-styled proud mistress of the ocean. In fact, there is not a mart upon the face of the globe but what is enlivened by our commerce; no sea however distant but is whitened with our sails. Our Navy, too, our gallant navy, though far too small at present, is fast increasing, having fought itself into the favor of all parties—forming a sort of neutral ground, where opponents however inveterate in other respects may meet, and where we trust the surplus revenue may find a vent for several years to come.

Our principal cities have likewise not only increased with unexampled rapidity in population, but they have acquired a standing for wealth, knowledge and physical power, which places them in an imposing attitude, even when contrasted with the most powerful nations of Europe. To place this matter, however, in a stronger point of view, we have prepared a few statistical items, and invite the attention of our readers to the following table and remarks:—

At the present moment, the commencement of 1836, the population of the city of

New York is	269,873
Philadelphia	200,000
Baltimore	92,000
Boston	70,001
New Orleans	60,000
Charleston	34,600

And this table will show the gradual increase:—

	New York.	Philadelphia.	Baltimore.	Boston.	New Orleans.	Charleston.
	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

One hundred years ago the entire population of the above six principal cities in the United States scarcely amounted to 35,000. Fifty-five years after, in 1790, when the first national enumeration was taken, it had increased to 149,781, and at the present time amounts to 735,000.

Such indeed has been the wonderful increase of the city of New York within the last 40 or 45 years, that from a population of about 30,000, when it was outranked by more than *fifty cities in Europe*, it has already, incredible as it may seem, and in less than half a century, acquired a rank and importance that is *only exceeded by the following six cities throughout the whole extent of the European Continent:—*

London,	1,500,000
Paris,	850,000
Constantinople,	500,000
St. Petersburg,	350,000
Naples,	350,000
Vienna,	300,000
New York being	270,000

has already outranked:

Dublin,	250,000
Liverpool,	230,000
Manchester,	175,000
Birmingham,	130,000
Edinburg,	150,000
Glasgow,	150,000
Lyons,	140,000
Bordeaux,	110,000
Marseilles	[illegible]
Lisbon,	130,000
Venice,	150,000
Milan,	130,000
Prague,	110,000
Moscow,	250,000
Berlin,	250,000
Amsterdam,	200,000
Copenhagen,	120,000
Palermo,	160,000
Barcelona,	150,000
Madrid,	140,000

It must, at the same time, not be forgotten, that most of the above cities of Europe have existed nearly or quite a thousand years, and have only acquired their present rank and importance during the lapse of ages. St. Petersburg, if our memory serves us, is the only one among them that may be considered at all contemporary with our own cities, having entirely grown up within the last century and a half. Philadelphia too, although outranked in some degree by the superior growth of New York, has already taken a proud stand alongside, or ahead of many of the oldest cities of Europe; while Baltimore and Boston are fast treading upon the heels of some that only a few years since were out of sight ahead of them. New Orleans is also pushing on with rapid strides, and in the "far West" innumerable towns and cities are springing into existence and assuming an importance that 20 or 25 years ago was little thought or dreamed of. Some of them already number 10, 20, 30, nay, nearly 40,000 inhabitants, and in the course of a very few years will outstrip many in the old world, whose names have been familiar to us and our fathers before us, for an hundred years.

The December number of the New England Magazine has several good articles and among them a short fragment on "Friendship," from a manuscript, never before published of a writer of celebrity a good many years ago, but who is known to few of the present generation except by tradition—we refer to Mrs. Mary Woolstonecraft, afterwards Mrs. Godwin. Those who entertain a prejudice against the name, will we think be disappointed at reading the following extract:

"To descend to common life. Friendship and domestic comfort became insipid, when the imagination has extended its empire. Gallantry is found more *piquant* than love, and the conversation of acquaintances, than the endearments of intimacy or the sincerity of friendship. He who can form a friendship, and find pleasure in sincerity and confidence, must possess some solid virtues. Like the temperate man, he can live on simple food, but when the appetite becomes vitiated, rich sauces are required, and the flattering, empty converse with acquaintance, is ever chosen by those who fly from thought, and, when they first see the sun, sink into languor, till they have determined how the day is to be trifled away.

"To be capable of forming a firm attachment presupposes virtue and sense. Friendship cannot be formed of slighter materials. With acquaintance, it seems to be a mutual compact to tickle each other's vanity. Politeness is the cordial which raises the flagging spirits, that sincerity would depress. A friend has been termed a second self. They who are unable, or afraid to converse with themselves, and dread the tyranny of thought, will find the second self equally troublesome. The changing circle of acquaintance reflects the images, which self conceit has supplied to them, of their persons or minds. The languor of unoccupied leisure is only to be diverted by vanity. Other passions require some exertion of the faculties. The kind attentions of a friend would appear cold, compared with the sparks of compliment, elicited at the moment, by the collision of two stones. The flash pleases and pleases most when sincerity does not obtrude an officious light.

"There is no other way, then, of considering the conduct of mankind correct, but that of rendering women rational objects of love then of desire. The difference is very great. Yet, whilst women are encouraged to ornament their persons at the expence of their minds—whilst indolence renders them helpless, they will be, generally speaking, only objects of desire; and to such women, there is danger that men will not remain sincerely and affectionately attached."

Judge Marshall's respect for the Female Sex.—It is well known that Judge Marshall's will contains particular directions for an inscription upon his tomb, simple, concise, and characteristic. It mentions only the day of his birth, *the day of his marriage, the name of his wife, and the period of their separation by death,* with a blank to be filled up with the date of his own dissolution.

The following is an extract from Judge Story's Eulogy upon his character which was one of the noblest that ever adorned our country.—*Balt. Gaz.*

"May I be permitted also in this presence to allude to another trait in his character, which lets us at once into the inmost recesses of his feelings with an unerring certainty; he held the female sex, as his friends, as his companions, and the equals of man—I do not here mean to refer to the courtesy and delicate kindness with which he was accustomed to treat the sex; but rather to the unaffected respect with which he spoke of their accomplishments, their talents, their virtues, and their excellencies. The scoffs and jeers of the morose, the bitter taunts of the satirist, and the lighter ridicule of the witty, so profusely and often so ungenerously poured out upon transient follies or fashions, found no sympathy in his bosom. He was still farther above the common place flatteries, by which frivolity seeks to administer aliment to personal vanity, or vice to make its approaches for baser purposes. He spoke to the sex when present, as he spoke of them when absent, in language of just appeal to their understandings, their tastes, and paid a voluntary homage to their genius, and to the beautiful productions of it, which now adorn almost every branch of literature and learning. He read their productions with a glowing gratitude. He proudly proclaimed their merits, and vindicated on all occasions their claims to the highest distinction. And he did not hesitate to assign to the great female authors of our day a rank not inferior to that of the most gifted and polished of the other sex. But above all he delighted to dwell upon the admirable adaption of their minds, and sensibilities, and affections, to the exalted duties assigned them by Providence. Their sincerity, purity, their singleness of heart, [illegible] perception of moral and religious [illegible], their maternal devotedness, their uncomplaining sacrifices, their [illegible] duty, their buoyancy in hope, their courage in despair, their love, which triumphs most when most pressed by dangers and difficulties, which watches by the couch of sickness and smoothes the bed of death, and smiles even in the agonies of its own sufferings. These were the favorite topics of his confidential conversation, and on them he expatiated with an enthusiasm which showed them to be present in his daily meditations."

There are two things that speak as with a voice from Heaven, that He who fills the [illegible] side of virtue, [illegible] must finally [illegible] is, that the [illegible] and at once, [illegible] that this [illegible] the good are [illegible] though do[illegible] world can [illegible] reflection [illegible] the best [illegible] cannot dis[illegible] reaching to [illegible] have gained [illegible] what else [illegible] his favor [illegible] have gained, [illegible] of the ulti[illegible]. We are [illegible] the most [illegible] though un[illegible] as the [illegible] elves to ex[illegible] be their [illegible] roughly de[illegible] be their [illegible] esteem [illegible] not expel, [illegible] band of [illegible] depend, [illegible] points [illegible] which [illegible] and truth [illegible] like those [illegible] should they [illegible] ment, will [illegible] ance; ap[illegible] lines, when [illegible] by parallel, [illegible] centre, [illegible] are em[illegible]

[illegible] recovered at [illegible] in Mon[illegible] a girl [illegible] named [illegible]. It seems [illegible] marriage to [illegible] Where[illegible] took on[illegible] could not [illegible]

A new census of the State of Illinois has [illegible] state population [illegible] or a gain [illegible] 5 years! [illegible] rely grown [illegible] in 1800, [illegible]

[illegible] interest [illegible] town. It [illegible] buildings, in [illegible] 220 were [illegible] of boats [illegible] that place [illegible] year.

MESSAGE

FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE U. S.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

GENTLEMEN:—In my message at the opening of your session, I informed you that our Charge D'Affaires at Paris had been instructed to ask for the final determination of the French Government, in relation to the payment of the indemnification, secured by the treaty of the 4th July, 1831, and that when advices of the result should be received, it would be made the subject of a special communication.

In execution of this design, I now transmit to you the papers numbered from 1 to 19, inclusive, containing among other things, the correspondence on this subject between our Charge d'Affaires and the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, from which it will be seen that France requires as a condition precedent to the execution of a treaty unconditionally ratified, and to the payment of a debt acknowledged by all branches of her Government to be due, that certain explanations shall be made, of which she dictates the terms. These terms are such as that Government has already been officially informed cannot be complied with; and if persisted in, they must be considered as a deliberate refusal on the part of France to fulfil engagements binding by the laws of nations, and held sacred by the whole civilized world. The nature of the act which France requires of this Government, is clearly set forth in the letter of the French minister marked No. 4.

We will pay the money, says he, when "*the Government of the United States is ready, on its part, to declare to us, by addressing its claim to us officially, in writing, that it regrets the misunderstanding which has arisen between the two countries; that this misunderstanding is founded on a mistake; that it never entered into its intention to call in question the good faith of the French Government, nor to take a menacing attitude towards France;*" and he adds, "*if the Government of the United States does not give this assurance, we shall be obliged to think that this misunderstanding is not the result of an error.*" In the letter marked No. 6, the French Minister also remarks, that, "the Government of the U. States knows, that upon itself depends henceforward the execution of the treaty of July 4, 1831."

Obliged by the precise language thus used by the French Minister, to view it as a peremptory refusal to execute the treaty, except on terms incompatible with the honor and independence of the U States, and persuaded, that, on considering the correspondence now submitted to you, you can regard it in no other light, it becomes my duty to call your attention to such measures as the exigency of the case demands, if the claim of interfering in the communications between the different branches of our Government shall be persisted in. The pretension is rendered the more unreasonable by the fact, that the substance of the required explanation has been repeatedly and voluntarily given before it was insisted on as a condition—a condition the more humiliating, because it is demanded as the equivalent of a pecuniary consideration. Does France desire only a declaration that we had no intention to obtain our rights by an address to her fears rather than to her justice. She has already had it, frankly and explicitly given by our Minister accredited to her Government, his act ratified by me, and my confirmation of it, officially communicated by him, in his letter to the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, of the 25th of April, 1835, and repeated by my published approval of that letter after the bill of indemnification. Does France want a degrading, servile repetition of this act, in terms which she shall dictate, and which will involve an acknowledgement of her assumed right to interfere in our domestic councils? She will never obtain it. The spirit of the American people, the dignity of the Legislature, and the firm resolve of their Executive Government forbid it.

As the answer of the French Minister to our Charge d'Affaires at Paris, contains an allusion to a letter addressed by him to the representative of France at this place it now becomes proper to lay before you the correspondence had between that functionary and the Secretary of State, relative to that letter, and to accompany the same with such explanations as will enable you to understand the course of the Executive in regard to it. Recurring to the historical statement made at the commencement of your session, of the origin and progress of our difficulties with France, it will be recollected, that on the return of our Minister to the United States, I caused my official approval of the explanations he had given to the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, to be made public. As the French Government had noticed the Message without its being officially communicated it was not doubted that, if they were disposed to pay the money due to us, they would notice any public explanation of the Government of the U. States in the same way. But, contrary to these well founded expectations, the French Ministry did not take this fair opportunity to relieve themselves from their unfortunate position, and to do justice to the U. States.

Whilst, however, the Government of the United States was awaiting the movements of the French Government, in perfect confidence that the difficulty was at an end, the Secretary of State received a call from the French Charge d'Affaires in Washington, who desired to read to him a letter he had received from the French Minister of Foreign Affairs. He was asked whether he was instructed or directed to make any official communication, and replied that he was only authorized to read the letter, and furnish a copy if requested. The substance of its contents, it is presumed, may be gathered from Nos. 4 and 6 herewith transmitted. It was an attempt to make known to the Government of the United States, privately, in what manner it could make explanations, apparently voluntary, but really dictated by France, acceptable to her, and thus obtain payment of the 25 millions of francs. No exception was taken to this mode of communication, which is often used to prepare the way for official intercourse, but the suggestions made in it were, in their substance, wholly inadmissable. Not being in the shape of an official communication to this Government, it did not admit of a reply or official notice, nor could it safely be made the basis of any action by the Executive or the Legislature; and the Secretary of State did not think proper to ask a copy, because he could have had no use for it. Copies of papers marked Nos. 9, 10, and 11, show an attempt on the part of the French Charge d'Affaires, many weeks afterwards, to place a copy of this paper among the archives of this Government, which, for obvious reasons, was not allowed to be done; but the assurance before given was repeated, that any official communication which he might be authorized [illegible] would receive a prompt and just consideration.

The indiscretion of this attempt was made more manifest, by the subsequent avowal of the French Charge d'Affaires, that the object was to bring this letter before Congress and the American people. If foreign agents, on a subject of disagreement between their Government and this, wish to prefer an appeal to the American people, they will hereafter, it is hoped, better appreciate their own rights, and the respect due to others, than attempt to use the Executive as the passive organ of their communications. It is due to the character of our institutions, that the diplomatic intercourse of this Government should be conducted with the utmost directness and simplicity, and that, in all cases of importance, the communications received or made by the Executive, should assume the accustomed official form.

It is only by insisting on this form, that foreign powers can be held to full responsibility, that their communications can be officially replied to; or that the advice or interference of the Legislature can, with propriety, be invited by the President.—This course is also best calculated, on the one hand, to shield that officer from unjust suspicions, and, on the other, to subject this portion of his acts to public scrutiny; and, if occasion shall require it to constitutional animadversion. It was the more necessary to adhere to these principles in the instance in question, inasmuch as, in addition to other important interests, it very intimately concerned the national honor; a matter, in my judgment, much too sacred to be made the subject of private and unofficial negotiation.

It will be perceived that this letter of the French Minister of Foreign Affairs was read to the Secretary of State on the 11th of September last. This was the first authentic indication of the specific views of the French Government, received by the Government of the U. States after the passage of the bill of indemnification.—Inasmuch as the letter had been written before the official notice of my approval of Mr. Livingston's last explanation and remonstrance could have reached Paris, just ground of hope was left, as has been before stated, that the French Government on receiving that information, in the same manner the alleged offending message had reached them, would desist from their extraordinary demand, and pay the money at once. To give them an opportunity to do so, and, at all events, to elicit their final determination, and the ground they intended to occupy, the instructions were given to our Charge d'Affaires, which were adverted to at the commencement of the present session of Congress. The result, as you have seen, is a demand of an official written expression of regrets, and a direct explanation addressed to France, with a distinct intimation that this is a *sine qua non.*

Mr. Barton having, in pursuance of his instructions, returned to the United States, and the Charge d'Affaires of France having been recalled, all diplomatic intercourse between the two countries is suspended—a state of things originating in an unreasonable susceptibility on the part of the French Government, and rendered necessary on our part by their refusal to perform engagements contained in a treaty, from the faithful performance of which by us they are to this day enjoying many important commercial advantages.

It is time this unequal position of affairs should cease, and that Legislative action should be brought to sustain Executive exertion in such measures as the case requires. While France persists in her refusal to comply with the terms of a treaty, the object of which was, by removing all causes of mutual complaint, to renew ancient feelings of friendship, and to unite the two nations in the bonds of amity, and of a mutually beneficial commerce, she cannot justly complain if we adopt such peaceful remedies as the law of nations and the circumstances of the case may authorize and demand. Of the nature of these remedies, I have heretofore had occasion to speak, and, in reference to a particular contingency, to express my conviction that reprisals would be best adapted to the emergency then contemplated. Since that period, France, by all the departments of her Government, has acknowledged the validity of our claims, and the obligations of the treaty; and has appropriated the moneys which are necessary to its execution; and though payment is withheld on grounds vitally important to our existence as an independent nation, it is not to be believed that she can have determined permanently to retain a position so utterly indefensible.

In the altered state of the questions in controversy, and under all existing circumstances, it appears to me, that until such a determination shall have become evident, it will be proper and sufficient to retaliate her present refusal to comply with her engagements, by prohibiting the introduction of French products and the entry of French vessels into our ports. Between this and the interdiction of all commercial intercourse or other remedies, you, as the representatives of the people, must determine. I recommend the former, in the present posture of our affairs as being the least injurious to our commerce, and as attended with the least difficulty of returning to the usual state of friendly intercourse, if the Government of France shall render us the justice that is due, and also as a proper preliminary step to stronger measures, should their adoption be rendered necessary by subsequent events.

The return of our Charge d'Affaires is attended with public notices of naval preparations on the part of France destined for our seas. Of the cause and intent of these armaments, I have no authentic information, nor any other means of judging, except such as are common to yourselves and to the public; but whatever may be their object, we are not at liberty to regard them as unconnected with the measures which hostile movements on the part of France may compel us to pursue. They at least deserve to be met by adequate preparation on our part, and I therefore strongly urge large and speedy appropriations for the increase of the navy and the completion of our coast defences.

If this array of military force be really designed to affect the action of the Government and the people of the United States on the questions now pending between the two nations, then indeed would it be dishonorable to pause a moment on the alternative which such a state of things would present to us. Come what may, the explanation which France demands can never be accorded; and no armament however powerful or imposing, at a distance, or on our coast, will I trust, deter us from discharging the high duties which we owe to our constituents, to our national character, and to the world.

The House of Representatives, at the last session of Congress, unanimously resolved, that the treaty of the 4th of July, 1831, should be maintained and its execution insisted on by the United States. It is due to the welfare of the human race, not less than to our own interests and honor, that this resolution should at all hazards be adhered to. If, after so signal an example as that given by the American people, during their long protracted difficulties with France, of forbearance under accumulated wrongs, and of generous confidence in her ultimate return to justice, she shall now be permitted to withhold from us the tardy and imperfect indemnification which after years of remonstrance and discussion, had at length been solemnly agreed on by the treaty of 1831, and to set at naught the obligation it imposes, the United States will not be the only sufferers.—The efforts of humanity and religion to substitute the appeals of justice, and the arbitrament of reason for the coercive measures usually resorted to by injured nations, will receive little encouragement from such an issue. By the selection and enforcement of such lawful and expedient measures as may be necessary to prevent a result so injurious to ourselves, and so fatal to the hopes of the philanthropist, we shall therefore not only preserve the pecuniary interest of our citizens, the independence of our Government, and the honor of our country, but do much, it may be hoped, to vindicate the faith of treaties and to promote the general interests of peace, civilization, and improvement.

ANDREW JACKSON.

Washington, Jan 15, 1836

War—Suppose a fierce war is carried on with France for one year—about long enough to lose twenty millions of our property, and involve us in thirty millions of expenditure, will the People of the U. States *then* consent to explain or apologise?—*Never*. Suppose war is carried on for two years, at double the cost to us, will France at the end of that time, sue for peace and pay us the indemnity?—*Never*. Let prudent men, then, think over this matter, and preserve us from war by adopting discreet measures—by doing nothing to widen the breach.—*N. Y. Star.*

The Atlantic Insurance Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of 25 per cent!

The Mechanics of Zanesville, Ohio, have had a meeting and remonstrated against the employment of convict labor in the penitentiary in the different trades and arts.

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE

IN SENATE.

FRIDAY, Jan. 15.

On motion of Mr. Wilson,

The resolution relative to certain Rivers, Straits and Sounds, was taken up for consideration.

The amendment heretofore reported, was read and assented to.

The resolution was then read the second, and by special order the third time, assented to, and returned to the House of Delegates.

Mr. Morris submitted the following order:

Ordered, That the Committee on Finance be instructed to inquire into the expediency of authorizing the Commissioner of Loans to substitute certificates of stock in lieu of bonds of the State, as issued under the law of 1834, chapter 241, and that said Committee be authorized to report by bill or otherwise.

Which was read and adopted.

Mr. Emory submitted the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, it is desirable that the opinions of this General Assembly should be expressed to our sister States upon the subject of the Lottery System, for the purpose of inviting them to a uniformity of legislative action upon the subject—Therefore,

1. *Be it Resolved by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That the Lottery System is believed to be pregnant with evil to the community of great and growing magnitude, and that it should not be continued beyond the period necessary to finish and complete the drawings of existing grants.

2. *Resolved*, That we will not entertain any application for the grant of any new scheme of a Lottery for any purpose whatsoever, whether public or private in its objects and character.

3. *Resolved*, That it has been found by experience, to be useless and unavailing to attempt to prohibit the sale of foreign Lottery Tickets within the State, whilst there is a single State in the union which protects, patronizes and encourages the system; and for the purpose of bringing about concert in action through all the States, be it further.

4. *Resolved*, That our sister States be respectfully invited and earnestly requested to institute forthwith, such legislative action as will have for its object the final and entire extirpation of the whole system.

5. *Resolved*, That His Excellency the Governor be requested to transmit a copy of these resolutions to the respective Governors of the several States, to be laid before the respective Legislatures thereof.

Which were read the first time.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

THURSDAY, Jan. 14.

The Speaker laid before the House a report from the Clerk of Somerset County Court, relative to the attendance of the Judges.

Which was read and referred to the Committee on Grievances and Courts of Justice.

Mr. Matthews asked the following leave: Leave to bring in a bill to authorise the Clerks of the several County Courts, in this State, to take, confessions of judgment out of Court in certain cases.

Which was read and referred to the Committee on Grievances and Courts of Justice.

The bill reported by Mr. Ely, entitled an act to establish Magistrates Courts in the several counties of this State, and to prescribe their jurisdiction, was taken up for consideration.

On motion of Mr. Burchenal, said bill was laid on the table, and made the order of the day for Thursday next the 21st instant

Mr. Pratt submitted the following order.

Ordered, That the Committee on the Colored Population be instructed to report a bill confining the expenditure of the annual appropriation on the part of this State, to the Colonization Society, exclusively to the transportation and colonization of such free people of color, who were free antecedent to the passage of said act, or who have been born free subsequent to the passage of said act.

Which was read, and on motion of Mr. Pratt, ordered to lie on the table.

FRIDAY, Jan. 15.

On motion of Mr. McLean,

Ordered, That the Committee of Ways and Means inquire into the expediency of prohibiting within this State, the circulation of Bank notes of a less denomination than ten dollars, and report to this House, by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Wharton submitted the following order:

Ordered, That the Committee on Grievances and Courts of Justice be instructed to inquire into the expediency of giving to the several County Courts in this State, jurisdiction in cases of divorce, and that they report to this House by bill or otherwise

Which was read.

On motion of Mr Duckett, said order was amended, by inserting after the word "State," the words, "or the High Court of Chancery."

On motion of Mr. McLean, said order was laid on the table, and make the order of the day for Tuesday next, the 19th instant.

SATURDAY, Jan. 16.

Mr. Dennis presented a report of the Trustees of Salisbury Academy in Somerset county.

Which was read and referred to the Committee on Education.

Mr. Carroll, of Baltimore, offered the following order:

Ordered, That the Select Committee on the Constitution, be discharged from their duties, and in place of it, a Select Committee of five be appointed by the Chair, to take into consideration what alterations, and amendments, if any, of the Constitution may be necessary and expedient, and report to this House.

Which was read.

Mr. Brookhart moved to amend said order, by striking out the words "if any."

Determined in the negative.

The said order was then read the second time and adopted.

In pursuance whereof, the Speaker appointed Messrs. Carroll, of Baltimore, Richardson, Wharton, McCullough, and McMahon, the Committee.

Mr. Hambleton reported a bill, entitled, an act to increase the salary of the Treasurer of the Eastern Shore of Maryland.

Which was read the first time, and ordered to lie on the table.

The Clerk of the Senate returned the preamble and resolutions relative to certain rivers, straits and sounds, endorsed, "assented to with the proposed amendment;" which amendment was read the first time and ordered to lie on the table.

CONGRESSIONAL.

IN SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 13.

The bill making appropriations for carrying on the Seminole war, was taken up, read a third time and passed.

The Senate then proceeded to consider the bill for the relief of the sufferers by the fire in New York, which led to a discussion which occupied the whole of the day.

Mr. Clay moved an amendment to the bill, by substituting two new sections for the two sections originally reported.

The first section of this amendment provides, that, in all cases where merchandize was consumed by the fire on the 16th and 17th of December, all duties paid on accruing shall be refunded or remitted, under, such rules of evidence as may be perscribed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The second provides, that, in all cases where the debtors on bonds shall have had buildings consumed by the fire, they shall have an extension of the time for payment of their bonds, for three, four and five years.

Mr. Ewing moved to amend the second section of the original bill, by making the provision a general one, extending to the importers in all other parts of the Union an indulgence of six, nine and twelve months, on all their bonds under the amount of one thousand dollars.

There was considerable debate on the subject, but no new objection seemed to be started.

Mr. Clay withdrew his amendment, and Mr. Ewing's amendment was negatived. Mr. Calhoun then moved to strike out the second section, and asked for the yeas and nays, which were ordered, after which the Senate adjourned.

THURSDAY, Jan. 14.

The bill for the relief of the sufferers by the fire in New York was read a third time and passed.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 13.

After the reception of some reports of private bills, the House resumed the consideration of the resolution heretofore offered by Mr. Jarvis, of Maine, in relation to the subject of abolition petitions, and the amendments offered to that resolution by Mr. Wise and Mr. Glasscock.

Mr. Allan, of Ky., moved to lay the whole subject on the table, which was negatived.

Mr. Halsey then moved the postponement of the subject till Tuesday next, which was agreed to.

The bill making appropriations for the naval service of the United States, for the year 1836, was taken up.

Mr. Cambreleng moved to strike out the appropriation of $200,000 for the erection of Marine Barracks, which, after a long discussion, was agreed to.

Mr. Cambreleng then moved to increase the appropriation of $450,000 for launching, finishing, and putting into commission ships of war, to $2,000,000.

Mr. Cambreleng spoke briefly in support of the motion.

Mr. Waddy Thompson, of S. C., spoke at great length against the measure, as one which was inadequate for war, and unnecessary for peace. He reviewed the history of the controversy with France, and declared that the United States were the aggressors from the beginning, and that he would not take the responsibility of any measures which contemplated a war with France.

Mr. Sutherland replied to Mr. Thompson, at length, and supported the motion.

The debate will probably continue the whole day.

THURSDAY, Jan. 14.

The House took up for consideration the resolution offered by Mr. Hawes, of Ky., on a former day, for the appointment of a Select Committee of nine members, to investigate the conduct and arrangement of the United States Military Academy at West Point, and report whether a new organization of the institution be necessary or not.

Mr. Smith, of Maine, advocated the resolution, as did Messrs. Hannegan, Reynolds and Hamer, all of whom contended that the institution was thoroughly corrupt, was made the instrument of favoritism and filled all the offices connected with the Engineer Corps and Army with pets of high officers of the government, and ought therefore to be discontinued or reformed.

Without taking the question, the House, at one o'clock, took up the orders of the day.

The bill from the Senate for the relief of the sufferers by fire in the city of New York was read twice, and on motion of Mr. Cambreleng was committed to a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

Appointments by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

John S. Horner, to be Secretary of the Territory of Michigan.

William Marvin, to be Attorney for the Southern District of Florida.

John Mills, to be Attorney for the District of Massachusetts.

James S Green, to be Attorney for the District of New Jersey.

Peter Desnoyers, to be Marshal for the District of Michigan.

Norris Wilcox, to be Marshal for the District of Connecticut.

James Points, to be Marshal, for the Western District of Virginia.

THE HERALD.

Princess-Anne, Md.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 26, 1836.

We lay before our readers to-day the Special Message of the President of the United States, which was communicated to both Houses of Congress, on Monday, 18th inst., relative to our difficulties with France. The diplomatic correspondence accompanying the Message, is, necessarily, omitted.

The proceedings of Congress, and of our State Legislature, are received, the former up to the 19th, the latter, to the 20th, but we regret that the length of the Message compels us to defer their insertion until next week

---

Illinois Senator—On the 29th December, Gen. William L. D. Ewing, of Vandalia, was elected, on the twelfth ballot, by the Legislature of Illinois, a Senator in Congress, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Kane.

We find the following paragraph in the Baltimore Gazette of the 15th inst. Two of the gentlemen spoken of (Messrs. Long and Dennis,) are delegates from this county.

The bill reported by Mr. Ridgely for the "encourgement of female education," was reconsidered by a vote of the House, and after a debate of considerable interest, was rejected by striking out the enacting clause. Messrs. Long, Windor, Brown and Dennis took a prominent part in the debate of this bill. They are all new members, and acquitted themselves very creditably. The two first gentlemen, who entered more at large into the merits of the bill than the others, evinced much talent and skilfulness in the remarks which they made.

Communicated.

All those who are fond of VENISON may gratify their appetites by calling at the SOMERSET HOTEL, this evening, at 8 o'clock, where it will be "served up" in the best *Somerset style*, with condiments, suited to the palates of all who are lovers of good living.

BON VIVANT.

Judge P. P. Barbour has written a letter declining to be considered as a candidate for the office of Vice President of the United States, under the nomination made by the State Rights' party of the State of Georgia.

Alabama—The great Rail Road bill for a road from Mobile to Nashville, has passed the Legislature of this State. It raises a capital stock of *five millions*, by a mortgage to the State of real estate at two thirds its cash value.

The Legislature of Ohio have passed joint resolutions, instructing their Senators, and requesting their Representatives in Congress, to oppose the admission of Michigan into the Union, until the boundary dispute is definitively settled.—*Noah.*

The rapid increase of the population in Michigan is beyond example, so much so, that we learn that the farmers in the interior find it difficult to reserve sufficient produce for their own families. Pork is worth $22 per barrel—lard 18 cents; butter 25 cents, and all other articles in proportion.

Flour was selling at Toledo last week at $9; Monroe, 8; Detroit, 9 25; Chicago, 14.—*Detroit Free Press.*

On Friday last the New York Stock Exchange voted *one thousand dollars* for the relief of the sufferers by the late fire, and *two hundred and fifty dollars* to the Fire Department Fund.

Important.—A letter from a distinguished Banker in London to his correspondent in New York, mentions an interview which the writer had had with members of the British Cabinet, and says, as the result of it, "you may rest assured that England will not permit a war to take place between the United States and France.

On Friday the 26th ult., a melancholy accident occurred at Frankfort, Ky. The middle arch of the bridge over the Kentucky fell into the river, carrying with it two wagons with their drivers and teams, and several foot passengers. It is supposed that several lives were lost. One colored man is known to have been killed.

A Bargain.—John Jacob Astor recently sold the Great Hotel in Broadway, to his son Wm. B. Astor, for *one dollar*, and delivered the title deeds on New Year's Day. If John Jacob has any more such bargains on hand, we'll take one of them. *New York Herald.*

The income derived by Philadelphia from the Girard Estate, amounted last year to $250,593 27

GLORIOUS NEWS FROM TEXAS.

"Freedom's battle once begun,
Bequeathed from bleeding sire to son,
Though baffled oft, is surely won."

St. Antonio, the last fortress of the despot Santa Anna, in Texas, has fallen!!

The valor and perseverance of the Colonial troops were irresistable. This ever to be remembered event, took place on Thursday, Dec. 10th. On Saturday previous, (the 5th,) 300 of the Colonial troops entered the town of San Antonio, under the command of Col. Benj. R. Milam. They could not at first get possession of the public square, owing to the walls and ditches across the mouths of the streets, each of which was likewise defended by two pieces of artillery, and in consequence of this, they occupied some buildings and tops of houses adjacent. Here they remained battling unceasingly night and day until Wednesday the 9th, when they forced their way into the square and drove the enemy across the river into their fort called the "Alamo."

In these relative situations the battle continued until Thursday, 10th, when the enemy capitulated

By the capitulation upwards of 1000 yielded to less than 300. The town itself was surrendered with 24 pieces of brass artillery, 1000 pounds of powder, ball, grape and canister, with the public stores of every description.

This glorious conquest was achieved with a loss on the part of the conquerors of only 3 killed and 30 wounded, while the loss of the enemy in killed is variously estimated at from 60 to 150.

But the joy of triumph was sadly diminished by the circumstance that the brave Milam, the dauntless leader of the storm, was slain. He fell, by a ball through the head, while fearlessly animating his men to victory. Long! long will Texas and the friends of liberty remember and lament his fate. Among the gallant band who stormed the town were more than 100 volunteers from the United States of the north. The New Orleans Grays and Blues constituted a great majority of these, and the remainder were from different parts of the State of Mississippi. The whole of them were among the first and foremost where the battle raged hottest, and displayed throughout the undaunted bravery of disciplined regulars.

Texas will reward with something more than gratitude and empty compliments, that generous ardor in the cause of liberty, which so promptly drew them to her aid, and for the invaluable assistance which they rendered her "in the hour that tried men's souls."

Let us reflect upon the unprepared situation of the Colonists when forced into war—and upon what they have so suddenly, and so astoundingly accomplished. When the dictator Santa Anna destroyed the constitution and invaded Texas with a mercenary army for the purpose of bringing the inhabitants under the yoke of centralism—they were without experienced officers—without disciplined soldiers, without arms, ammunition, money, organized government, or any thing else that was necessary in such a crisis—except dauntless hearts.

From physical inability to resist, they had, before this, long groaned and languished under the harrassing uncertainty and unconstitutional oppression consequent upon the incessant revolutions of Mexico. They felt now that the cup of bitterness was full to overflow, that the rod of persecution had smitten sufficiently severe, and they determined to teach their oppressor that they had heads to conceive, hearts to feel and arms to execute and avenge. At the call of their country, they rallied around its standard with an ardor never surpassed, from the hoary headed veteran of more than 60, to the beardless youth who had scarcely mustered a dozen years. Each man acted upon his own resources and brought with him his own gun and horse and other equipage.

Thus entirely undisciplined, hastily assembled, and inefficiently equipped, they have in the short space of two months, reduced by storm the only three garrisons of the enemy in Texas—they have driven every hostile soldier out of Texas with a loss of only 5 in killed, and with a loss in killed on the part of the enemy of between 2 or 300—moreover they have taken 500 horses, 30 pieces of brass artillery, with small arms, ammunition, provisions, and other public stores, amounting to more than $50,000. Does not this say to the enemies of liberty, in language louder and more impressive than the thunders of Heaven,

'Tyrants beware, man will not be a slave

A convention of the representatives of the people of Texas have solemnly declared that the social compact between them and Mexico is dissolved, and that Texas has a right to form herself into an independent government. A provisional government is now established, and on the 1st of March next a new convention will meet to organize more fully and efficiently. There are between one thousand and fifteen hundred volunteers from the U. States in Texas, and they are hourly increasing. The Commander-in-Chief has called for five thousand. They are admitted to all the privileges of citizenship—obtain their head rights of land, besides their rations and compensation in money.

In a short time the war will be carried beyond the Del Norte into the enemy's country, and they will be made to support it, inasmuch as their injustice and oppression have alone rendered it necessary, and the tyrant Santa Anna will feel and know, from blood bought experience, that although his countrymen may submit to absolute slavery under the mask and name of centralism,—as for the Colonists, they have adopted the motto of their ancestors, and, with one united voice, exclaim with their Henry of immortal memory, "give us liberty or give us death."

Nacogdoches, Texas, Dec. 10, '35.

I begin to believe that Texas is the garden spot of America. The lands which I have passed through are equal to the best I have seen in the States, and yet are said to be inferior to some parts of this country. It is selling at from 12½ cents to $1 per acre—land that in three years, I am convinced, will be worth $20 per acre. The country is exceedingly healthy. I have not seen a sickly man, nor heard of sickness, since I have been in Texas.

P. S. I have just heard of the triumph of the Texians at St. Antonio. The greatest enthusiasm prevails at this place. The war is considered at an end. Texas is free.

THE TEXIAN VICTORY.

The Editor of the New Orleans True American has been politely favored with the following extract of a letter from Judge Hodgkiss, dated

ST. AUGUSTINE, Dec. 21, '35.

Immediately after the taking of San Antonio by the Texians, a large reinforcement came to the assistance of Gen. Cos,—the, Texians being in possession of the city took them prisoners, which in addition to those they had before taken, made in all 1300 men, with 2000 stand of arms, 30 pieces of cannon, and a large amount of military stores, horses, camp equipments, &c., which cannot fall short of 500,000, which is of great importance to Texas at this time. 'Tis said that in the last engagement Col. Milam and 40 others were killed and 15 wounded. I hope our friends in the United States will continue to send us their aid, inasmuch as we have to maintain the ground upon the other side of the Rubicon. Generals Cos and Agoother were taken prisoners. It is supposed that the prisoners will be carried to Nacogdoches and St. Augustine, as they were taken without any stipulations on their part. The first attack was led by Col. Milam to whom much is due for the success of the battle.

THE VILLAGE HERALD.

BY S. T. CALLAHAN, PRINCESS-ANNE, SOMERSET COUNTY, MARYLAND.

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☞All communications addressed to the editor must come POST PAID.

POETRY.

GEMS.

Extract from a few of Miss Bowles' Sonnets:

THE DYING INFANT.

Thine up-turned eyes gazed o'er,
 Like hare bells wet with dew—
Already veiled and hid
By the convulsed lid,
 Their pupils darkly blue:

Thy little mouth half open—
 Thy soft lip quivering,
As if, like summer air
Ruffling the rose leaves, there
 Thy soul was fluttering

What a fine female delicacy [illegible] in these expressions, and how true to the feeling:

To meet again, in slumber
 His small mouth's rosy kiss—
Then, wakened with a start
By thy own throbbing heart,
 His twining arms to miss!

The Address to the "Pale flowers—pale, perishing flowers," is better still. We must even extract the whole:

Those few pale autum flowers,
 How beautiful they are!
Than all that went before,
Than all the summer store,
 How lovelier far.

And why?—they are the last!—
 The last!—the last!—the last!—
Oh! by that little word,
How many thoughts are stirred—
 That sister of the past!

Pale flowers!—pale, perishing flowers!
 Ye're types of precious things—
Types of those bitter moments,
That flit, like life's enjoyments,
On rapid, rapid wings.

Last hours with parting dear ones,
 (That time the fastest spends—)
Last tears in silence shed—
Last words half uttered—
 Last looks of dying friends.

Who would but fain compress
 A life into a day—
The last day spent with one
Who e'er the morrow's sun,
 Must leave us, and for ay!

Oh, precious, precious moments!
 Pale flowers! ye're types of those;
The saddest! sweetest! dearest!
Because, like those, the nearest
 To an eternal close.

Pale flowers!—pale perishing flowers!
 I woo your gentle breath;
I leave the summer rose
For younger, blither brows—
 Tell me of change and death.

From the Gentleman's Vade Mecum.

THE PARTING TEAR.

BY ALFRED L. SMITH.

Music's sweet notes will cheer the soul
 And hold the soul in beathless joy,
As o'er the chords fair fingers roll,
 And woman's voice floats tenderly.

The balmy air is sweet to breathe,
 That bears upon its wings the spring,
While flowers around, fair chaplets weave,
 And birds from every bracken sing.

'Tis joyous to behold the sun
 Mount from the golden crested wave;
'Tis lovely when his toil is done,
 To view him in the ocean lave.

Soft is the moonbeam's tender light,
 O'r lawn and tower and spire to see,
As from her vault, serenely bright,
 She looks down, calm and brilliantly

'Tis glorious on the sky to gaze,
 And watch each gorgeous luminary;
Like meteors from the earth's dark haze,
 Beacons of hope to wearied eyes.

Dear is a long lost friend's embrace,
 Dear is the exile's sight of home,
Sweet is the smile on beauty's face,
 That speaks of tenderness to come.

Dearer than all—the tearful glance
 That lights a loved one's beaming eye,
When parting, on some doubtful chance
 Of peril, or of hope, you hie.

Dearer that little trembling tear,
 Of love, of tenderness that tells;
Dearer that sob of doubt and fear,
 Which lovely woman's bosom swells.

[BY REQUEST.]

SOME ACCOUNT OF THE WILD HORSES OF THE SEA ISLANDS OF VIRGINIA AND MARYLAND.

PHARSALIA, (Accomac,) July 30, '35.

To the Editor of the Farmer's Register:

Your favor of the 20th inst. I did not receive until nine days after its date, and during a period of considerable engagement. You will do me only justice, by attributing the tardiness of the reply to these causes, rather than indifference to your wishes. No enterprize, of a temporal nature, more deeply enlists my feelings, than the improvement of the agriculture of Eastern Virginia, and particularly of this interesting section of the State; and the man of science who voluntary devotes his labor and talents to the accomplishment of an object so important to the best interests of our country, I would honor as an illustrious benefactor. The Eastern Shore of Virginia possesses physical advantages to the agriculturist and man of taste, rarely united in any other portion of the earth. Its climate is in bad repute abroad, and I regret my inability to give my testimony in favor of its salubrity. But the autumnal bilious, remittent, and intermittent fevers of our peninsula, depend upon causes, perfectly under the control of human skill and industry; and the period will come, when its general health will equal that of any other country in the same latitude. The inflammatory diseases of our spring and winter, are comparatively mild; and pulmonary and thoracick affections more rare than in any other more northern portion of the United States. There are more cases of coughs and dangerous colds, terminating in fatal consumptions, in one village of our northern and eastern States, in a single winter month, than occur in the dense population of our two peninsular counties in a whole year. While marshes and low grounds can be drained, the Eastern Shore has no reason to despair of a pure atmosphere; but industry must be excited into activity to accomplish so desirable an object. The marshes of Italy, and particularly in the vicinity of Rome and Naples, though exposed to a hotter sun, have injured the health of those populous cities but little, until within the last few years, when they have been neglected.

That the health of this shore is susceptible of immense improvement, my own experience furnishes abundant proof. The gentleman who owned the farm on which I have resided for nearly twenty-four years, was forced to leave it, and seek a healthier situation. Every member of his family had been attacked with a dangerous grade of bilious fever, in August and September—and vernal intermittents—that surest proof of miasmatic poison, and a sickly situation—were frequent. This did not deter me from a purchase; for the source of this terrible contamination, I soon discovered, and instantly applied the remedy. I drained two pretty extensive ponds of half stagnant water, near the homestead, and half a hundred others more remote, as soon as I was able; and the consequence was, that during the whole period of my residence here, with a numerous family, not one case of spring intermittent has ever occurred, and but few fevers of any kind, and those yielding readily to the gentlest remedies.

But I am travelling, inadvertently, from the more immediate subject of your letter. If your agricultural work obtained a wider circulation here—to which it has the highest claims—I might occasionally offer some hints, that your superior judgment could improve, in a way to add to its merited popularity. Permit me to assure you, that I would, at any time, be highly gratified with an opportunity of furnishing a column or two of pleasant or useful matter for your interesting and patriotic journal; but the subject to which you have invited attention, will, I fear, disappoint my wishes.

The florid description which you have recently received of "wild horses" and "horse-pennings" upon our Atlantic islands, was better suited to what they were thirty years ago—and indeed, before my knowledge of Virginia—than to their present appearance. The horses have been gradually diminishing in number, by neglect, until on one island, they are nearly extinct; and the rustic splendor, the crowds, and the wild festivity of the Assateague horse-pennings, scarcely retain a a shadow of their ancient glory. The multitudes of both sexes that formerly attended those occasions of festal mirth, were astonishing. The adjoining islands were literally emptied of their simple and frolic-loving inhabitants, and the peninsula itself contributed to swell the crowd, for fifty miles above and below the point of meeting. All the beauty and fashion of a certain order of the female population, who had funds, or favorites to command a passage, were sure to be there. All who loved wild adventure—whose hearts danced at the prospect of a distant water excursion, and a scene of no ordinary revel, where the ocean rolled his billows almost to their feet; all who had a new gown to show, or a pretty face to exhibit, who could dance well, or sing; belles that sighed for beaux, and beaux that wanted sweethearts; all who loved to kiss, or to be kissed, to carress, or be carressed; all, in short, whose hearts delighted in romance, without knowing its name, hurried away to this anxiously expected scene of extravagant jollity, on the narrow thread of beach that the ocean seemed, every moment, threatening to usurp. You can scarcely imagine, sir, the extravagant enthusiasm with which this exciting sport was anticipated and enjoyed. It was a frantic carnival, without its debauchery. The young of both sexes, had their imaginations inflamed by the poetical narratives of their mothers and maiden aunts, who in their more juvenile days were wont to grace those sylvan fetes, of the mad flight of wild horses careering away along a narrow, naked, level sand-beach at the top of their speed, with manes and tails waving in the wind before a company of mounted men, upon the fleetest steeds, shouting and hallowing in the wildest notes of triumph, and forcing the affrighted animals into the angular pen of pine logs, prepared to enclose them; and then the deafening peals of loud hurras from the thousand half-frenzied spectators, crowding into a solid mass around the enclosure, to behold the beautiful wild horse, in his native vigor subdued by man, panting in the toils, and furious with heat, rage and fright; or hear the clamorous triumphs of the adventurous riders, each of whom had performed more than one miracle of equestrian skill on that day of glorious daring—and the less discordant neighing of colts that had lost their mothers, and mothers that had lost their colts in the *melee* of the sweeping drive, with the maddened snorts and whinnying of the whole gang—all, all together, formed a scene of unrivalled noise, uproar and excitement, which few can imagine who had not witnessed it, and none can adequately describe.

But the play of spirits ended not here. The booths were soon filled, and loads of substantial provision were opened, and fish and water fowl, secured for the occasion, were fried and barbecued by hundreds, for appetites whetted to marvellous keenness by early rising, a scanty breakfast, exercise and sea air. The rundlets of water and the jugs of more exhilarating liquor, were lightened of their burden. The softer joys succeeded: and music and dance, and love and courtship, held their undisputed empire until deep in the night, when all sought shelter and repose on board of their boats, moored by the shore, or among their island friends, who gladly entertained them with characteristic hospitality. Many a winter's evening tale did the incidents of those merry-making occasions supply, and many a peaceful young bosom of retired rural beauty was assailed with other emotions than the rough sports of an Assateague horse-penning inspired; and from one anniversary of that half-savage festivity to another, all was talk of the joys and transports of the past, and anticipations of the future.

In regard to the origin of the race of our insular horses, there is no specific difference between them and those of the main land; the smaller size and superior hardihood of the former are entirely accidental, produced by penury of sustenance through the winter, occasional scarcity of water, continual exposure to the inclemency of the seasons, and the careless practice of permitting promiscuous copulation among them, without regard to quality. With respect to the supposed resemblance, on which you remarked in your letter, these horses are, in general, neither so sure-footed or hardy, or small, or active, as the famous Shetland pony; nor are their hoofs so well formed, although there are to be found among them numerous exceptions to this remark. All this may be readily accounted for from the operation of physical agents, the difference of climate, better water, long winters, and the localities of the soil on which they subsist. The interior of Shetland is mountainous and boggy, and abounding with wholesome water; and the more nutritive grass of the rugged mountains, inviting the little animals to feed principally upon those rough grounds, during their short summers, and occasionally in the latter part of spring and beginning of autumn, impart greater vigor and activity to their systems, and give them, doubtless, better feet. Assateague and Chincoteague islands are flat, sandy and soft, producing abundance of excellent grass, upon which they become very fat during the summer and autumn, notwithstanding the annoyance of flies, with which those islands frequently abound. But horses and cattle suffer for good water in dry summer and hard winters. Having no springs of running water, the animals which the islands support, depend for their drink upon ponds and glades, or small excavations made for the purpose, which are filled by the rains. Those soon become putrid in our burning sun, are often dry in the summer, and freeze over in the winter, so as seriously to injure the suffering creatures, that have no other resource for this indispensable article. All this might be easily remedied by a little care and trouble; but insular habits are at enmity with systematic labor, or provident industry. Fishing, and shooting, and oystering, which yield immediate profit or subsistence, agree better with their indolent, temporary habits of living, whilst the slower and more remotely profitable processes of agriculture, or rearing stock, are considered as servile drudgery.

The horses of Assateague island belonged principally to a company, most of whom resided upon the peninsula. No other care of them was required, than to brand and castrate the colts, and dispose of the marketable horses, all of which was effected at the period of their annual pennings, (June,) the whole, nearly, being joint stock. Their winter subsistence was supplied abundantly by nature. The tall, dense, and heavy grass of the rich flat lands, affording them green food nearly the whole winter, the tops of which alone were killed by the frosts, cold, as usual, so near the ocean. They never suffered for provender, except in very deep snows, with a crust upon the top, or when high tides were immediately succeeded by intense cold, which covered the marsh pastures with ice, both of which accidents were of rare occurrence, and very transient in their duration. Once or twice since my residence here (24 years,) the loose and spongy ice, formed from salt water, either lay so long as to injure the grass, or it was so entangled with the ice, that upon being suddenly carried off by a second north-easter before it had melted, it swept away, in its broken fragments, much of the food upon which the animals depended for their support. But I never heard that the scarcity thus produced, had any other effect than to reduce their flesh; no deaths occurred from that cause.

The wild gang of Assateague horses were secured by driving them into pens, made for the purpose, of pine logs. The horses seized in the pens, (by islanders accustomed to such adventures, who pushed fearlessly into the midst of the crowded herd,) were brought to the main land in scows, and immediately backed, and broken to use; their wild, and apparently indomitable spirit deserting them after being haltered and once thrown, and subdued by man. More docile and tractable creatures could not be found.

The price of these horses has been greatly enhanced of late. Thirty to forty dollars were estimated high prices, until within the last few years; some may still be obtained at these prices, but not of best quality—and at a sale of part of a joint stock, a few weeks ago, on an adjoining smaller island, (Morris',) several horses, that from some peculiarity of food, or better water, or superior and more recent origin—the latter I believe the efficient cause—had attained a larger size and more elegant shape, were sold upon the spot as high as from 60 to 70 dollars each. A considerable number may still be purchased on the islands—and some tolerably handsome—at prices varying between 30 and 45 dollars. I saw this week a beautiful little animal just bought by a gentleman from Jersey, at the latter price. The only peculiarity I have ever observed in these animals, is their predilection for salt marsh grass, which never deserts them, however long they may live, and however early they may be removed from their native pastures.

The catastrophe you allude to, did occur on Chincoteague island, of horses rushing into the sound, when indiscreetly attempted to be caught without pens, by driving detached portions of them upon narrow, projecting marshes; and some fine creatures were drowned. The practice is now abandoned.

I am perfectly assured that a small capital might be most profitably employed, by a man of enterprize, in horses, black cattle and sheep, upon these islands, if one careful herdsman could be procured. Pasture land are extremely low. Since I have disposed of my real estate in Virginia, preparatory to a removal North, I have sold 200 acres of first rate pasture land—part arable, a portion of a large body which I own upon the northern end of Chincoteague island, and affording the principal winter subsistence for the stock of the island—at 100 cents per acre. The remainder is still unsold. The largest and finest work-steers of the Eastern Shore, are raised upon these islands, without any expenditure for winter support, a proof that horses of full size, might also be reared there, with judicious attention to the breed, proper selection of stallions, and care to provide water. No other attention is necessary, except to watch the winds and weather about the periods of the equinoxes, when desolating tides are threatened, and to drive the stock upon high grounds, secure against inundation. Drovers from the North, purchase their cattle, and their horses always command a good price in the neighborhood. They are hardy, rarely affected with the diseases to which the horse is subject, perform a great deal of labor, if proportioned to their strength, require much less grain than common horses, live longer, and are, many of them, delightful for the saddle. I have a beautiful island pony, who for fifteen years has been my riding nag in the neighborhood and upon the farm, who has given to my daughters their first lessons in equestrian exercise, and has carried us all many thousands of miles in pleasure and safety, without having once tripped or stumbled; and he is now as elastic in his gait, and juvenile in his appearance, as he was the first day I backed him, and is fatter than any horse I own, though his labor is equal, with less than two-thirds of their grain consumption. His eye still retains its good natured animation, and to one unskilled in the indications of a horse's teeth, he would pass readily for six or seven years old. My regrets at parting with this noble little animal, are those of the friend.

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Chincoteague island contains upwards of seventy families. One-third of their bread corn is raised upon the island; and the productions of the water, and occasional profits from disasters at sea, afford them an ample support. Assateague, though containing three or four times as many acres as Chincoteague, has but few inhabitants. It is unfit for the cultivation of corn, and has but little wood. Its rich, bent-growing lands, are subject to inundation during spring tides. The scenery around certain localities upon Chincoteague, are inexpressibly sublime and beautiful; and the view of the ocean and surrounding clusters of islands from the elevated sand hills of Assateague, directly opposite my house, would enchant you. To give you some faint idea of the extent of surface upon the two principal islands near me, I will just say, that Chincoteague is perhaps seven or eight miles in length, narrow at the two ends, and gradually widening in the middle to two or two and a half miles. Assateague is vastly larger. Nothing but the total prostration of all enterprize among us has kept these islands in their present unprofitable condition. Some hundreds of horses, cattle, and sheep, might be raised here, and annually sold, without one dollar of cost, except the expense of herdsmen, whose whole care and supervision would be confined to two or three objects—a supply of water—to drive the stock to high grounds when violent north-easters were threatened—(of the approach of which, sufficient premonitions are always given—) and to attend to the branding and castration of the young stock, at the periodical June pennings. The Hebrides of Scotland, so profitable to their proprietors, do not possess the one-hundredth part of the advantages of our Atlantic islands, for all the purposes of comfortable living and extensive stock raising; and yet they are stupidly neglected.

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T. HOLMES.

Liberality. By a letter from Montreal we learn that a public meeting was held at the Exchange in that city on the morning of the 5th inst., at which the generous sum of $2000 was subscribed for the relief of the sufferers by the great conflagration in New York. The letter adds, "Had the sum named in the resolution been double what it was, the amount would have been as easily raised." This spontaneous liberality is the more honorable to the donors, as coming from a foreign people,—who, however, have shown themselves "neighbors," in the cause of the good Samaritan.—*N. Y. paper.*

The Norfolk Beacon of the 19th mentions that the Gen. Sumpter, from Charleston, fell in on the 12th with a wreck in the Gulf Stream, off Cape Hatteras, and immediately after descried two men clinging to it, when the boat was despatched to their assistance, and succeeded in taking them off. The vessel was the schr. Columbus, Capt. Wm White, of and from Baltimore, bound to St. Martha, and was capsized in a severe gale on Saturday morning last, at 8 o'clock. There were several passengers on board, which with the crew amounted to 11 in number, among whom was Capt. White's sister-in-law, with her husband and three children, one an infant, all of whom were drowned except Capt. White and one man, who were on the wreck 53 hours.

The corner stone of the new city to be built on the other side of the Potomac, opposite Washington, and to be called "*Jackson City*," was laid on the 8th January, the anniversary of the Battle of New Orleans, with due form and ceremony.

Some of the citizens of Lexington, Kentucky, have formed an association, with a capital of $6,000, for the purchase of wood, standing, in order to prevent any extraordinary rise in the price of fuel during the winter season.

Anecdote. A young fortune hunter, went to consult a Lawyer, how he might safely carry off an heiress. You cannot do it at all with safety, said the Lawyer; but if you follow implicitly my advice, I shall protect you safe from the law: with this the gentleman complied, when the Lawyer said, let her get a horse, and hold the bridle and whip, do you then mount behind her, and you are safe, for she runs away with you. The Lawyer was, however sufficiently punished for his advice, when the next day he found it was his own daughter that ran away with his client.

At a recent celebration in Kentucky, one of the party, wishing to be particularly [illegible] in his cups, gave as a toast intended for the motto of the State—United we stand, *provided* we fall.

THE HERALD.

Princess-Anne, Md.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1836.

THE MAILS.

We received no Western Mail on Wednesday last—and on Saturday, when we ought to have received a double Mail, only those papers which were due on Wednesday came to hand—consequently, we are unable to furnish our readers with news later than to the 25th ult., our latest Baltimore papers bearing that date. We cannot account for the recent failures of the Mail, unless they may be attributed to the inattention of some of the Contractors on this Shore. If, indeed, as we have frequently heard it asserted, the fault lies with the Contractors, a remonstrance should be speedily sent on by our citizens, to the Post Master General, for the correction of this evil.

The proceedings of Congress and of our State Legislature are, every day, growing more and more interesting; but unless we can get our papers, as heretofore, on Wednesday as well as on Saturday, it is impossible for us to furnish our readers with any thing like a satisfactory statement of the transactions of either body.

The papers received by the last Mail, contain nothing of importance relative to our affairs with France.

A Committee of the Pennsylvania Legislature have been recently appointed for the purpose of investigating the evils of Free Masonry. They have had before them, as witnesses, Joseph R. Chandler Esq., Editor of the Philadelphia U. S. Gazette, Gov. Wolf, George M. Dallas, Esq., &c., &c., but have succeeded in eliciting nothing—the witnesses having refused to give their required testimony. Each gentleman entered his protest against the right of the Committee to make any such investigation; and here, the whole matter, which was farcical in the extreme, ended.

The protests are very interesting, and we may, hereafter, give one or two of them for the edification of our readers.

DISTRESSING FROM FLORIDA.

Butchery of two Companies of U. S. Troops.

The Mobile papers of the 12th ult. furnish the annexed account of a most horrible butchery of two companies of United States troops, by the Seminole Indians. These ruthless savages have now for several weeks, had complete possession of a large part of the Territory of Florida, and have burned, robbed and massacred, almost without resistance.

From the Mobile Chronicle of Jan. 12.

HORRID MASSACRE.

By the mail boat Mazeppa, Capt. Carson, arrived yesterday afternoon, from New Orleans, we have received the painful and distressing intelligence of the surprise and massacre of two companies of United States Troops, under the command of Major Dade, consisting of 112 men, by the Seminole Indians. Major Dade had started with his Troops from Tampa Bay to Camp King, to join Gen. Clinch, when on the morning of the 28th December, at eight o'clock, they were surrounded by a large body of Indians, supposed to number from 800 to 1000, and were cut to pieces. Only *three* men of the 112 escaped, badly wounded, to recount the lamentable history of the butchery of their fellow soldiers.

Major Dade was shot off his horse on the commencement of the attack. Captains Gardner and Fraser soon after fell mortally wounded, and their scalps were taken by the savages. [illegible]

[illegible]

From the New York Commercial of Jan. 23, we learn that the Steam boat William Gibbons, from Charleston, while on her passage to New York, met with an unfortunate accident, by which six lives were lost. The boat sustained no material injury either in the hull or machinery, beyond the destruction of the steam pipe.

A letter from Vera Cruz, under date of the 25th, of December, says—"Preparations are now being made to march a large force against the colonies of Texas; and it is to be feared that the contest will prove a warm and bloody one for victory. A loan of half a million of dollars has been made to carry on the war; and if the [Mexican] government gain the ascendency, it will be a sorry day for the poor settlers of of the (U. S.) of the North—time must decide the event."

CONGRESS.

In Senate, Jan. 21.—Mr. Benton reported a bill, making an appropriation of $600,000 for the construction of Steam Batteries, which was read and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Tyler offered resolutions in relation to the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, the purport of which were:

"That to alter, change, or abolish, the right of property in the District of Columbia, without the consent of the owners, would be unjust and despotic, and in violation of the Constitution of the United States."

"That even with such consent to interfere with the subject of Slavery, not only without, but against the consent of the people of Maryland and Virginia, would be in flagrant violation of the public faith and abuse of trust conferred on Congress by the session, and hazardous to the peace and security of those two States." And

"That such proceeding would sap the foundation of our Constitutional System which is based on the condition of things as they existed at the time of the adoption of the Constitution, and which cannot be altered in so material a point without disturbing the principle or compromise out of which it originated.

These resolutions having been read, [illegible] motion of Mr. Tyler ordered to be [illegible]

In the House of Representatives, the consideration of Mr. Jarvis' resolution on the subject of the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, was resumed— The question being on Mr. Wise's amendment, adding to it a resolution, declaring "that Congress has no power to legislate on the subject of slavery in the District," Mr. Pickens made a powerful speech on the subject. Mr. Hoar, of Mass., took the floor in reply, and argued against the amendment of Mr. Wise, and contended, at great length, that Congress had the power to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, though not in the States.

Friday, 22d.—The Senate did not sit today. In the House quite an angry discussion took place, in relation to the loss of the Fortification Bill of last session.

Maryland Legislature.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

MONDAY, Jan. 18.

Mr. Teackle obtained leave to bring in a bill, entitled, an act for the relief of Wm. Adams of Somerset county.

Ordered, That Messrs. Teackle, [illegible] and Dennis report the same.

On motion of Mr. Teackle,

Ordered, That the Committee on Manufactures, be instructed to inquire into the expediency of introducing the manufacture of silk into the Penitentiary of this State.

On motion of Mr. Annan,

Ordered, That the Committee on Grievances and Courts of Justice be requested to inquire into the expediency of repealing that part of the laws of this State passed 1815, chapter 31, which authorizes the killing horses, mares, colts and geldings trespassing on the enclosures of others.

Mr. Teackle submitted the following order:

By the House of Delegates, }
January 19, 1836. }

Ordered, That the Committee on [illegible]

[illegible]

to affect the same, was taken up for consideration.

On motion of Mr. Willis, said bill was laid on the table, and made the order of the day for Wednesday next the 20th instant.

Mr. Carroll, of Baltimore, Chairman of the Select Committee on the Constitution delivered a report.

Which was read.

Mr. Wharton moved that five hundred copies of said report be printed.

Mr. Winder moved that one thousand copies of said report be printed.

Mr. Hambleton moved to lay the said report and motions upon the table.

Resolved in the affirmative—Yeas 43, Nays 25.

Mr. Boyd submitted the following order:

Ordered, That the Committee on the Constitution, shall be enlarged to seven, and that they be instructed to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill providing for the following amendments to the Constitution:

1st That the Governor be elected by the people.

2d. That the Executive Council be abolished.

3d. That the Senate be elected by the people, according one member to each county and the city of Baltimore.

4th. That all appointments to office devolved upon the Executive, shall be made by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

5th. That the representation in the House of Delegates shall be so apportioned, as to secure to each county three members, with an increase of one member for every 10,000 white population, with a restriction, that the representation of the city of Baltimore shall not exceed that of the largest county in this State.

Which was read, and

On motion of Mr. Merrick, ordered to lie on the table.

[illegible]

Mr. Carpenter obtained leave to bring in a bill, to authorise and empower the Levy Courts or County Commissioners, as the case may be, of the several counties in the State to [illegible]

[illegible]

By the House of Delegates, }
Jan. [illegible] }

[illegible]

We return to you the resolutions relative to [illegible]

[illegible]

Which was read,

On motion of [illegible] lie on the table.

[illegible]

The Clerk of the [illegible] bill, entitled an act [illegible] ham Adams, of Somerset [illegible]

[illegible]

IN SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 20.

The bill entitled, an act for the relief of William Adams, passed by the Senate with an amendment, was returned to the House of Delegates.

The Clerk of the House of Delegates delivered the following bill:

A bill entitled, an act to incorporate the Queen Ann county Silk Company.

Which was severally read and referred to Messrs. Emory, Groome and Osborne.

Mr. Emory from the Committee to which was referred the bill entitled, an act to incorporate the Queen Ann county Silk Company, reported favorably thereon.

[illegible]

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the U. S. Gazette.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18, 1835.

The Message has been received, and its warlike tone will have reached you simultaneously with this letter. There were numerous diplomatists among the auditors in the Senate chamber, and I thought there was considerable surprise manifested on the countenances of some of them; who possibly, had fallen into the common error of believing that the peaceful tone and reasonable request of the French ministers, seeking, as they are, the least offensive mode of carrying into effect, the decision of the French chambers, would be met by something on our part, looking to a conciliatory result. As soon as the Message was read, and the motion was made for printing, up sprung Mr. Buchanan. He had gotten his cue, and he poured forth a torrent of eulogy on the President and the Message, which was every thing but satisfying, although it was intended to be overwhelming.

The spirit of Mr. Buchanan was not infectious. His feelings did not impart themselves to others. He had every confidence in the President—he had cherished hopes that France would listen to the voice of justice. He had had visions of peace, and dreams of notes honored, and citizens remunerated. But a change has come over the spirit of his dreams, and he sees nothing now before us but war, black, costly, but glorious war, unless France will change her purpose when she has had the benefit of the illumination shed on the subject, by the Message of the President at the beginning of the session. As soon as Mr. Buchanan sat down, Mr. Calhoun expressed his regret that he could not share in the joy of the gentleman from Pennsylvania, and after a view of the subject, expressed in his usual style of rapid, fascinating, bewildering eloquence, declared that if we now rush into a war, we are the authors of the war, and must bear the responsibility of it.

He stated that when the King of the French came to the throne, he was actuated by the most friendly feelings towards the United States, that Mr. Rives repeatedly pressed our claim in the teeth of the advice of the French ministers, who told him that although they were ready to make a treaty, the Chambers, they feared, would not make the appropriations. This, in the opinion of Mr. Calhoun, made the treaty a conditional one on the part of France, and it was certainly an implied [illegible]

[illegible]

damages of an individual in New York for infringements upon his patent.

It is reported that a messenger has been sent from Washington, to proceed to Europe on a special mission—one account intimates the object to be the recall of the Mediterranean fleet.

A disagreeable encounter took place in the streets of Charleston, S. C., Jan. 2, between Messrs. Whaley, Pinckney, two Boyces, and Gregg, in consequence of a dispute relative to the election of President of a society in South Carolina College, Columbia. Three of the parties were seriously wounded.

American & French Navies.

UNITED STATES VESSELS OF WAR.

Names and rate	Guns	Where employed
SHIPS OF THE LINE		
Independence	74	In ordinary
Franklin	74	do
Washington	74	do
Columbus	74	do
Ohio	74	do
North Carolina	74	Ready for a crew
Delaware	74	In commission
Alabama	74	On the Stocks
Vermont	74	do
Virginia	74	do
Pennsylvania	74	do
New York	74	do
FRIGATES, *1st class*,		
United States,	44	Ready for a crew
Constitution	44	In commission
Guerriere	44	In ordinary
Java	44	do
Potomac	44	In commission
Brandywine	44	do
Hudson	44	In ordinary
Santee	44	On the Stocks
Cumberland	44	do
Sabine	44	do
Savannah	44	do
Raritan	44	do
Columbia	44	do
St. Lawrence	44	do
FRIGATES, *2d class*,		
Constellation	36	In commission
Congress	36	In ordinary
Macedonian	36	do
SLOOPS OF WAR,		
John Adams	24	In commission
Cyane	24	In ordinary
Erie	18	In commission
Ontario	18	do
Peacock	18	do
Boston	18	Ready for a crew
Lexington	18	do
[illegible]	18	In commission
Warren	18	do
Natchez	18	In ordinary
Falmouth	18	do

[illegible]

FRENCH NAVY.

[illegible]

FINANCES OF MARYLAND.

Extract from the Treasurer's Report.

The Treasurer of the Western Shore has the honor to report that he advertised, as directed by ch. 241, of the acts of the last General Assembly, for proposals for the two Loans required by the said act, and on the 5th of June last, contracted with Messrs. J. I. Cohen, Jr. & Brothers, of Baltimore, for the loan of two millions of dollars with a premium of $16 40-100 per cent, and on the 15th of July following, with the same gentlemen, together with Messrs Alexander Brown & Sons, of Baltimore, and Messrs. Thomas Biddle & Co. of Philadelphia, for the loan of one million of dollars with a premium of $17 60-100 per cent.

With the proffered consent, however, of these last named contractors, and for the benefit of the State, $17,000 of this last loan, were accorded to the President & Directors of the Frederick County Bank, at a premium of $22 per cent.

These loans are payable into the Treasury by instalments previously fixed by the Companies respectively, for the prosecution of whose works they were wanted, and the premium is to be paid in the stock payable for them, at the rate contracted to be given for it by the purchasers respectively—a stipulation required by the Treasurer, to secure the simultaneous investment of the premium for the benefit of the Sinking Fund, at the wholesale price the stock might command.

In the year ended 1st December, 1835, he received $1,507,510 73, viz.

On account of	
Amerciaments	$851 93
Andrew McLaughlin	2,922 50
Auction Duties	30,711 78
Bank Stock—for dividends	29,871 33
Costs of Suits	22 90
Fines and Forfeitures	3,811 49
Indian Lands	1,473 21
Interest—on Paramal Accounts	4,211 71
Licenses—to Auctioneers	7,950 00
Of Billiard Tables	831 57
To Dealers in Lottery Tickets	7,121 50
To Hawkers and Pedlars	687 15
Of Marriages	6,945 12
Of Ordinaries	19,103 37
For Rivers and Fisheries	142 60
To retail Spirituous Liquors	541 [illegible]
To Traders	28,931 93
To Victuallers	141 60

[illegible]

The Treasurer estimates the receipts from all sources, for the year 1836, at $2,044,369 98
And the expenditures at 2,037,067 04

Leaving the balance on the 1st Dec. 1836, of $7,295 94

Statement of the State's Capital, Dec. 1, '35

PRODUCTIVE.

Bonds on the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company	$800,000 00
Bonds of the Baltimore and Susquehanna Rail Road Company	800,000 00
Stock of the Balt. & Ohio Rail Road Company,	500,000 00
Stock of the Same, for the construction of the Washington Branch	500,000 00
Bonds of the Medical Professors of the University of Maryland	9,011 25
Stock of the Farmers' Bank of Md	190,000 00
Bank of Baltimore	174,000 00
Mechanics' Bank of Balt.	46,500 00
Union Bank of Md.	31,800 00
Hagerstown Bank	25,000 00
Commercial and Farmers' Bank of Baltimore	21,666 66
Farmers' and Merchants' Bank of Baltimore	15,000 00
Franklin Bank of Baltimore	15,000 00
Marine Bank of Baltimore	10,000 00
Balt. & Fredericktown Turnpike Road Company	10,000 00
Balt. & Yorktown Turnpike Road Company	5,000 00
Union Manufacturing Co. of Md	10,000 00
Loan to the Trustees of Charlotte Hall School	2,663 67
Due from the Sheriffs, Clerks, Collectors, Inspectors and Auctioneers	40,890 00
	$2,629,541 58

UNPRODUCTIVE.

Loan to the Trustees of St. Peter's Free School in Baltimore	3,000 00
Loan to the President and Directors of the Potomac Company	30,000 00
Int. thereon to May 16, '25,	13,280 00
Stock of the Potomac Co.	120,114 11

[illegible]

[illegible]

At a sale of the effects of Baron Gros, the painter, who died recently at Paris, the hat worn by Napoleon during the campaign of 1807 was knocked down at 1920 francs—about 360 dollars.

Mr. George Robins, the celebrated auctioneer in London, held a great sale of 105,000 acres of land near the Elk river in Virginia, on the 3d December. The land was put up in lots of from 500 to 5,000 acres, which produced from two and sixpence to six shillings (sterling) the acre.

The Viceroy of Egypt has issued a decree prohibiting the exportation of antiquities; all discoveries are to be made over to the government for the foundation of a national museum at Cairo.

On the 7th of December, the treaty of marriage between Donna Maria of Portugal and Prince Ferdinand Augustus of Saxe Coburg, was signed at Coburg. The marriage will take place, by proxy, without delay.

The future sovereign of Portugal is very young—not yet 18; he is the eldest son of Duke Ferdinand of Saxe Cobourg, and nephew of King Leopold of Belgium, the Duchess of Kent, and the reigning Duke Saxe of Coburg Gotha.

The Portuguese ministry have determined to fulfil the articles in the quadruple treaty, as to the furnishing military aid to Spain. A force of 6,500 men will immediately proceed from Portugal to the seat of war.

The King's annual premium to the Royal Geographical Society has been awarded this year, to Captain Back, for his recent discoveries—especially of a large river running beyond Great Slave Lake, a distance of 500 miles. Sir John Barrow thinks that the north coast seen by Capt Back was the coast of North America, and is certain that a north-west passage is practicable.

Both the French and English papers are filled with [illegible] by the Emperor of Russia [illegible] a speech which he [illegible] and a [illegible]

[illegible]

FOREIGN SUMMARY.

[illegible]

OBITUARY.

[illegible]

[illegible] than did the subject of this obituary. Deception formed no part of his character. He was sincere in every opinion he expressed, either in relation to any person or subject. He was, to be sure, like all other men, liable to errors of judgment; but they were of the head, not of the heart. He had a bluntness of manners, and an eccentricity of character, which were natural, and of which he could never divest himself; yet he was not unpleasing to those who knew him. He read a great many books on various subjects, particularly in the early and meridian part of his life. He carefully compared the opinions of others, on matters of any importance, with those of his own. He took much pains to elicit all the information he could, in relation to the culture and improvement of the soil—which formed the greater part of his study through life. There was much in his character to commend, and perhaps something to condemn. But what man is there among us who is perfect?—is there not one's imperfection does not belong to human nature.

The deceased was a kind and affectionate husband, a tender parent, an indulgent master, and a sincere friend. This tribute to his memory is from one who has been long intimately connected to him by all the ties of friendship and regard. A. B.

ARRIVED on the 18th Jan. Schr. MONOKIN, Capt Miles, from New Haven and New York, with sugar, tea, buckwheat flour, fish, candles, boots, shoes, ploughs, &c. assorted. [illegible]

J. H. STEWART.

Princess Anne, Jan. 26.

Steam Saw and Grist MILLS, At Princess-Anne, Md.

THE subscriber respectfully gives notice that he is now prepared for GRINDING CORN at his Mills at Princess-Anne. The sawing of timber will be continued as heretofore stated. Those who may favour him with their custom are assured every attention in his power will be paid to give them satisfaction.

[illegible]

Jan. 5, 1836.

[illegible]

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of Somerset County Court, and to me directed at the suit of John Stevenson & Jacob Boston, Adm'rs. of David Long, against James Boston, I have seized and taken in execution all the right of said James Boston, in and to the following property, to wit: one tract or parcel of land called Woolf's Den containing 494 acres, more or less; also, one tract of land called Meddle Pasture, containing 45¼ acres, more or less; one tract called Tilghman's Fortune, containing 90 acres, more or less; also, one tract called Hog Yard, containing 2¼ acres, more or less; Miles' Good Luck, containing 41 acres, more or less; and one other tract called Fowl Meddow, containing 161 acres, more or less, and one cow, which I shall proceed to sell at public sale at the Court House door in Princess Anne, on TUESDAY the 23d of *February*, next at the hour of 2 o'clock, P. M., to the highest and best bidder for cash to satisfy the above mentioned writ and cost, and county levy and officers' fees for the years 1834 and 1835.

S. G. HOLBROOK, Shff.

Jan 26 1836

Collector's Notice.

THE subscriber being desirous of completing his collections for the years of 1834 and 1835, earnestly requests all persons who stand indebted to him for County Taxes and Officers' Fees, to come forward and settle them without delay, as he must, if possible, settle with all those who have claims against him, and it is impossible for him to pay them unless he is first paid; therefore, all those that do not comply with this notice may certainly expect the letter of the law to be enforced against them, without respect to persons, as his duty as an officer will compel him to this course. Persons holding property in the county and residing out of it will please pay attention to this notice and save themselves trouble.

S. G. HOLBROOK, Collector of Somerset co.

Jan 26 '36

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of four writs of Fieri Facias, issued by George M. Wilting, a Justice of the Peace for Somerset county, and to me directed, at the suits of Dorsey & Dashiell, two against Edward H. Adams, and two against Levin Beauchamp, Edward H. Adams & Samuel Lang, I have seized and taken in execution all Edward H. Adams' right to 200 acres of land in the following [illegible]

[illegible]

S. G. HOLBROOK, Shff.

LETTERS

[illegible]

R. FERMON, P. M.

Notice to Farmers.

[illegible]

ROBERT W. SWAN

Wanted.

[illegible]

ROBERT BELL.

Notice.

[illegible]

Notice.

[illegible]

Fresh Seasonable GOODS.

DONE & HYLAND,

HAVE received by the latest arrivals from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and offer for sale on the most liberal terms, a very extensive assortment of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS

Hardware, Cutlery, Castings, Guns, Crockery China, Stone and Earthen Ware:

STATIONARY,

Shoes, Hats, Caps, and Ladies Beaver Bonnets.

ALSO

460 lbs. Best Virginia Cotton Yarn,
2000 " Prime Brown Sugars,
300 " Refined do.
1100 " Best Rio & St. Domingo Coffee,
500 " Cheese,
20 bbls. Fine, Super Fine and White Wheat Family Flour,
250 galls. Prime W. I. Molasses,

Fresh Buckwheat FLOUR.

No. 1 FIRKIN BUTTER, very superior,

And with a few exceptions, every article usually called for in country trade

They take the liberty of returning their unfeigned thanks for the large share of public patronage which has been bestowed on them, and respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

Jan 5

☞ All persons indebted on open account for the year 1835 will please come forward and close the same either by cash or note. Their books are now ready for settlement, and it is of great importance to them to close their business annually.

Jan 19

Chancery Sale.

PURSANT to authority derived from the Honorable Chancellor of Maryland, I will sell to the highest and best bidder, on THURSDAY the 11th of FEBRUARY next, all the

REAL ESTATE

Of which Thomas Gillis, late of Somerset county, died seized, for the payment of his debts.

The sale will take place at the house of Mr. Porter, Barren Creek, at the hour of 2, in the afternoon.

The terms of sale, will be one-fourth cash on the day of sale, the balance in six and twelve months from the day of sale, with interest from the day of sale, to be secured by bond and security approved by the trustee.

All persons having claims against this estate, are notified to file them properly authenticated, in the Register of Chancery's office, at Annapolis, within six months from the day of sale; they may otherwise, be excluded from all interest in the proceeds of this sale.

H. PAGE, Trustee.

Jan 19

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of two writs of Fieri Facias issued out of Somerset County Court, and to me directed, one at the suit of Thomas S. Cooke, use of James Botham, use of John White; and one at the suit of Thomas H. Parks, both against Alexander Kibble of said county, I have seized and taken in execution a tract or parcel of land called Adams' Purchase, also a tract of land called End of Strife, containing in all 370 acres, and situated in Somerset county, and the schooner BEE, as the property of the said Kibble, which I shall proceed to sell on TUESDAY the 2d day of FEBRUARY next, at the hour of 2 o'clock, P. M. at the Court House door in Princess-Anne, for cash to satisfy the above mentioned writs and cost, and county levy and officers' fees for 1834 and '35

S. G. HOLBROOK, Shff.

Jan 12 '36

Lands for Rent.

THE subscriber will rent out for the ensuing year, a large part of the FARM on which he resides, on accommodating terms. Among the lands offered is one of the best CORN TENDS on the farm. Persons wishing to rent will please make application as soon as possible to

R. J. H. KING.

Dec 15 1835

Insolvent's Notice.

THE creditors of CHARLES V. CROCKER, are hereby notified that he has applied for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of Maryland, and the first Tuesday in the next May Term of Somerset County Court, as the day appointed for his appearance before the Judges of the said Court, to answer such interrogatories as may then and there be propounded to him relative to his said application.

Jan 26 '36

BLANKS

OF THE FOLLOWING KINDS

For Sale at the Office of the Village Herald.

Fi Fa's before Sup's,	*Appeal Bonds,*
Do do after do	*Constables' Advertisements,*
Ca Sa's before do	
Do do after do	*Bills of Sale,*
Warrants,	*Venditioni's*
Summons, &c.	*State Warrants,*

PRINCESS-ANNE HOTEL.

BY the urgent importunities of his old friends and customers the undersigned has been induced to open again a House of Entertainment in this place. He has opened the large, commodious, NEW HOTEL, opposite the Court House, and the offices of the Clerk of the County Court, and Register of Wills, called the PRINCESS ANNE HOTEL, recently occupied by G. M. Willing, Esq.—The requisite out buildings, of ample dimensions, will be immediately erected. Notwithstanding the high prices of the present season, he has laid in abundant supplies of all the requisites of good eating and drinking, and has made arrangements for the most comfortable accommodation of his customers, and all travellers and others that may favor him with their patronage. From the situation of his hotel, so contiguous to the Court House and public offices, and its comfortable rooms with fire-places, gentlemen of the bar, and others having business with the Court and in the public offices, will find it to their advantage, convenience, and comfort to patronize his Establishment.

The undersigned hopes to receive, as he will endeavor to merit, largely of the public patronage.

George Dashiell.

Princess Anne, Jan 12 '36

SOMERSET HOTEL.

THE subscriber has taken the well known public house in Princess Anne lately occupied by Col. George Dashiell, called the "Somerset Hotel." His Table will at all times be supplied with all the delicacies which the market and the season will afford. His Bar contains a choice assortment of liquors, and his Stables are well supplied with provender, and he has engaged a first rate Hostler.

His friends and the public generally are invited to give him a call and he feels confident that he will be able to give satisfaction, as his entire personal attention will be devoted to the service of his customers.

Boarders can be accommodated by the day, week, month, or year, upon reasonable terms. The public's ob't. serv't.

WM. H. Curtis.

Jan 6, 1835.

To the Public.

THE subscriber earnestly requests those of his customers who have unsettled accounts on his tavern books, to call and settle them either by cash or note, as he is desirous of closing his books annually. Moreover his demands for money are urgent. The amount in most cases is small, and he is aware that persons are apt to neglect the payment of small accounts because they are small, but he hopes in his case they will act on a different principle, and pay them because they are, while small, more easily paid. Short settlements make long friends, and as he does not wish to lose the friendship of any body, he sincerely hopes this to be well not be slighted. His capital is small, his expenses very heavy, and unless paid punctually cannot carry on his business to any advantage.

WILLIAM H. CURTIS.

Dec. 22, 1835.

A CARD.

H. PAGE,

Attorney at Law,

WILL attend the Courts of Somerset and Worcester counties. His office in the former place will be in the house of Mr. Willing; in the latter in that of Mr Gov. [illegible]

Dec 1, 1835.

The Sentinel at Snow Hill will publish the above.

CLOCK & WATCH MAKING.

THE subscriber, thankful for past favors, respectfully informs the inhabitants of Somerset and the neighbouring counties, that he is now prepared to execute all work of the above description. *Duplex, Horizontal Levers, Alarm, Repeating and Plain WATCHES*, will be carefully repaired and warranted. He hopes, that by dint of exertion, the quality of his work, and moderate charges, to share a portion of the public patronage.

CHARLES L. CHUR.

Princess Anne, Nov. 10, 1835.

CLARK'S

Old Established

LUCKY OFFICE,

N. W. corner of Baltimore and Calvert sts.—(under the Museum.)

Where have been sold Prizes! Prizes! Prizes! in Dollars—Millions of Dollars.

BALTIMORE, 1835.

NOTICE.—Any person or persons, throughout the United States, who may desire to try their luck, either in the Maryland State Lotteries, or authorized Lotteries of other States, some one of which are drawn daily—Tickets from one to ten dollars, Shares in proportion—are respectfully requested to forward their orders, by mail, (post paid) or otherwise, enclosing cash or prize tickets, which will be thankfully received and executed by return mail, with the same prompt attention as if on personal application, and the result given (when requested) immediately after the drawing— Please address JOHN CLARK, Old established Prize Vendor, N. W. corner of Baltimore and Calvert Streets, under the Museum.

May 19, 1835.

BLANK DEEDS,

FOR SALE

At the Office of the Village Herald.

Coach, Gig, & Harness Making,

In all its various branches.

THE subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and the public in general, that they have just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, a large and carefully selected STOCK OF MATERIALS, surpassing any former purchases, in quality as well as quantity, consisting of well seasoned *TIMBER, IRON*, various kinds of *LEATHER, PLATINGS, LACE, TRIMMINGS, &c. &c.* Having first rate workmen in their employ, they now feel confident that they can finish work in as neat and workmanlike a manner as it can be done in any other establishment in Maryland, and they hope that by good work, close attention to business, and moderate charges, to merit a continuance of public patronage.

They also take pleasure in informing the public, that they have commenced the

Saddle & Bridle Business,

And intend keeping on hand a variety of *SADDLES, BRIDLES, HALTERS, GIRTHS, TRUNKS, TRAVELLING BAGS, &c. &c.* Mr. Briding being himself a practical Saddler, they flatter themselves that they will be able to please such of their friends as will give them their custom.

The public's ob't. serv'ts.

Brodwater & Briding.

N. B.—All persons having open accounts at our Shop, are earnestly requested to close the same, by cash or note, before the first day of *February* next—we having made it a rule, from which we will not deviate, to close our books every year. We shall, therefore, place all accounts not closed by that time into officers' hands for collection.

Two or three APPRENTICES wanted at the above named establishment.

Jan 5, 1836.

To the Public.

THE subscriber requests all persons indebted to him, to come forward and close their accounts by cash or note—His books are ready for settlement, and he hopes that instead of having personally to call on each person, that each person will call on him or his authorized agent, Rufus M. Parsons, in 30 days, and pay the cash or give their notes, otherwise he will be forced to place the same in the hands of a law agent for collection, as no longer indulgence will be given.

H. K. LONG.

P. S. Credit is great on the privilege of a dead man—unless to press while I collect.

H. K. L.

AGAIN!

The public's obedient servant, H. K. Long, presents the compliments of the season, to his friends and customers and returns his thanks for past favors, he solicits a continuance of the same at the stand he has associated with him Mr. RUFUS M. PARSONS, who joins him in the above compliments and solicitation.

Jan 5 '36

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

Samuel W. Jones

HAS the pleasure to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has just returned from Baltimore with a large assortment of

Seasonable Goods,

Consisting of Superfine Black, Blue, Brown, Olive, Mixed, Mulberry, Drab and Wine colored CLOTHS—Plain, Double Milled, Black CASSIMERE—Fancy CASSIMERES—English MERINOES—CIRCASSIANS, SATINETS—FLANNELS: Bleached and Unbleached Shirting MUSLINS—Book, Jaconet, Cambric and Swiss ditto. Gentlemen's Patent Merino SHIRTS—Lambs wool ditto—ditto DRAWERS—BOBINETS—GRECIANETS—Irish GAUZE. &c.

Also a large assortment of

GROCERIES,

Consisting of 4th proof Cognac Brandy, Rye Whisky, Holland Gin, Jamaica Spirit, Madeira and Sicily Madeira Wines, Lisbon, Malaga and Sherry ditto—Flour, Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, G. Alum and Liverpool S. D. Lemons, Prunes, English Walnuts, Almonds, Filberts, Raisins, Figs, Citron, Cheese, Water and Butter Crackers.

Also a large assortment of

Hardware, Castings, Stationary, Drugs and Medicines, China, Glass, Queen's, Stone and Tin Ware, Water Proof Boots, sewed; Men's and Boy's Brogan's, Men's Ball Pumps, Furred Gum Elastic Shoes, Ladies' Gaiter Boots, Morocco, Prunello and French Kid Shoes—which he will dispose of on accommodating terms for cash, or on time to punctual customers.

Dec. 22, 1835

CASH FOR NEGROES.

Including both sexes, from 12 to 25 years of age. Persons having likely servants to dispose of will find it to their interest to give us a call, as we will give higher prices in cash, than any other purchaser who is now in this market, or may come in. We can at all times be found at Mrs. Dasharoon's Tavern, Princess Anne, Md.

OVERLEY & SANDERS

All communications addressed to us, at this place, will be punctually attended to.

Sept 24, 1834.

☞ The subscribers are particularly anxious to make a shipment of Negroes shortly. All persons who have SLAVES to dispose of will do well to give them a call as soon as possible.

O. & S.

Jan 12

PRINTING.

THE PRINTING OF

BOOKS, PAMPHLETS,

Blanks, Cards, Labels, HANDBILLS, &c.

Is thankfully received and neatly done At the Herald Office.

Cash in Hand!

THE subscriber is at all times prepared to give the HIGHEST CASH PRICES FOR NEGROES. He will purchase any number of male and female slaves between the ages of 12 and 25 years, and give more for them than any purchaser on this Shore. Please call at his store in Little Annamessex Somerset county.

WM ROACH, Jun

Jan. 27, 1835.

NOTICE.

CASH and fair prices will at all times be given for NEGROES of both sexes, by applying to

ALEXANDER S. JONES

N. B.—All communications attended to immediately.

Jan. 21, 1834.

Constable's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued by John Lowe, a Justice of the Peace for Somerset county, and to me directed, at the suit of John Elliot, against Stephen B. Colier, I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit: one lot in Sharptown containing half an acre, more or less; one horse, and one horse cart, as the property of said Colier, and I hereby give notice that I shall sell the above property on TUESDAY the 23 day of FEBRUARY next, at the store house of Thomas Dashl in Sharptown, between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock, A. M. to the best bidder for cash to satisfy the above writ of Fi Fa and costs.

JOHN D. ROBERTSON, Const.

Jan 19 '36

THE SALMAGUNDI,

And News of the Day.

Embellished with a multitude of

COMIC ENGRAVINGS.

A new periodical, of a novel character, bearing the above appellation, will be commenced on the beginning of January, 1836. While it will furnish its patrons with the leading features of the news of the day, its principal object will be to serve up a humorous compilation of the numerous lively and pungent sallies which are daily floating along the tide of Literature, and which for the want of a proper channel for their preservation, are positively lost to the reading world. Original wits and humorists of our time will here have a medium devoted to the faithful record of the scintillations of their genius. It is not necessary to detail the many attractions which this journal will possess, as the publisher will furnish a specimen number to every person who desires it—(those out of the city, will forward their orders, postage paid)—☞and he pledges himself that no exertion on his part shall be wanting to make each succeeding number superior to the preceding ones.

The Salmagundi will be printed on large imperial paper, equal in size and quality to that which is at present used for the Gentleman's Vade Mecum. It is calculated that MORE THAN FIVE HUNDRED ENGRAVINGS will be furnished to the patrons of this Journal in one year—these, in addition to an extensive and choice selection of Satire, Criticism, Humor, and Wit, to be circulated through its columns, will form a Literary Banquet of a superior and attractive order; and the publisher relies with perfect confidence on the liberality of the American public, and the spirit and care with which the expensive undertaking will be prosecuted to bear him successfully and profitably along with it.

The Terms of the Salmagundi will be $2 per annum, payable invariably in advance. No paper will be furnished unless this stipulation is strictly adhered to. ☞Clubs of three will be supplied with the paper for one year, by forwarding a five dollar note *postage paid*. Clubs of seven will be supplied for the same term by forwarding a ten dollar note. ☞The papers that are sent out of the city will be carefully packed in strong envelopes, to prevent their rubbing in the mail.

☞THE SALMAGUNDI will be published on alternate weeks—otherwise it would be impossible to procure the numerous embellishments which each number will contain—and the general interest it will afford must be enhanced by this arrangement.

☞*All orders must come postage paid*

☞Address CHARLES ALEXANDER, Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place, Philadelphia.

Jan. 19, 1836.

THE GENTLEMAN'S VADE MECUM;

OR THE

Sporting & Dramatic Companion

A Weekly repository of Dramatic Literature Sporting, the Turf, Fashions, Gaming, Agriculture, and various subjects of Interest and Amusement: Interspersed with a multitude of Engravings, including Portraits of celebrated winning Horses, Philosophical and Natural Phenomena, Legerdemain, &c

This popular Journal, although but a few months have passed since it was commenced, has already obtained an extensive and influential subscription list, which is daily increasing, and affords ample encouragement to the publishers to persevere in their efforts to render it useful amusing, and instructive.

☞On the commencement of the approaching year, the VADE MECUM will undergo several important improvements—instead of four pages, it will be increased to EIGHT of nearly the present size, and consequently will contain almost DOUBLE the quantity of reading matter which is now given—MAKING IT ONE OF THE LARGEST AND NEATEST QUARTOS EVER PUBLISHED IN THE UNITED STATES. It will be printed on new type and fine white paper, and the Embellishments will be considerably multiplied, and of a superior order. Persons desirous of procuring the work at the beginning of the new volume will please send their orders at once—as they may fail to be supplied, as but few copies will be published more than are actually subscribed for at the time.

☞The subjects which are particularly embraced in this work will be more distinctly understood from the following brief analysis of them:—

THE DRAMA forms a material portion of the Gentleman's Vade Mecum—every week an entire Play or Farce is given. They are selected with a single eye to their merits alone: a preference, however, will be extended in all cases to native productions, when they can be obtained. Independent criticisms, carefully excluding all invidious comparisons, and recommended by their brevity, are occasionally inserted; as also, Biographical Sketches, Anecdotes, and Bon Mots of prominent Comedians of the present and past ages; of which a rare and inexhaustible compilation is in store. The publisher, by the liberality of the managers of the two Philadelphia Theatres, and several other gentlemen connected with the stage, has obtained a very excellent and numerous selection of plays and Farces, for the Vade Mecum; many of them have never appeared in print.

THE TURF.—A faithful record is kept of all the Running and Trotting Matches in this country and England. Biographies and correct portraits of celebrated thorough bred Horses are published once a month. Every fact relative to the breeding, management, keeping and diseases of this invaluable animal is particularly attended to.

The Sporting intelligence, at home and abroad, occupies a considerable portion of our columns, and is collected from the most authentic sources. Among the portraits of celebrated Winning Horses which have been given are:

The American Trotting Horse, Edwin Forrest.

The Imported Racing Horse, Messenger.

The American Trotting Mare, Lady Jackson.

The Racing Mare, Ariel, and her foal, by Eclipse.

The true blooded popular Horse, Chateau Margaux.

The American Trotting Horse, Top Gallant.

The well known English Race Horse, Touchstone.

Mundig, the winner of the Derby Stakes in June, 1835.

The unrivalled American Trotter Andrew Jackson.

The celebrated English Horse, Glencoe.

A complete Treatise on riding, with fourteen Illustrations, for the improvement of Ladies in that most healthy of all exercises.

Explanation of the Automaton Chess Player, illustrated by eleven engravings.

Four engravings designed to represent the scene which took place in Paris, in July last, on the attempted destruction of the Royal Family of France—with a view of the Internal Machine, and a likeness of the Assassin, Gerard.

A correct Picture of a Race Course, occupying the width of seven columns.

SPORTING.—Besides other matters belonging to this head there will be published correct accounts of Shooting Matches, Pedestrian Feats, Gymnastic Exercises, Aquatic Excursions, Fishing, Gaming, &c. with anecdotes of noted Dogs.

MILITARY UNIFORMS.—The publisher has employed the assistance of an excellent artist to furnish a regular series of engravings of the different Beautiful Uniforms worn by the principal Volunteer Corps of Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Baltimore, and other cities, which will be published periodically, with a particular description of each by a competent hand. This cannot fail to form a peculiar attraction to the general interest of the work.

GENTLEMEN'S FASHIONS.—A quarterly review is made out by a gentleman connected with a Fashionable house in Philadelphia, explanatory of the various improvements and changes which costumes worn in the dress circles constantly undergo; by which it will be rendered an easy task for drapers and tailors, at a distance, to suit their customers with the most approved colors and modern style of apparel at the earliest possible period.

MISCELLANY.—Although the purpose of our sheet may appear to be confined to the several leading subjects which have been stated, we deem it proper to say, that there constantly is, in addition to these, a considerable space allowed for Miscellaneous matter, such as Tales, Poetry, Anecdotes, Legerdemain, an Epitome of News, Places of Amusement, Statistics, Agriculture, Domestic Economy, Valuable Receipts, &c. Also, a republication of the best and most popular of the old English and American sporting and National Songs, *Set to Music;* besides many other matters, regarding which an interest is supposed to exist.

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BY S. T. CALLAHAN, PRINCESS-ANNE, SOMERSET COUNTY, MARYLAND.

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☞*Advertisements* inserted on the usual terms.

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POETRY.

THE LAPSE OF TIME.

BY BRYANT.

Lament who will, in fruitless tears,
The speed with which our moments fly,
I sigh not over vanished years—
But watch the years that hasten by.
Look, how they come!—a mingled crowd
Of bright and dark, but rapid days;
Beneath them, like a summer cloud,
The wide world changes as I gaze.
What! grieve that time has brought so soon
The sober age of manhood on?
As idly might I weep, at noon,
To see the blush of morning gone.
Could I forego the hopes that glow
In prospect, like Elysian isles;
And let the charming future go
With all her promises and smiles?
The future!—cruel were the power
Whose doom would tear thee from my heart;
Thou sweetener of the present hour!
We cannot—no, we will not part.
Oh, leave me, still, the rapid flight
That makes the changing seasons gay,
The grateful speed that brings the night,
The swift and glad return of day;
The months, that touch with added grace,
The little prattler at my knee,
In whose arch eye, and speaking face,
New meaning every hour I see;
The years, that o'er each sister land,
Shall lift the country of my birth,
And nurse her strength till she shall stand
The pride and pattern of the earth,
Till younger commonwealths, for aid,
Shall cling about her ample robe;
And from her frown shall shrink afraid
The crowned oppressors of the globe.
True, time will seam and blanch my brow,
Well, I shall sit with aged men,
And my good glass will tell me how
A grisly beard becomes me then.
And should no foul dishonor lie
Upon my head, when I am gray,
Love yet shall watch my fading eye,
And smoothe the path of my decay.
Then haste thee Time, 'tis kindness all
That speeds thy winged feet so fast;
Thy pleasures stay not till they pall,
And all thy pains are quickly past.
Thou fliest and bear'st away our woes,
And as thy shadowy train depart,
The memory of sorrow grows
A lighter burden on my heart.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DECLINE OF THE HUMAN SYSTEM.

To follow minutely the various steps by which nature conducts the individual to its state of maturity, would engage us in details incompatible with the limits of the present work. I shall only remark, in general, that during the period when the body is intended to increase in size, the powers of assimilation are exerted to prepare a greater abundance of nourishment, so that the average supply of materials rather exceeds the consumption; but when the fabric has attained its prescribed dimensions, the total quantities furnished and expended being nearly balanced, the vital powers are no longer exerted in extending the fabric, but are employed in consolidating and perfecting it, and in qualifying the organs for the continued exercise of their respective functions, during a long succession of years.

Yet while every function is thus maintained in a state of healthy equilibrium, certain changes are in progress which, at the appointed season, will inevitably bring on the decline, and ultimate destruction of the system. The process of consolidation, begun from the earliest period of development, is still advancing, and is producing in the fluids greater thickness, and a reduction of their total quantity; and in the solids, a diminution of the proportion of gelatin, and the conversion of this element into albumen. Hence all the textures acquire increasing solidity, the cellular substance becomes firmer and more condensed, and the solid structures more rigid and inelastic; hence the tendons and ligamentous fibres growing less flexible, the joints lose their suppleness, and the contractile power being also impaired, the muscles act more tardily as well as more feebly, and the limbs no longer retain the elastic spring of youth. The bones themselves grow harder and more brittle, and the cartilages, tendons, the serous membranes, and the coats of the blood vessels acquire incrustations of ossific matter, which interfere with their uses. Thus are all the progressive modifications of structure tending, slowly, but inevitably, to disqualify the organs for the due performance of their functions.

Among the most important of the internal changes consequent on the progress of age are those which take place in the vascular system. A large proportion of the numerous arteries, which were in full activity during the building of the fabric, are thrown, as it were, out of employment. They, in consequence, contract, and become impervious, gradually disappear. The parts of the body, no longer yielding to the power applied to extend them, oppose a gradually increasing resistance to the propelling force of the heart; while at the same time this force, in common with all the others is slowly diminishing. Thus do the vital powers become less equal to the demands made upon them—the waste of the body exceeds the supply, and a diminution of energy becomes apparent in every function.

Such are the insensible gradations by which, while gliding down the stream of time, we lapse into old age, which insidiously steals on us before we are aware of its approach. But the same providential power which presided at our birth, which superintended the growth of all the organs, which infused animation into each as they arose, and which has conducted the system unimpaired to its maturity, is still exerted in adjusting the conditions under which it is placed in its season of decline. New arrangements are made, new energies are called forth, and new resources are employed to accommodate it to its altered circumstances, to prop the shattered fabric, and retard the progress of its decay. In proportion as the supply of nutritive materials has become less abundant, a more strict economy is practised with regard to their disposal: the substance of the body is husbanded with greater care—the absorbent vessels are employed to remove such parts as are no longer useful; and when all these adjustments have been made, the functions still go on for a considerable length of time without any material alteration.

The period prescribed for its duration being at length completed, and the ends of its existence accomplished, the fabric can no longer be sustained, and preparation must be made for its inevitable fall. In order to form a correct judgment of the real intention of nature, with regard to this last stage of life, its phenomena must be observed in cases where the system has been wholly restricted to the operation of her laws. When death is the simple consequence of old age, we find that the extinction of the powers of life observes an order the reverse of that which was followed in their evolution. The sensorial functions, which were the last perfected, are the first to decay; and their decline is found to commence with those faculties more immediately dependent on the physical conditions of the sensorium, and more especially with the memory, which is often much impaired, while the judgment remains in full vigor. The next faculties which usually suffer from the effects of age are the external senses, and the failure of sight and of hearing still farther contributes to the decline of the intellectual powers, by withdrawing the occasions for their exercise. The actual demolition of the fabric commences when ever there is a considerable failure in the functions of assimilation; but the more immediate cause of the rapid extinction of life is usually the impediment which the loss of the sensorial power, necessary for maintaining the movements of the chest, creates to respiration. The heart, whose pulsations gave the first indications of life in the embryo, generally retains vitality longer than any other organ; but its powers being dependent on the constant oxidation of blood in the lungs, cannot survive the interruption of this function; and on the heart ceasing to throb, death may then be considered as complete in every part of the system.

It is an important consideration, with reference to final causes, that generally long before the commencement of this

"Last scene of all,
That ends this strange eventful history,"

the power of feeling has wholly ceased, and the physical struggle is carried on by vital powers alone, in the absence of all consciousness of the sentient being, whose death may be said, to precede, for some time, that of the body. In this, as well as in the gradual decline of the sensorial faculties, and the consequent diminution both of mental and of physical sensibility in advanced age, we cannot fail to recognise the wise ordinances of a superintending and beneficent Providence, kindly smoothing the path along which we descend the vale of life, spreading a narcotic mantle over the bed of death and giving to the last moments of departing sensation the tranquillity of approaching sleep.—*Roget's Bridgewater Treatise on Animal and Vegetable Philosophy.*

A Short Dialogue.—"When do you intend, Mr B——, to leave off selling intoxicating liquors?" "When *respectable* men leave off buying," was the laconic reply.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE

The Anti Masons of this body are proceeding with a high hand in their inquisitional labors. We noticed some days since that they had brought up Governor Wolf in the custody of the Sergeant at Arms, and had issued their summons for various other Masons to attend for examination. In these measures they are clearly exceeding their constitutional powers, besides subjecting themselves to contempt and severe rebuke. The farce of Anti-Masonry has nearly terminated, and this we believe to be the last act. It is a party founded upon no principles—having in view no object of general good—and arbitrary, vindictive and despotic in its career. It is a despicable faction, based upon selfishness, and seeking to obtain power only to abuse it. It is impossible that such a faction can long exist in a free country.

The following temperate, yet cutting protests from Gov. Wolf, and others, will be read with pleasure by all who despise and detest, as we do, the petty malignity and unprincipled proceedings of the Anti Masons.

Bal. Chronicle.

EX GOVERNOR WOLF'S LETTER.

To the Committee of the House of Representatives, to whom were referred petitions of divers inhabitants of Pennsylvania, praying an investigation into the evils of Freemasonry.

Gentlemen: In answer to the writ of subpoena, directed to and requiring me to appear before the Committee of the House of Representatives, to whom were referred the petitions of divers inhabitants of Pennsylvania, praying an investigation into the evils of Freemasonry:

I most respectfully enter my solemn protest against the Committee of the House, or the House itself, possessing any authority, under the Constitution, to cause a citizen to appear and give evidence before such Committee touching such a question. The Constitution is explicit and declaratory of the personal security of the People, and is the precious repository of the privileges of the freemen of this Commonwealth, which never shall have a wound inflicted upon its sacred recesses through my person, without a solemn asseveration of its principles. What article of the Constitution clothes the House with power to institute such an investigation? What article of that venerated instrument forbids the people from associating together "in pursuit of their own happiness?"

If the association is criminal, or in violation of any principle of the Constitution or laws, the mode and manner of suppressing the unlawful combination must be in accordance with the Constitution and laws. I have yet to learn that an inquisition, at whose shrine the rights and liberties of the citizens are to be invaded, is authorised by the principles of our institutions; or that any power exists by which a citizen can be coerced to give testimony before any tribunal or for any object otherwise than the investigation of matters at issue affecting the rights of persons or things.

When an investigation is instituted by the Legislature, touching the official conduct of a public officer, the power of coercing the attendance of witnesses is unquestioned, or wherever the proceeding is in obedience to the Constitution, but beyond that instrument, which is the only safeguard of the rights of the people, they cannot go.

If it was or is unlawful for men to associate together as Masons, let him who violates the law abide the penalty; yet punishment should be inflicted only by the judgment of his peers and the laws of the land. Among the indefeasible, inherent rights, secured to every citizen, are those of "acquiring and possessing reputation;" when this great and important right is to be assailed, it behooves the man, whose reputation is to be prostrated, to guard against any and every infringement of all the means of defence, available to him by the Constitution. Is it possible that in this country of equal rights, that because a man at one period of his life was a member of the Masonic order, he is to be placed beyond the pale of the laws and prosecuted and persecuted as an outlaw? Establish the principle as to this peculiar society, and a precedent is formed which may, in the course of time, reach every religious denomination or association. Violate the great principle which declares that, "no human authority can in any case whatever, control or interfere with the rights of conscience," as well as that which proclaims that "all men are born equally free and independent," and there is an end of liberty. It is at the threshold such assumptions of power must be combatted; and I must be excused for declining to lend myself a willing instrument to gratify an idle curiosity, or to minister to the prying inquisitiveness or superstitious prejudice and ignorance on the one hand, or the designing artifices of reckless demagoguism on the other. In making this declaration, I disclaim all intention of disrespect to the House of Representatives or its Committee; the allusion is simply to the operating causes to which we are indebted for the intended investigation. The Masonic institution existed prior to and at the period of the adoption of the Constitution—it embraced within the number of its members many of the purest patriots and wisest statesmen of the revolution; men whose minds were deeply imbued with the principles of civil liberty, and whose devotion to the rights of man had been sealed with their blood.

Vigilant as those patriots were in guarding the rights of the citizen, we find no provision in our Constitution or laws, prohibiting the existence of such associations. In every country where the people have rights, which are acknowledged by the government, the right of association has not been questioned: it is only among despots and slaves that it is forbidden. It was therefore lawful to form such societies when I became a member, and to belong to the order is not yet in contravention of any law. If then no law has been violated, why call on an individual to give evidence touching a lawful association? If unlawful why call upon him to criminate himself? And why compel him to violate a confidence reposed under the penalty of impeachment if he refuses to sacrifice his honor and his rights.

The Masonic institution, so far as my knowledge of it extends, inculcates obedience to the laws of the country, and the practice of every moral virtue congenial to the precepts of the highest standard of moral excellence in all its principles it is entirely unconnected with the political conflicts of the day. So far as I am acquainted with its objects or its designs they are essentially charitable, and I am free to say that it never can for one moment have the slightest influence in elections or in judicial proceedings, unless prostituted from its original purity; and I have no reason to believe that the members of that society are less pure in morals, or less patriotic in sentiment and action than any similar number of other American citizens.

Entertaining the highest respect for the House of Representatives, and for the Committee emanating from their authority, it is with reluctance I am constrained by principles coeval with civil liberty itself, to question the power claimed, as in direct contravention of constitutional rights, and an infringement of principles on which rests the foundation of American liberty.

Disavowing, therefore, any and every the remotest intention of disrespect to the House of Representatives, or to the Committee of its appointment, I feel myself bound by considerations of duty which I owe not more to myself individually, than to the freemen of Pennsylvania generally, to resist by all lawful means every encroachment, under what pretence soever the same may be made, upon the right of conscience; every attempt, however specious, to abridge the privileges of the citizen, or to infringe in any the slightest degree upon the liberties and immunities of the people as secured to them individually and collectively by the Constitution.

And to this end I respectfully but solemnly repeat my protest against, and utterly deny the right of the Committee or the House itself, or of any other human power to interfere with my constitutional rights as a free citizen of the State of Pennsylvania; with my privileges as a free agent, or with the indulgence of my predilections to form such associations, not prohibited by law, nor violating any provision of the Constitution, as I may from time to time think proper—or to interrogate me concerning the same, or to compel me to answer in any way in relation thereto.

I therefore respectfully decline appearing before the Committee as required by the subpoena. I do this with the less reluctance as there are numerous other members of the association, both in and out of the House of Representatives, whose knowledge on the subject of Masonry is doubtless much more accurate and minute than my own, (not having visited a lodge nor paid any attention to the subject for the last fifteen or twenty years) and who possibly differ with me in opinion, in regard to the constitutional principles which I entertain. Very respectfully,

GEORGE WOLF

Harrisburg, Jan. 11, 1836.

Mr. CHANDLER'S PROTEST.

To the Committee appointed by the House of Representatives of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, on the petitions of sundry citizens, to inquire into the evils of Freemasonry.

Gentlemen: I protest against taking the oath you now tender to me, upon the grounds that no Committee of the House of Representatives, nor the House of Representatives itself, possesses, in my opinion, the right to require of me to give answers to questions which may be propounded under that oath. If I have violated any law of Pennsylvania, I am obnoxious to its penalties, to be pronounced in a court of justice; but even then, I am not to be compelled to give testimony on my own trial.

I considered, when I entered the Masonic order, that I was "in the pursuit of happiness," by means recognized in the laws of many States, and certainly denied by the statutes of no Commonwealth in the Union. No principle of the order has come to my knowledge by which my opinion of its usefulness to its members, or its consistency with the general welfare, has been changed. If the Legislature of Pennsylvania has received information charging Freemasons with hostility to the general weal, it would seem to be in accordance with the spirit of our government to summon the accusers to sustain the charges, and give to the accused the option of making a defence, if indeed the question was not rather the business of the judiciary department.

If the Legislature of this State had a right to-day to call me before its Committee, and to demand from me answers on the subject of Masonry, they will have the same right to-morrow, to entertain a charge against some of the privacies of my domestic relations, to compel me to give testimony in matters hitherto deemed beyond the reach of public investigation.

If the Legislature will pass a constitutional law, prohibiting the existence of Masonic associations, I shall be the first to withdraw from all communion with the order, without reference to the weight of penalties, and shall feel bound to bear testimony, in a court of justice, against any Masons who might, within my knowledge, violate the statute.

But as a citizen of the State of Pennsylvania, whose privileges are set forth in the "Bill of Rights," in the Constitution of the Commonwealth, I solemnly, but most respectfully protest against the right asserted by the Legislature and its Committee, of forcing testimony from me on the matter on which I have been summoned, and to the extent which that will allow.

In thus asserting my own rights, as a man and a citizen, and protesting against a measure which I deem a violation of those rights, I trust the Committee will find nothing in my language which wears even the appearance of disrespect; no such feeling is entertained. I have, on a simple summons, which might have been most easily evaded, left my family and my business, both most urgently requiring my presence, and in an inclement season, and with impaired health, come to the capitol of a State, to show my regard to the citation of the Legislature. The coming involved only a risk of health, an increase of solicitude, a deprivation of comforts and a considerable pecuniary sacrifice. But the assumption of an oath would be a violation of my conscience, in giving up a sacred right, received from the past, to be handed down to a coming generation.

JOS. R. CHANDLER

Jan. 19, 1836.

PROTEST OF SAM'L. H. PERKINS.

GENTLEMEN:—At a great personal inconvenience I appear before you, in obedience to a subpoena from the House of Representatives. Respect to the same high authority would induce me to submit to any course of examination your wisdom might adopt, could I do so, without sacrificing in my person those unalienable rights guaranteed to every inhabitant of this Commonwealth, however humble.

In the language of the subpoena, I am called upon "to testify my knowledge concerning the evils of Freemasonry." I am a member of that Society. I became such "in the pursuit of happiness," in a manner sanctioned by the laws of the land, and sustained by public opinion. I found that pursuit expressly enumerated among certain and indefeasible rights. During the sixteen years that I have belonged to that Society I have discovered no evils of Freemasonry, but such as are incident to every merely human institution; and none as great as have been repeatedly alleged against every sect into which Christianity is divided.

If I have violated any law, I ask to be tried by a jury of my country, and to be protected from popular prejudice and political excitement, by all those safeguards of liberty, which the Constitution has thrown around every citizen, even the most guilty.

I have sworn to support the Constitution and Laws of this State. In that Constitution I find it recognized and unalterably established, that all men have an inherent and indefeasible right of acquiring, possessing and protecting property and reputation, and of pursuing their own happiness. With every disposition to gratify the Committee, I feel that I should not be obeying that oath, if I consented to take the one now tendered. Reason and conscience compel me to this conclusion against my predilections; and at the risk of much personal inconvenience, and great pecuniary loss. But if the declaration of rights embodied in our Constitution will not protect me in the enjoyment of those enumerated in its first section, and declared to be inherent and indefeasible, I can see no security for those no less sacred ones contained in the 3d section. With every respect for this Committee and the honorable body from which they emanate, I must therefore respectfully but firmly decline taking upon myself the obligations imposed by the oath just tendered, and solemnly protest against the right assumed.

SAMUEL H. PERKINS

To the Committee, &c.

January 19, 1836

THE HERALD.

Princess-Anne, Md.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1836.

Reported burning of Tallahassee, and massacre of its inhabitants.—The Editor of the Georgia Courier says—"We have seen the postscript of a letter dated Columbus, Jan. 19th to a gentleman here, stating the arrival of a rumor there, that *Tallahassee had been taken by the Indians, burnt, and most of its inhabitants massacred.* The writer does not himself believe the report, but says the citizens of Columbus were about meeting to adopt measures for the safety of that place."

United States and France.

The Washington papers of the 1st inst contain the following paragraphs on the subject of the proposed mediation of England between the United States and France:

From the Globe.

THE MEDIATION.

We understand that the British sloop of war Pantaloon, brought despatches to Mr. Bankhead, authorizing him to tender the good offices of the British Government as a mediator in adjusting the difficulties now existing between the United States and France. Whether any decision has been made upon this offer, or if so, what it is, we have not been advised; but we cannot but hope, that the good offices of Great Britain, in the character of a mediator, equally friendly to both parties, may be so employed as to restore that amicable intercourse which has so long existed between the people and the Governments of the two countries, without any abandonment or prejudice to the principle on which our Government has taken its stand, and in a manner satisfactory to France.

In the event, however, as a considerable period of time must elapse before the result of this mediation can be known, it must be obvious that the necessity for adopting the measures of defence recommended by the President in his Special Message remains undiminished.

From the Intelligencer.

OUR RELATIONS WITH FRANCE.

No doubt now exists that mediation has been offered between the United States and France by the Government of Great Britain. We have reason to believe that the Executive of the United States, without consulting the Senate—we do not know that it was necessary that it should do so—has acted on this proposition, and that despatches announcing its determination are already on their way to the seaboard.

We do not know any thing of the particulars of either the proposition or the reply. Perhaps this morning's official journal may furnish some information respecting both. Meanwhile, lest, for diplomatic reasons, a studious silence should be observed in that quarter, we think it proper, for the information of our readers, to state our impression that the proffered Mediation by Great Britain, as a common friend, has been accepted by the Executive of the United States. Such an offer could not indeed well be declined by any Nation not disposed to place itself out of the pale of the Law of Nations.

The reader must, however, bear in mind that, between Nations, Mediation and Arbitration are not the same thing. *Arbitration*, accepted by both parties, would, to a certain extent, be obligatory on both. The acceptance of *Mediation* concludes nothing between the parties; but only leaves the door open for conciliation and adjustment, through the medium of a *common* friend, interested, with all the rest of the world, in preventing wanton or unnecessary disturbance of the peace of Nations.

It is much, however, that intercourse between the two countries has been thus re-opened, through a channel so respectable as to furnish a reasonable security that nothing that is not respectful and conciliatory will be attempted to be transmitted through it from either side; nothing that is not worthy of the generous spirit in which this mediation has been offered by the British Government. Whilst, therefore, in the new course which things have taken, we discover no certainty of amicable adjustment of our disputes with France, we see, with the greatest satisfaction, that all apprehensions are dissipated of a precipitated quarrel between the two countries.

Louisiana Senator.—The New Orleans Bee states that Robert Carter N[illegible] was, on the 11th of January, elected U. S. Senator from Louisiana, in place of Mr. Gayarre, resigned. The [illegible] says Mr. N. is a Jackson Van Burenist.

A very large quantity of ball cartridges have been shipped from New York to Florida. Also, there has been ordered there a detachment of artillery and cavalry.

Maryland Legislature.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

THURSDAY, Jan. 21.

The Clerk of the Senate returned the bill, entitled, an act to incorporate the Queen Ann county Silk Company, endorsed "will pass," ordered to be engrossed.

And delivered a bill, originated in and passed by the Senate, entitled, a further additional supplement to an act, entitled an act to reduce into one the several acts of Assembly, respecting elections, and to regulate said elections.

Which was read and referred to the Committee on Elections and Privileges.

Mr. Richardson presented memorials from sundry citizens of Somerset, Baltimore, Anne Arundel, Harford and Cecil counties, severally praying for a change in the present License System.

Which were severally read and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. Gillis obtained leave to bring in a bill, to be entitled, an act to incorporate a Company for the purpose of constructing a Rail Road in Worcester county, and for other purposes.

Ordered, That Messrs. Gillis, Hearn, and Whitelock, report the same.

Mr. Whitelock obtained leave to bring in a bill, to be entitled, an act to authorize the construction of a Rail Road from the neighborhood of Snow Hill, in Worcester county, to some point near Dames Quarter, on the Wicomico river, in Somerset county.

Ordered, That Messrs. Whitelock, Gillis, Hearn, Dennis and Teackle, report the same.

Mr. Weems obtained leave to bring in a bill, entitled, an act to enforce and make more effectual, an act prescribing the duties of the Clerks of the several County Courts in this State.

Ordered, That Messrs. Weems, Worthington, Duvall, Brown and Dennis report the same.

[illegible]

the Constitution and form of Government, so as to require the assent of two thirds of each branch of the Legislature to annul a marriage contract.

Ordered, That Messrs. Jones, Merrick, Pratt, Lang, and McMahon, report the same.

Mr. Teackle reported a bill, entitled, an act to provide for establishing an Agricultural School and Pattern Farm, in each of the counties of this State.

Which was read the first time and ordered to lie on the table.

MONDAY, Jan. 25.

The Speaker laid before the House, a report from the Clerk of Somerset County Court, relative to the several sums of money paid by him into the Eastern Shore Treasury, within the year ending on the 30th of November.

Which was read and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, a report from the Trustees of Washington Academy, in Somerset county, relative to the condition of said Academy.

Which was read and referred to the Committee on Education.

Mr. McLean presented a petition of sundry citizens of the city of Baltimore, praying for an act to incorporate a Real Estate Bank in said city, with a capital of five millions of dollars.

Which was read and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. Duckett, Chairman of the Committee on Grievances and Courts of Justice, delivered the following report:

The Committee on Grievances and Courts of Justice, to which was referred the following order:—"Ordered that the Committee on Grievances and Courts of Justice, be requested to inquire into the expediency of [illegible] the testamentary laws of this State," have had the same under consideration. The language of the order [illegible]

[illegible]

mories condemned and totally unfit for service, and not worth repair, and will be wholly lost to the State if not disposed of, therefore;

Resolved by the General Assembly of Maryland, that the Governor and Council be, and they are hereby authorised, to cause to be disposed of at public auction, under the superintendance of the respective Armorers, upon the most advantageous terms, at such times and places as the Adjutant General shall direct; all such military stores as he may deem expedient, and that the proceeds of the sale be paid into the Treasury of the state, to be appropriated as the legislature may deem proper.

Which was read the first and second time by special order and assented to.

MR. LONG'S REMARKS,

In the House of Delegates of Maryland, on the motion to print an extra number of 500 copies of the report submitted by Mr. Carroll, of Baltimore co., in relation to a reform of the Constitution of this State.

Mr. Long said, in the very few remarks which he should make at this stage of the discussion, as well as in those which he might feel it his duty to offer in any future state of its progress, would endeavor at the suggestion of the gentleman, to be duly influenced and guided by a proper sense of the obligation of his station and to his oath superadded to those obligations. He should have had little difficulty in disposing of the order itself, for whether it be adopted or not is a matter of very little moment indeed to the diffusion of this report, which has already gone forth to every section of the State, and will soon be, if it is not already, in the hands of all who have any curiosity to see it.—The printing of those five hundred copies would have been a matter of no moment, either one way or the other, were it not that it has been announced as a *test question*—and for the certainty that if we order those extra copies, it will be assumed as an expression of our approbation, to that extent, of the principles which that [illegible]

[illegible]

CONGRESSIONAL.

IN SENATE.

MONDAY, Feb. 1.

A great number of private bills were received this morning from the House of Representatives,—read twice and referred. A joint resolution was also received from the House, to authorize the President of the U. States to issue rations to those unfortunate persons who had been driven from their houses by Indian depredations, &c., which was passed through its various steps, by the unanimous assent of the Senate.

Mr. Goldsborough offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the President of the U. States be requested to communicate to the Senate any information that may be in his possession relative to the origin and causes of the existing war in Florida with the Seminole Indians; and also any other intelligence in relation to the same, that he may have it in his power to give, and may think proper to impart.

Mr. Buchanan rose and spoke in favor of the three millions appropriation of the last session, and in censure of the course by which that appropriation was defeated.

Before he finished, the Senate adjourned.

TUESDAY, Feb. 2.

Mr. Southard offered the following resolution, which was agreed to.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Navy be requested to communicate to the Senate,

1. The present amount of the Navy Hospital fund.

2. The average annual receipts of that fund, and the present condition and extent of the Navy.

3. The number, situation and extent of the sundry Hospital establishments, and the quantity of land connected with each of them.

4. The amount which will be required to complete the Naval Asylum at Philadelphia, and the Hospitals at Charlestown, (Massachusetts,) New York, Norfolk and Pensacola, together with the necessary and proper improvement of the grounds connected with each of them.

5. The time within which the Hospital establishments and the necessary appendages thereto, and the improvements of the several lots on which they stand may be completed, if sufficient money for that purpose be appropriated.

Mr. Clayton offered the following resolution, which was considered and agreed to.

Resolved, That the Committee on Commerce be instructed to inquire into the expediency of erecting a Marine Hospital for sick and distressed seamen at Lewes in the State of Delaware.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, Jan. 29.

The House resumed the consideration of the following resolution offered by Mr. J. Q. Adams:

Resolved, That so much of the Message of the President of the U. States at the commencement of the present session as relates to the failure at the last session of Congress, of the bill containing the ordinary appropriations for Fortifications, be referred to a Select Committee, with instructions to inquire into and report to this House the causes and circumstances of the failure of that bill.

The question still being on the motion of Mr. Williams, of N. C., to amend by adding thereto, "with power to send for persons and papers."

Mr. Bynum, who was entitled to the floor, spoke in reply to the remarks of Mr. Wise.

SATURDAY, Jan. 30.

Mr. Johnson, of Ky., from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill to authorize the President of the U. States to accept the service of volunteers to be employed in Florida—read twice and committed.

Mr. White, of Florida, with leave of the House, submitted a joint resolution authorizing the President to direct the distribution of rations from the public [illegible] to the sufferers by the hostilities of the Seminole Indians in Florida, which was read a third time and passed.

MICHIGAN.

[illegible]

We give below, a translation made by order of the Secretary of State, of a Decree issued by the Government of Spain, which is important to all our merchants engaged in commerce with that country. By it every vessel arriving from America, at a port of the Peninsula, after the 29th of March next, with a cargo taken in, either wholly or in part, at an American or a foreign port, must be provided with manifests showing the nature and mark of each package, with the quality, quantity, or weight of the goods contained, expressed in letters and not in figures; each of which manifests must be certified by the Spanish Consul or Vice Consul, at the place where the goods were put on board, for which certificate one dollar is to be paid. The Consul or Vice Consul is also to deliver to the Captain of the vessel, a sealed statement of the whole cargo, which is to be presented to the Administrator of the Custom House at the Spanish port, on the arrival of the vessel. All goods found on board the vessel after her entry, which are not expressed in the said consular statement, are to be confiscated, and penalties are to be inflicted in all cases where the goods expressed on the statement, are not produced.—*Globe.*

OFFICIAL.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

ROYAL DECREE.

Convinced by the reasons which you have submitted to me, that it is possible to arrest the progress of smuggling on the sea board, without increasing the impediments to commerce, which it is my desire to protect, by subjecting to proper regulations the forms of the evidence given by the Consuls of Spain in foreign countries, respecting the place from which foreign goods are brought, (*procedencia*,) to the Peninsula; and conformably with what you have proposed to me on the subject, I have resolved, in the name of my illustrious daughter, Queen Donna Isabel the Second, to ordain as follows:

Article 1. All foreign goods and merchandise appearing at the custom houses on the sea coast of the Peninsula, and the adjacent islands, must be accompanied by manifests.

Art. 2. In these manifests must be expressed the mark and number of each package, together with the quantity, quality, or weight of the goods or articles contained in each, specified in letters and not in figures.

Art. 3. The consigners, commission[illegible], merchants, or shippers, shall present the said manifests to the Consuls or Vice Consuls of Her Majesty in foreign countries, who will register them and place at the bottom of each, a certificate of having done so.

Art. 4. The Consuls or Vice Consuls will form a general statement of the several manifests which they may have certified relating to the cargo of each vessel, and will despatch it closed and sealed, by the captain of the vessel to the administrator of the custom house of the port for which the said vessel is bound.

Art. 5. If the captain of the vessel which had cleared for a Spanish port, should, from choice or from necessity, go to a foreign port and there sell a part of his cargo, he must present to the Consul a manifest or declaration of the part which he had disposed of, and the Consul will give him a certificate of the part which is sold. In like manner, when a vessel is about to complete her cargo in a foreign port, the shipper or captain will present the same manifests to the Consul in that foreign port, and receive from him the same certificates, which he would have presented and received at the port whence he originally sailed.

Art. 6. When a vessel shall have discharged a part of her cargo in a Spanish port, in order to carry the remainder to another Spanish port, the administrator of the custom house will furnish the documents in proof of such discharge.

[illegible]

not omit noticing those which sail in ballast for the Peninsula.

Art. 13. The Consuls or Vice Consuls will receive one dollar for each certificate given by them.

Art. 14. At the end of each year, the Consuls will send a memorial to Government, containing, not only a statement of the active commerce between the ports in their several dependencies and Spain, but also all observations which may appear conducive to the advancement of that commerce.

Art. 15. These rules shall be carried into entire fulfilment, by vessels arriving from foreign ports, in the Peninsula, and the adjacent countries from Bayonne to Marseilles inclusive, and from Port Vendre to Marseilles inclusive, after one month from the date of publication of this Decree; by those arriving from other ports of France and Italy, after a month and a half from the said date; by those from England after two months; by those from the other parts of Europe after two months and a half, and by those from America after four months.

You will consider this as ordered, and make every disposition for its execution.

Signed by the Queen at Pardo, on the 28th of November, 1835.

To *Don Juan Alvarez Y. Mendizabal.*

The House of Delegates of Virginia, by a vote of 108 to 7, have passed the following resolutions:

1. *Resolved*, That this Commonwealth only has the right to interfere with the subject of domestic Slavery within her limits, and that this right will be maintained at all hazards.

2. *Resolved*, That the State of Virginia has a right to demand prompt and efficient legislation by her co-States to restrain as far as may be, and to punish those of their citizens who, in defiance of the obligations of social duty and those of the Constitution, assail her safety and tranquility by forming associations for the Abolition of Slavery, or printing, publishing, or circulating through the mail or otherwise, seditious and incendiary publications, and that this right, founded as it is on the principles of international law, is peculiarly fortified by a just consideration of the intimate and sacred relations that exist between the States of this Union.

3. *Resolved*, That the [illegible] States at the [illegible] earnestly requested [illegible]

[illegible]

The value of [illegible] Coast of Africa [illegible]

[illegible]

[CORRESPONDENCE.]

Mr. Callahan—It is not, I think, generally known that the *Small Pox* has broken out in this county. Such is certainly the fact, as I am informed by an experienced physician, who has attended one of the cases. It first attacked a Mrs. King, who lives about eight or nine miles from this place. She died with the disease. Since then, two other members of the same family have been attacked, and are now very ill. Fresh matter, I am told, has been very recently obtained from abroad, and may be had in this place.—I am neither a physician nor connected with physicians, and make this communication solely with the view of inducing persons to prepare themselves and their families for this terrible malady. The vaccine, it is now conceded on all hands, when effectually applied, is a sure preventative. A. B.

FOR THE VILLAGE HERALD.

Statistical Report of the Weather,

FOR JANUARY, 1836.

Day	7 A.M.		1 P.M.
1	30	1	40-1
2	33	1	41-5
3	40	1	44
4	47-8	1	[illegible]-3
5	55	1	57
6	40	1½	43-4
7	42-3	1½	48
8	50-1	1	61
9	40	1	41
10	36	1	36-7
11	30-7	1	39-40
12	35	1½	48
13	43-4	4½	51-2
14	38-9	3	48-9
15	38	1	40
16	28	1	30-1
17	34-2	1	57
18	37	1	39-40
19	33	1	40-1
20	31-2	1	34-5
21	27-8	1	44-3
22	47	1	50
23	30		
24	28-9	1½	31
25	40-1	1	33
26	30	1	31
27	26-7	1	34-4
28	30-1	1	25-6
29	11	1	30
30	31	1	40
31	30	1	40

S. K.

Fresh Seasonable GOODS.

DONE & HYLAND.

HAVE received by the latest arrivals from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and offer for sale on the most liberal terms, a very extensive assortment of

STAPLE AND FANCY
DRY GOODS

Hardware, Cutlery, Castings, Guns, Crockery China, Stone and Earthen Ware:

STATIONARY,

Shoes, Hats, Caps, and Ladies Beaver Bonnets.

ALSO

400 lbs. Best Virginia Cotton Yarn,
2000 " Prime Brown Sugars,
300 " Refined do.
1,100 " Best Rio & St. Domingo Coffee,
500 " Cheese,
20 bbls. Fine, Super Fine and White Wheat Family Flour,
250 galls. Prime W. I. Molasses,

Fresh Buckwheat FLOUR,
No. 1 FIRKIN BUTTER, very superior,

And with a few exceptions, every article usually called for in country trade.

They take the liberty of returning their unfeigned thanks for the large share of public patronage which has been bestowed on them, and respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

Jan 5

☞ All persons indebted on open account for the year 1835 will please come forward and close the same either by cash or note. Their books are now ready for settlement, and it is of great importance to them to close their business annually.

Jan 19

Chancery Sale.

PURSANT to authority derived from the Honorable Chancellor of Maryland, I will sell to the highest and best bidder, on THURSDAY the 11th of FEBRUARY next, all the

REAL ESTATE

Of which Thomas Gillis, late of Somerset county, died seized, for the payment of his debts.

The sale will take place at the house of Mr. Porter, Barren Creek, at the hour of 2, in the afternoon.

The terms of sale, will be one fourth cash on the day of sale, the balance in six and twelve months from the day of sale,

PRINCESS-ANNE HOTEL.

BY the urgent importunities of his old friends and customers the undersigned has been induced to open again a House of Entertainment in this place. He has opened the large, commodious, NEW HOTEL, opposite the Court House, and the offices of the Clerk of the County Court, and Register of Wills, called the PRINCESS ANNE HOTEL, recently occupied by G. M. Walling, Esq.—The requisite out buildings, of ample dimensions, will be immediately erected. Notwithstanding the high prices of the present season, he has laid in abundant supplies of all the requisites of good eating and drinking, and has made arrangements for the most comfortable accommodation of his customers, and all travellers and others that may favor him with their patronage. From the situation of his Hotel, so contiguous to the Court House and public offices, and its comfortable rooms with fire-places, gentlemen of the *bar*, and others having business with the Court and in the public offices, will find it to their advantage, convenience, and comfort to patronize his Establishment.

The undersigned hopes to receive, as he will endeavor to merit, largely of the public patronage.

George Dashiell.

Princess Anne, Jan 12 '36

SOMERSET HOTEL.

THE subscriber has taken the well known public house in Princess Anne lately occupied by Col. George Dashiell, called the "Somerset Hotel." His Table will at all times be supplied with all the delicacies which the market and the season will afford. His Bar contains a choice assortment of liquors, and his Stables are well supplied with provender, and he has engaged a first rate Hostler.

His friends and the public generally are invited to give him a call and he feels confident that he will be able to give satisfaction, as his entire *personal* attention will be devoted to the service of his customers.

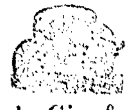
Boarders can be accommodated by the day, week, month, or year, upon reasonable terms. The public's ob't. serv't.

Wm. H. Curtis.

Jan 6, 1835.

To the Public.

THE subscriber earnestly requests those of his customers who have unsettled accounts on his tavern books, to call and settle them either by cash or note, as he is desirous of closing his books annually. Moreover his demands for money are urgent. The amount in most cases is small, and he is aware that persons are apt to neglect the payment of small accounts because they are small, but he hopes in his case they will act on a different principle, and pay them because they are, while small, more easily paid. "Short settlements make long friends," and as he does not wish to lose the friendship of any body, he sincerely hopes this request will not be slighted.



Coach, Gig, & Harness Making,

In all its various branches.

THE subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and the public in general, that they have just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, a large and carefully selected STOCK OF MATERIALS, surpassing any former purchases, in quality as well as quantity, consisting of well seasoned *TIMBER, IRON*, various kinds of *LEATHER, PLATINGS, LACE, TRIMMINGS, &c &c* Having first rate workmen in their employ, they now feel confident that they can finish work in as neat and workmanlike a manner as it can be done in any other establishment in Maryland, and they hope that by good work, close attention to business, and moderate charges, to merit a continuance of public patronage.

They also take pleasure in informing the public, that they have commenced the

Saddle & Bridle Business.

And intend keeping on hand a variety of *SADDLES, BRIDLES, HALTERS, GIRTHS, TRUNKS, TRAVELLING BAGS, &c &c.* Mr. Bridling being himself a practical Saddler, they flatter themselves that they will be able to please such of their friends as will give them their custom.

The public's ob't. serv'ts,

Broadwater & Bridling.

N. B. All persons having open accounts at our Shops, are earnestly requested to close the same by cash or note, before the first day of February next, we having made it a rule, from which we will not deviate, to close our books every year. We shall, therefore, place all accounts not closed by that time in the hands of officers for collection.

Two or three APPRENTICES wanted at the above named establishment.

Jan 5 1836.

To the Public.

THE subscriber requests all persons indebted to him, to come forward and close their accounts by cash or note. His books are ready [illegible] and he hopes that instead of having personally to call on each person, that each person will call on him or his authorised agent, Isaac M. Parsons, in 30 days, and pay the cash or give their notes, otherwise he will be forced to place the same in the hands of a law agent for collection, as no longer indulgence will be given.

H. K. LONG.

P. S. Creditors grant me the privilege of a dead man's forbearance to press while I collect. H. K. L.

Cash in Hand!

THE subscriber is at all times prepared to give the HIGHEST CASH PRICES FOR NEGROES. He will purchase any number of male and female slaves between the ages of 12 and 25 years, and give more for them than any purchaser on this Shore. Please call at his store in Little Annamessex Somerset county.

WM ROACH, Jun.

Jan. 27, 1835.

NOTICE.

CASH and fair prices will at all times be given for NEGROES of both sexes, by applying to

ALEXANDER S. JONES

N. B.—All communications attended to immediately.

Jan. 21, 1834.

CASH FOR NEGROES.

Including both sexes, from 12 to 25 years of age. Persons having likely servants to dispose of will find it to their interest to give us a call, as we will give higher prices in cash, than any other purchaser who is now in this market, or may come in. We can at all times be found at Mrs. Disharoon's Tavern, Princess Anne, Md.

OVERLEY & SANDERS

All communications addressed to us, at this place, will be punctually attended to

Sept 23, 1834.

☞ The subscribers are particularly anxious to make a shipment of Negroes shortly. All persons who have SLAVES to dispose of will do well to give them a call as soon as possible. O. & S.

Jan 14

THE SALMAGUNDI, *And News of the Day.*

Embellished with a multitude of COMIC ENGRAVINGS.

A new periodical, of a novel character, bearing the above appellation, will be commenced on the beginning of January, 1836. While it will furnish its patrons with the leading features of the news of the day, its principal object will be to serve up a humorous compilation of the numerous lively and pungent sallies which are daily floating along the tide of Literature, and which for the want of a proper channel for their preservation, are positively lost to the reading world. Original wits and humorists of our time will here have a medium devoted to the faithful record of the scintillations of their genius. It is not necessary to detail the many attractions which this journal will possess, as the publisher will furnish a specimen number to every person who desires it. *Those out of the city, will forward their orders, postage paid.* — *and he pledges himself that no exertion on his part shall be wanting to make each succeeding number superior to the preceding ones.*

☞The subjects which are particularly embraced in this work will be more distinctly understood from the following brief analysis of them:—

THE DRAMA forms a material portion of the Gentleman's Vade Mecum—every week an entire Play or Farce is given. They are selected with a single eye to their merits alone: a preference, however, will be extended in all cases to native productions, when they can be obtained. Independent criticisms, carefully excluding all invidious comparisons, and recommended by their brevity, are occasionally inserted; as also, Biographical Sketches, Anecdotes, and Bon Mots of prominent Comedians of the present and past ages, of which a rare and inexhaustible compilation is in store. The publisher, by the liberality of the managers of the two Philadelphia Theatres, and several other gentlemen connected with the stage, has obtained a very excellent and numerous selection of plays and Farces, for the Vade Mecum; many of them have never appeared in print.

THE TURF.—A faithful record is kept of all the Running and Trotting Matches in this country and England. Biographies and correct portraits of celebrated thorough bred Horses are published once a month. Every fact relative to the breeding, management, keeping and diseases of this invaluable animal is particularly attended to.

The Sporting intelligence, at home and abroad, occupies a considerable portion of our columns, and is collected from the most authentic sources. Among the portraits of celebrated Winning Horses which have been given are:

The American Trotting Horse, Edwin Forrest.

The Imported Racing Horse, Messenger.

The American Trotting Mare, Lady Jackson.

The Racing Mare, Ariel, and her foal, by Eclipse.

The true blooded popular Horse, Chateau Margaux.

The American Trotting Horse, Top Gallant.

The well known English Race Horse, Touchstone.

Mundig, the winner of the Derby Stakes in June, 1835.

The unrivalled American Trotter Andrew Jackson.

The celebrated English Horse, Glencoe.

A complete Treatise on riding, with fourteen Illustrations, for the improvement of Ladies in that most healthy of all exercises.

Explanation of the Automaton Chess Player, illustrated by eleven engravings.

Four engravings designed to represent the scene which took place in Paris, in July last, on the attempted destruction of the Royal Family of France—with a view of the Infernal Machine, and a likeness of the Assassin, Gerard.

A correct Picture of a Race Course, occupying the width of seven columns.

SPORTING.—Besides other matters belonging to this head there will be published correct accounts of Shooting Matches, Pedestrian Feats, Gymnastic Exercises, Aquatic Excursions, Fishing, Gaming, &c. with anecdotes of noted Dogs.

MILITARY UNIFORMS.—The pub-

THE VILLAGE HERALD.

BY S. T. CALLAHAN, PRINCESS-ANNE, SOMERSET COUNTY, MARYLAND.

Vol. IX—No. 47. TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 16, 1836. [New Series, Vol. I—No. 38.]

VILLAGE HERALD.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Three Dollars a year, to be satisfied by $2 00 *if paid in advance;* or $2 50 if paid within six months.

☞Subscriptions paid within 30 days after delivering the first number, (of the year subscribed for,) will be considered *in advance.*

No subscription will be taken for less than *one year.*

No paper will be discontinued (unless at the editor's discretion,) until all arrearages are paid off; and a failure to notify a discontinuance, previous to the expiration of the year subscribed for, will be invariably considered as a new engagement.

☞*Advertisements* inserted on the usual terms.

☞All communications addressed to the editor must come POST PAID.

POETRY.

From the Louisville Journal.

And shall I see no more thy form,
Nor meet thy eye of lustrous hue,
Nor feel again the smile's pure charm,
That o'er my soul its witchery threw.

And shall I never hear again
The thrilling chords thou used to touch;
Nor listen to the rapturous strain
Of songs, that I have lov'd so much.

Then, let my spirit sink in gloom,
And all be wrapt in deepest sorrow,
For tho', to day, things brightly bloom,
Clouds may obscure them, on the morrow.

But still smile on when I am gone,
And let thine eye as brightly shine
Upon some fond devoted one,
With happier destiny than mine.

And when alone in fragrant bowers,
He tells his tale of love to thee,
And breathes of other, happier hours,
Oh wilt thou, then, remember me.

THE HISTORY OF LIFE.

BY B. CORNWALL.

Day dawn'd. Within a curtain'd room
Fill'd to faintness with perfume,
A lady lay at point of doom.

Day clos'd. A child had seen the light,
But for the lady, fair and bright,
She rested in undreaming night!

Spring came. The lady's grave was green,
And near it oftentimes was seen,
A gentle boy with thoughtful mein.

Years fled. He wore a manly face,
And struggled in the world's rough race,
And won at last a lofty place.

And then he died! Behold before ye
Humanity's brief sum, and story,
Life, Death, and all that is of—Glory.

I SAW HIM SMILE.

BY A LADY.

I saw him smile, and oh! it seem'd
So like the sunny smiles of Heaven,
And when he vowed, I fondly deem'd
Such vows to none but me were given.

But man is like the fickle breeze
That fawns around each lovely flower,
And steals a kiss, then onward flees,
To revel in some gayer bower.

ANSWER—I SAW HER SMILE.

BY A GENTLEMAN.

I saw her smile—the morning flower
Distilling fragrance from its stem,
And claiming earth and air for dower,
And taunting all the boys of them,
Had not upon its petal'd breast
The beauty that her brow express'd.

But woman 's like the summer sea,
With mirror'd heaven on its breast,
And darkest depths of treachery,
Beneath a smiling crest,
And wo to him whose hand shall dare
To grasp the glories gather'd there.

from it, we should be insensible to the exposed condition of our country, or forget the lessons of experience, if we did not efficiently and sedulously prepare for an adverse result. The peace of a nation does not depend exclusively upon its own will; but upon the beneficial policy of neighboring powers; and that nation which shall be found totally unprepared for the exigencies and dangers of war, although it come without giving warning of its approach, is criminally negligent of its honor and its duty. I cannot too strongly repeat the recommendation, already made, to place the sea-board in a proper state of defence, and promptly to provide

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Genesee Farmer.

NATIVE COUNTRIES OF PLANTS, &c.

I have sometimes heard the question asked,—since many of our most valuable plants and vegetables are not indigenous among us,—whence were they derived? I have devoted an idle hour to this question

and Monte Video. In its native state the root is small and bitter. The first mention of it by a European writer is in 1588. It is now spread over the world. *Wheat* and *Rye* originated in Tartary and Siberia, where they are still indigenous. It is still believed that wheat has had a more important influence on the civilization of the world, than any other plant whatever, and of course may be considered as entitled to the first place in value. The only country where the *Oat* is found wild is Abyssinia, and thence may be considered a native. *Maize*, or Indian corn, is a native of Mexico, and was unknown in Europe until after the discovery of Columbus. The *Bread Fruit Tree* is a native of the South Sea Islands, particularly Otaheite. In 1790, Capt Bligh succeeded in delivering 350 trees in a flourishing state to the British possessions in the West Indies, from whence they have spread to the other Islands. *Tea* is found native no where except in China and Java, from which countries the world is supplied. About 5,000,000 pounds are used annually in Great Britain, and about eight millions of pounds in the United States. The *Cocoa Nut* is a native of most equinoctial countries, and one of the most valuable of trees, as food, clothing and shelter are afforded by it. *Coffee* is a native of Arabia Felix, but is now spread into both the East and West Indies. The use of coffee is a comparatively modern practice; it being wholly unknown to the Greeks and Romans. Many were the anathemas pronounced against it on its introduction into England, the following passage is copied from an old sermon: "They cannot wait until the smoke of the infernal regions surround them, but encompass themselves with the smoke of their own accord, (that of tobacco,) and drink a poison which God made black, that it might bear the devil's own color." The best coffee is brought from Mocha in Arabia, whence about 14,000,000 of pounds are annually exported. St. Domingo furnishes from 60 to 70,000,000 of pounds yearly.

All the varieties of the *Apple* are derived from crab apple, which is found in most parts of the world. The *Peach* is derived from Persia, where it still grows in a native state, small, bitter, and with poisonous qualities. *Tobacco* is a native of Mexico and South America, and lately one species has been found in New Holland. Tobacco was first introduced into England from North Carolina in 1586, by Walter Raleigh. The quantity exported to England from the United States is about 22,000,000 of pounds annually; and the total value of our exports of this article is $5,000,000. *Asparagus* was brought from Asia; *Cabbage* and *Lettuce* from Holland; *Horse Radish* from China; *Rice* from Ethiopia; *Beans* from the East Indies;

REV. DR. CHALMERS.

Dr Chalmers, on his return from England, a few years ago, lodged in the house of a nobleman not far distant from Peebles. The doctor is known to excel in conversation, as well as in the pulpit. He was the life and soul of the discourse, in the circle of friends at the nobleman's fireside. The subject was pauperism—its causes and cure. Among the gentlemen present, there was a venerable old highland chieftain who kept his eyes fixed on Dr. C, and listened with intense interest to his communications. The conversation was kept up to a late hour. When the company broke up, they were shown up stairs to their apartments. There was a lobby of considerable length and the doors of the bed-chambers opened on the right and left. The apartment of Dr C. was directly opposite to that of the old chieftain, who had already retired with his attendant. As the doctor was undressing himself he heard an unusual noise in the chieftain's room; the noise was succeeded by a heavy groan! He listened to the apartment, which was in a few moments filled with the company, who all rushed in to the relief of the old gentleman. It was a melancholy sight which met their eyes. The venerable white-headed chief had fallen in the hands of his attendant. It was evidently an apoplexy. He breathed for a few moments and expired. Dr. C. stood in silence, with both hands stretched out, and bending over the deceased. He was the very picture of distress. He was the first to break silence. "Never in my life," said he in a tremulous voice, "did I see, or did I feel before this moment, the meaning of that text: 'Preach the word; be instant in season; reprove, rebuke, exhort, with all long suffering and doctrine.' Had I known that my venerable old friend was within a few minutes of eternity, I would not have dwelt on that subject which formed the topic of the evening's conversation, I would have addressed myself earnestly to him, and preached Christ Jesus, and him crucified. I would have urged him and you, with all the earnestness befitting the subject, to prepare for eternity. You would have thought it, and you would have pronounced it out of season. But ah! it would have been in season both as respected him, and as it respects you."

Sir William Jones. This man so remarkable for his [illegible] for his industry, and his [illegible] habits never was known to depart from the rule contained in a few simple maxims, which he often repeated. The first was never to neglect any opportunity of improvement which presented itself.

no more for me." "I know it my son—I know it." "Well, father, I have one, and but one favor to ask of you—will you grant it?" "I will, my son, if it is possible; ask me any thing I can do and it shall be done." "Father! I want you to kneel down by my bedside and pray for me." "I can't, my son—I can't!" "Do, father, pray for me! you never prayed for me in the world—pray for me [illegible] I can yet hear!" "I can't, my [illegible] I can't!" "Dear father, you [illegible] taught me to pray to the Lord Jesus, and now I die—you never prayed for me—this once! O don't let me die without my father's prayers." In an agony of weeping, the father rushed out of the room. This otherwise kind and indulgent parent had thus long neglected with his own soul, the soul of that beloved son, and now could not find a heart to grant his dying request for one father's prayer to the Father of mercies.

N. O. Obs.

Republic of San Marino.—There is within the limits of Italy a little commonwealth called the republic of San Marino. This is said to be, and probably is, the smallest independent State in Europe, occupying in its whole circuit a single mountain and two adjoining hills. Its whole extent is about 30 square miles, and it comprises in its capital and four villages 7,000 inhabitants. The government is in the hands of a senate of 300 elders; an executive council of 20 patricians, 20 burghers, and 20 peasants. This inconsiderable republic has existed nearly the same as at present for 1,400 years. Within that long period mighty nations have arisen and fallen. Italy itself has been again and again visited with mighty armies, and covered with blood—crowns have been rent, and dynasties have crumbled—republics too, proud in their military strength, and unwisely disposed to nourish a military spirit, have been swept away from the face of the earth; while the little republic of San Marino, which, relatively considered, has ever been utterly defenceless, has remained unassaulted and safe. Its weakness, and its professedly unaggressive pacific principles, has been the secret of its strength, and not the smallness of its territory. No one intimately acquainted with history can have failed to perceive that no territory is so small or so barren as not to be an object of national cupidity. And San Marino would long since have been incorporated into the domains of some neighboring and more powerful State, had it not been for the incredible disgrace which would have attached to such a transaction.

Prof'sor Upham.

AN HONORABLE REWARD FOR A CUP OF COLD WATER.

Maryland Legislature.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

MONDAY, Feb. 1.

Mr. Annan presented a memorial of sundry citizens of Frederick county, praying the passage of an act, authorising a revision and amendment of the Constitution of this State, by a Convention of Delegates from the people.

Which was read and ordered to lie on the table.

On motion of Mr. Travers,

Ordered, That a Committee be appointed by the Chair, to inquire into the expediency of relinquishing the dividends due to the State by the Nanticoke Bridge Company, in aid of repairing the said Bridge.

In pursuance whereof, the Speaker appointed Messrs. Travers, Spence, and Teackle, the Committee.

Mr. Dulany submitted the following resolution:

By the House of Delegates, February 1st, 1836.

Resolved by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the Clerks of the County Courts in the several counties of this State be, and they hereby are, required to sell at public auction, during their Spring Terms, the Laws, and Journals of Proceedings of both Houses of the Legislature which may have remained in their respective offices, uncalled for civil officers entitled to receive them, for a period of not less than one year; and to pay the proceeds of such sales to the Justices of the Levy Court, or the Commissioners of the county, as the case may be, for the uses of their several counties respectively.

Which was read the first time and ordered to lie on the table.

The bill reported by Mr. Jones, entitled, an act to alter and amend the Constitution and form of Government, so as to require the assent of two thirds of each branch of the Legislature to annul a marriage contract, was taken up for consideration, read the second time and passed.

On motion of Mr. Burchenal, the House took up for consideration the bill reported by him, from the Committee on Expiring Laws, entitled, an act for the benefit of John S. Crockett and Cadmus Dashiell, Administrators of Matthias Dashiell.

The said bill was then read the second time, and passed.

Mr. Pratt submitted the following order:

Ordered, That a Select Committee of three be, and they are hereby appointed and instructed, to inquire into the manner in which the loan of the State at the last session, for the completion of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal to Cumberland, has been appropriated by said Company; and also to inquire into the causes which led

Mr. Travers, from the Select Committee, submitted the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, it is represented to this General Assembly, that the Bridge over the Nanticoke river at Vienna in Dorchester county, is now in a state of dilapidation, and without extensive repair during the present year, will be unsafe to cross over it, and eventually go down; and whereas, it is important that the said bridge should be kept up as long as possible, it being the only and direct route for the Judge of the fourth judicial district to attend the several County Courts, the United States Mail, and travelling generally to and from the lower counties, Worcester, Somerset and Dorchester; and in the event of said Nanticoke Bridge going down, a resort to the old method of a ferry boat will become necessary, and which at all times would be a difficult and dangerous way of crossing, on account of the rapid current, and heavy sea produced there by a moderate wind, and which at times runs so high that no passage could be effected without risk of life. The said Nanticoke river would also become extremely dangerous to vessel navigation on account of the numerous piles that would remain for many years, in and across the bed of said river: and whereas, Somerset and Dorchester counties now pay annually $150 each, to the Nanticoke Bridge Company, to aid in keeping up said Bridge; and which, with all the dividends arising from the stock of said Bridge Company, is insufficient to give a thorough repair to said Bridge, and must eventually go down, become impassable, and useless, without the State will relinquish her dividends now due, or that may become due for a limited time, to aid in the repair of said Bridge—therefore,

Be it Resolved by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the dividends now due or that may become due by the [illegible] day of July, 1837, to the State, from the Nanticoke Bridge Company, be, and they are hereby relinquished, to aid in repair of said Bridge; and the stockholders of the said Nanticoke Bridge Company, are hereby authorised and required to apply any dividends now due, or that may become due as aforesaid, on the stock of the State in said Bridge, towards the repair of the said Bridge. Provided, however, that all persons shall be permitted to pass and repass said Bridge free of charge, and who now pay taxes or county charges in Dorchester or Somerset counties, whether they reside in them or any adjoining county or counties, by producing evidence to said Bridge Company, of the payment of taxes in either of the counties aforesaid.

Which was read the first time, and,

On motion of Mr. Barchenal, referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. Long, from the Committee on Grievances and Courts of Justice, to whom was referred the bill, reported by Mr. Boyd, entitled, a supplement to an act, entitled, a further additional supplement to an act, entitled, an act [illegible] sessions, enrolling [illegible] and securing the estates of [illegible] reported the same with the following amendments:

In the 4th line, strike out from the word "embrace" to "supplement" [illegible] and insert "contemplated by [illegible]"

At the end of the [illegible] provided always that the act shall not be construed to effect any deed or instrument of writing executed since the [illegible] of Feb. 1836; and provided also that in all other respects the said deeds or instruments of writing have been executed, acknowledged and recorded in conformity with the same, relating to the [illegible] at the time in force in this State."

Which was read and ordered to lie on the table.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 3.

Mr. McMahon presented a memorial of sundry citizens of the second election district in Allegany county, praying a reform in the Constitution of the State.

Which was read and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Brookhart presented a memorial of sundry citizens of Washington county, praying the passage of a law, calling a Convention to revise the Constitution of this State.

Mr. Townsend presented two memorials of sundry citizens of Cecil county, severally praying a reform in the Constitution of the State Government.

Mr. Gittings presented a memorial of sundry citizens of Montgomery county, praying the call of a Convention of the people of Maryland, with a view to a thorough revision and amendment of the Constitution.

Mr. Shriver presented a petition of sundry citizens of Frederick county, praying the call of a Convention to reform the Constitution of this State.

Which memorials were severally read, and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Boyd submitted the following order:

Ordered, That the Committee on the Colored Population, be instructed to inquire into the expediency of permitting free negroes to come into the State, for the purpose of fishing at the shad and herring fisheries.

Which was twice read.

On the question being put, will the House adopt said order, it was determined in the negative.

Mr. Duckett, Chairman of the Committee on Grievances and Courts of Justice, delivered the following report:

The Committee on Grievances and Courts of Justice, to whom was referred the following order—"ordered, that the Committee on Grievances and Courts of Justice be requested to inquire into the expediency of changing the mode of compensating County Surveyors in this State, by substituting a per diem allowance in lieu of the fees now received; and whether it would not be a source of convenience to the community to authorise County Surveyors and their assistants to qualify Land Commissioners, &c.; and farther to inquire into the propriety of giving to County Surveyors and their assistants each a copy of the annual laws of the state"—beg leave to report, that they have had the order under consideration, and deem it inexpedient to alter the law of the State in regard to the subject matter embraced in the same. They therefore pray to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

THOS. DUCKETT, Ch'm.

By order, JOS. C. TALBOT, Clk.

Which was read the first second time by special order and concurred in.

The Clerk of the Senate delivered the following messages:

By the Senate,
February 2d, 1836.

Gentlemen of the House of Delegates:

The public interest always demands that the Legislature adjourn *sine die* at a period as early as the convenience of the people and the due consideration of the business will allow to gratify their demands, we propose to your honorable body to entertain no new proposition unless of pressing exigency after the 20th, and that the Legislature shall adjourn *sine die* on the 27th instant. By order,

JOS. H. NICHOLSON, Clk.

By the Senate,
February 2d, 1836.

Gentlemen of the House of Delegates:

We propose, with the concurrence of your honorable body, to appoint a Joint Committee to inquire into and report as soon as practicable to this or the next Legislature; the manner in which the public moneys appropriated for the construction of works of internal improvement in this State have been expended, and that they be empowered to send for persons and papers, and examine under oath all persons employed by the several Companies incorporated by this State, and to sit if necessary during the recess of the Legislature. By order,

JOS. H. NICHOLSON, Clk.

Which were severally read.

Mr. Pratt submitted the following message, which was read, assented to and sent to the Senate:

By the House of Delegates,
February 3d, 1836.

Gentlemen of the Senate:

We have received your message, proposing the appointment of a Joint Committee, to inquire into and report as soon as practicable, to this or the next Legislature, the manner in which the public moneys appropriated for the construction of works of internal improvement in this State, have been expended; and that they be empowered to send for persons and papers, and examine under oath, all persons employed by the several Companies incorporated by this State, and to sit, if necessary, during the recess of the Legislature, and concur therein. We have appointed on the part of this House, Messrs. Pratt, Wharton and Hambleton, to join such gentlemen as may be appointed by your honorable body. By order,

GEORGE G. BREWER, Clk.

THURSDAY, Feb. 4.

Mr. Wharton presented a memorial of sundry citizens of Washington county, praying the passage of a law, to call a Convention to alter the Constitution of this State.

Mr. Brookhart presented a petition of sundry citizens of Washington county, praying the passage of a law, calling a Convention to revise the State Constitution.

Mr. Nowland presented a memorial of sundry citizens of Cecil county, praying for a reform in the State Constitution.

Which memorials were severally read and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Teackle, Chairman of the Select Committee, on the memorials and petitions of sundry citizens of different counties, praying the establishment of a Real Estate Bank, &c., delivered a report.

Which was read, and,

On motion of Mr. Dennis, five hundred copies were ordered to be printed, for the use of the House.

On motion of Mr. Teackle, the House took up for consideration the bill reported by him, entitled, an act to provide for electing Commissioners of Somerset county, and prescribing their powers and duties.

On motion of Mr. Teackle, said bill was amended by inserting after the word "voters," in the first section, nineteenth line, the following—"one of which persons shall be bona fide resident of each of the election districts as originally established in said county, and if two persons in the same district shall have received a greater number of votes than those voted for in any other district or districts, the highest only in each of the said districts shall be returned."

The said bill was then read the second time as amended and passed.

MEXICO, Jan. 6.

The political condition of this country is deplorable, with no hope of improvement until after some violent convulsion has completely changed the whole character of the [illegible] system. They may now be said to be without government of any sort; the constitution of 1824 having been abrogated without the substitution of any other. The Congress are debating a mongrel system between monarchy and republicanism, and before they have finished, a revolution may overturn the party in power and scatter the Congress to the poles. Santa Anna is fast losing his popularity, and I should not be surprised that he were banished or beheaded in less than six months.

Twenty-Fourth Congress.

FIRST SESSION.

IN SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 3.

Mr. Ewing offered the following resolution, which was agreed to:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to inform the Senate what particular balances of former appropriations enter into and make up the unexpended balance in the Treasury on the 1st Jan. 1836.

On motion of Mr. Clay, his resolution, reported some days since from the Committee on foreign relations, requesting the President to communicate certain copies of letters, &c. was taken up and the following amendment, moved by Mr. King, of Ga., was accepted by Mr. Clay:

Resolved also, That the President be requested to communicate to the Senate an analytic abstract of the awards of the Commissioners under the Convention with France, of July 4, 1831, with the amounts respectively awarded to each citizen, for which indemnification was acknowledged to be due by Mr. Dupin, in his report to the French Chamber of Deputies on the 28th March, 1835.

Resolved further, That the President be requested to cause an estimate to be furnished to the Senate showing the probable advantages already derived by France from the execution of the treaty of July 4, 1831, on the part of the United States, and also under the laws of the United States, gratuitously favoring French commerce.

Resolved further, That the President cause to be communicated to the Senate any information under the control of the Executive, on the subject of discriminating duties imposed by France unfavorable to the commerce of the United States.

Mr. Benton offered the following resolution, which was agreed to:

Resolved, That the President be requested to cause the Senate to be informed of the measures taken by the Administration to suppress the Indian hostilities in Florida, and also to communicate all the information in his power relative to the cause of those hostilities.

Mr. Goldsborough, on leave, introduced a bill providing for the final settlement of the claims of the States against the United States for services, by allowing them interest on the same, which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

The joint resolution to authorise the temporary employment of additional clerks in the Patent Office.

The joint resolution authorizing experiments to be made at the Mint, to test the practicability of counterfeiting gold and silver coins.

Were read a third time and passed.

THURSDAY, Feb. 4.

Mr. Calhoun, from the Select Committee on that object, made a report, accompanied by a bill, on the subject of incendiary publications. The report occupied half an hour in [illegible] and the bill provided [illegible] deputy Postmasters from receiving or transmitting through the mail, to any state, territory or district, certain papers therein mentioned, the circulation of which, by the laws of said state, territory or district may be prohibited, and for other purposes."

An extra number of five thousand copies of the report and bill was ordered to be printed on motion of Mr. Mangum.

Mr. Davis of Mass. expressed his dissent to some portions of the report and to the bill. Mr. King of Georgia, and Mr. Linn, also of the select committee, stated that they had not assented to all the reasoning but had concurred in reporting the bill.

Mr. White offered the following resolution, which lies over for consideration.

Resolved, that the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby requested to inform the Senate what number of Cherokee Indians residing east of the river Mississippi, enrolled themselves for removal to the western side of said river, from the 4th day of March 1829, to the 1st day of January last; stating particularly the number enrolled last year, likewise the number of improvements valued for such emigrants in each year, giving the name of each person who received this valuation money; and also whether the business of enrollment was suspended for any portion of the time within the period before mentioned, and how long.

FRIDAY, Feb. 5.

Mr. Tipton introduced the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee on Military Affairs be instructed to enquire whether the army is sufficiently numerous for the duties they are required to perform, and for the occupation of our forts.

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs inquire and report to the Senate, whether in their opinion the pay and emoluments to the officers of the Army, is sufficient compensation for the services they are required to perform.

Mr. Linn offered the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the Committee on Public Lands be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a Surveyor General's Office in the Territory of Michigan, west of Lake Michigan; and also that the same Committee inquire into the expediency of authorising the survey and sale of land included in the purchase made of the Sac and Fox nations of Indians at the Treaty of Rock Island, made on 21st September, 1832.

TUESDAY, Feb. 9.

The bill making appropriations in part, for the support of Government for the year 1836, was, on motion of Mr. Webster, considered, as in Committee of the Whole, and was ordered to be read a third time. The bill was then read a third time and passed.

Mr Goldsborough offered the following resolution, which was immediately considered, and agreed to.

Resolved, That the Committee on Commerce be requested to inquire into the practicability and usefulness of placing buoys at proper sites in the channels of the rivers Nanticoke, Monokin, Annamessex, Pocomoke and Wicomico, in the straites of Hooper and Cagey, and in the sounds of Tangeir and Pocomoke, and render them more safely navigable, and an estimate of the cost of such buoys, if necessary.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, February 3.—Mr. Pinckney asked the unanimous consent of the House to submit a resolution on the subject of the abolition question, to be printed, and postponed until the subject is taken up again by the House.

The resolution was read, and is, in substance, as follows:—

Resolved, That all the memorials heretofore offered, or which may be offered, and the resolution of Mr. Jarvis with Mr. Wise's amendment, and every other paper or proposition which may be hereafter offered, in relation to the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, be referred to a Select Committee with instructions to report, that Congress has no right to interfere with the subject of slavery in the States of this Union, and ought not to interfere with it in the District of Columbia; assigning such reasons for the decision as will, in their opinion, tend to satisfy the public of its correctness, and restore confidence and tranquility to every part of the Union.

Mr. Wise rose and objected to the introduction of the resolution, and asked the chairman of the committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, when the committee would report on the subject of incendiary publications.

Mr. Connor replied the Committee would probably report at an early day.

FRIDAY, Feb. 5.

Mr. Reynolds moved the suspension of the rules in order to offer a resolution to the following effect:

Resolved, That the House of Representatives, in regard to the execution of the Treaty of July 4th, 1831, by France, do approve of the recommendation of the President, that the entrance of French vessels into the ports of the United States, and the importation of French products be prohibited.

Mr. Mason, of Ohio, moved that the motion to suspend the rules for the purpose of offering the above resolution, be laid on the table.

Mr. Reynolds called for the yeas and nays on this motion, which were refused.

Mr. Hannegan moved to suspend the rules in order to instruct the Select Committee of 24, appointed yesterday, on the subject of pay and mileage, to make the following inquiries:

"First. Into the expediency of removing the seat of the Federal Government from Washington to Cincinnati or Louisville.

"Second. Into the propriety of so amending the rules of the House, as to cause a list of the absentees, whenever the yeas and nays are taken, to be entered on the journals and published as a part of each day's proceedings in the morning papers.

"Third. Of compelling all members who may hereafter absent themselves, during the sittings of the House, on visits to their homes and families, or for the purpose of attending the Courts of this District and the adjacent States, to relinquish their pay during the period of such absence.

"Fourth. Of requiring a relinquishment, in like manner, of their compensation, from members during the time lost from the business of the House in excursions to the neighboring cities, or in pleasure parties about this city and the surrounding country, or from any other cause whatever, except sickness and the order of the House.

"Fifth. Of establishing a rule to prevent members from drawing their pay up to the close of the session, who leave several days prior to the adjournment."

Horrible Transaction.—It is stated in the Newcastle (Del.) Gazette, that a circumstance of most horrible nature took place in the neighborhood of Smyrna [illegible] week. It appears that two families, named Numbers, were moving; one [illegible] them out and the other in a dwel[ling] house near Kenton, in Duke Creek H[undred], and that both parties to the num[ber] of seventeen ate dinner together [a] few hours after, the whole company; [with] the exception of one who did not [eat], were taken sick, with violent pains, [and] every other symptoms of having been [poi]soned. Medical assistance having b[een] called, they all recovered except Mr. [Jo]seph Moore, who died in extreme ag[ony]. The contents of his stomach have b[een] forwarded to Philadelphia for examination. It is supposed that arsenic was sprinkled over the meat, and a negro woman named Rachael Sanders, who performed the duties of cook, has been arrested and placed in Kent county Jail to await her trial at the court of Oyer and Terminer. No cause is assigned for her [illegible] and she declares herself entirely innocent.

The present condition of our affairs with France [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] opinions are expressed as to what [illegible] the future course of our Government. It is now said that we have not the power to resort to any commercial restrictions against France, without giving six months notice of such intention, without a violation of the Convention of Reciprocity between France and the United States of the 24th June, 1822. The 7th article of that Convention is in the following words:

"ARTICLE 7.—The present temporary Convention shall be in force for two years from the first day of October next, and even after the expiration of that term, until the conclusion of a definitive treaty or until one of the parties shall have declared its intention to renounce it; *which declaration shall be made at least six months beforehand.*"

An eminent civilian of this city is of the opinion that this article is not affected by any subsequent convention or treaty, and is still in force. If this doctrine be correct, and is to be practised upon, it is somewhat important to commerce that it should be publicly known.—*N. Y. Mercantile.*

Items of News.

The National Intelligencer says—It is reported that Andrew Stevenson has been nominated by the President of the United States to the Senate, for the office of Minister of the United States to Great Britain, and John H. Eaton for that of Minister to Spain.

Martin Van Buren has been nominated by the Jackson members of the Legislature of Virginia, for the Presidency, and William Smith, of Alabama, for the Vice Presidency of the U. States.

Arkansas.—A Convention to form a *Constitution for the future State of Arkansas*, met at Little Rock on the 5th day of Jan. and proceeded to discharge the duties for which they were elected.

Indian Disturbances.—A paragraph in the Macon (Georgia) Telegraph states that information has been received in that town, that two men had been killed by the Creek Indians in Baker county. Apprehensions are entertained that this tribe of Indians were about to act in concert with the Seminoles in Florida.

Attempts are being made in New York to raise volunteers to punish the Seminole Indians for their massacre of the United States soldiers.

It is said that orders have been received at the Navy Yard, Charlestown, to prepare the three ships now on the stocks for launching immediately.

On the subject of "our interests in the Pacific," the New Bedford Gazette remarks that there are at present not far from two hundred whale ships, the aggregate [of] whose cargoes is at least two hundred thousand barrels of sperm oil, worth nearly [six] millions of dollars, and laments that there should be no naval force to protect [this im]mense interest, in case of an actual rupture with a foreign power.

The great National Monument to Washington which it is proposed to erect at that city, according to the Philadelphia American Daily Advertiser, (by what authority we know not) will be 640 feet high, so as to be seen from the ocean. The subscriptions, which cannot exceed a dollar each, are every where rapidly filling up.

Flour.—The quantity inspected at Georgetown, D. C. in 1835, says the Metropolitan, is 103,910 barrels. An ice breaker arrived there one day last month, having 22 boats in tow, laden with 5 to 6000 barrels.

There is a piece of land mentioned in the St. Louis Republican which was purchased by a gentleman now living, for two barrels of whiskey, which is now worth half a million of dollars.

The salary of the Governor of Louisiana is $7,500 and an effort has been made in the Legislature to reduce it.

Subscriptions to the amount of $200,000 have been made in Petersburg, Va. to the stock of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company. In Richmond the sum of $[illegible] was subscribed.

The black satin vesting of American [manu]facture at Economy, Pa. is said to be the cheapest in the market.

It is rumored that Santa Anna has marched into Texas at the head of 11,000 men.

A column of granite, with a statue, is to be erected in the public square at Ajaccio, Corsica, the birth place of Napoleon, [in] memory of that great captain.

It appears from the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, that the total revenue of the U. States during the year 1835, was $44,400,733 69.

The Baltimore Patriot states that Je[illegible] Hunt Esq., has been elected by the [illegible]

[illegible] a greater secret to himself than to [illegible] if he judges himself he is partial, and [if he] asks the opinion of others he is deceiv[ed].

BALTIMORE MARKET.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 9, 1 P. [M.]

Flour.—Sales of Howard street [flour from] stores continue to be made at $[illegible] and wagon price remains at $6.50. [Sales] of City Mills at $6.62½. Some [holders] ask $6,75.

Grain.—A parcel of good red [wheat] was sold yesterday at $1.45 per b[ushel]. The last sales of Corn from store [were at] 77 cts. A sale of Oats from store [at] [illegible] cts. There have been no receipts [of any] kind by water.—*American.*

THE HERALD.

Princess-Anne, Md.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1836.

Extract of a letter, dated
"HOUSE OF DELEGATES,
"*Annapolis, Feb. 6, 1836.*

"An *act* has passed to authorise a Rail Road in Somerset, intended to run from the neighborhood of *Sharptown* to that of *Nelson's*, in contemplation of a connection by Steam Packets with the *State of Virginia*, and ALL THE SOUTHERN COUNTRY.

"A *bill* has passed in this House for connecting the above Rail Road with the *improvements in Cecil*, and thence THROUGHOUT the NORTH and EAST, which has been ordered to be *engrossed for a third reading* in the co-ordinate branch, and will probably pass to-day or on Monday.* After which a resolution will be introduced for *authorising a recognoissance* and *survey* of the whole line *at the expense of the State*†—And, subsequently, an effort will be made to obtain the *credit of the State* in aid of the desired operation.

"A *bill* has also passed here for requiring *the election of persons to discharge* the duties of the *Justices of the Levy Court*, and of the *Commissioners of the Tax*, IMMEDIATELY BY THE PEOPLE.

"A report has been made on the Real Estate Bank question, and we are not without hopes of success in that measure.

"The aforegoing proceedings are pregnant with glorious anticipations.

"Yours very respectfully.

"P. S. You may see a thousand men at work on our Rail Road ere the end of the current year. More improbable anticipations have been realized.

* "N. B. It has passed and is a law.

† "2nd P. S. The resolution will be presented on Monday."

The following message from the President of the U. States, in relation to the British Mediation in adjusting the difficulties now existing between France and the U. States, was communicated to both houses of Congress on Monday the 8th inst.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

The government of Great Britain has offered its mediation for the adjustment of the dispute between the United States and France, carefully guarding that point in the controversy, which, as it involves our honor and independence, admits of no compromise. I have cheerfully accepted the offer. It will be obviously improper to resort even to the mildest measures of a compulsory character, until it is ascertained whether France has declined or accepted the mediation. I therefore recommend a suspension of all proceedings on that part of my special message of the 15th of January last, which proposes a partial non intercourse with France.—While we cannot too highly appreciate the elevated and disinterested motives of the offer of Great Britain, and have a just reliance on the great influence of that power to restore the relations of ancient friendship between the United States and France, and know, too, that our own pacific policy will be strictly adhered to until the national honor compels us to depart from it, we should be insensible to the exposed condition of our country, or forget the lessons of experience, if we did not efficiently and sedulously prepare for an adverse result. The peace of a nation does not depend exclusively upon its own will; but upon the beneficial policy of neighboring powers; and that nation which shall be found totally unprepared for the exigencies and dangers of war, although it come without giving warning of its approach, is criminally negligent of its honor and its duty. I cannot too strongly repeat the recommendation, already made, to place the sea-board in a proper state of defence, and promptly to provide the measures for amply, protecting our commerce. ANDREW JACKSON.

Washington, Feb. 8th, 1836.

Mr. R. J. Walker has been elected U. States Senator from Mississippi. Mr. W. is friendly to the present Administration and succeeds Mr. Poindexter.

Several very destructive fires occurred at Natchez, (Miss.) during the last month, by which property to the amount of two or three hundred thousand dollars has been lost. The fires are supposed to be the work of incendiaries.

THE HOSTILE INDIANS.

Dreadful accounts continue to reach us from the seat of the Indian war in Florida.

By the following extract of a letter to the Editor of the Savannah Georgian, dated, Columbus, Jan. 27, it appears the burning of that place, was threatened by the Indians.

The writer says:—"Yesterday there was a great panic, from rumors that the Indians to the number of 500, with avowed intention to burn Columbus, had crossed the river below, and were advancing up!—Consequently we were all under arms last night, and on guard until this morning. Every man has his gun on his shoulder, and seems resolved to die in the defence of the town, and its fair inhabitants.

"To me a border war seems inevitable! And, we are almost in a defenceless situation! There are not 40 good muskets in this place, the 500 sent by Gov. Forsyth, to the contrary, notwithstanding. Something should be done for us speedily.—Either arms and ammunition or sufficient force to carry the war into the enemy's camp and rout them out to extermination."

The Tallahassee Floridian of the 23d, says:—"We continue to receive the most threatening news from the Frontier. Captain Summerlins' company has been attacked near Newnansville, and forced to retreat. A portion of McLemore's company has also been attacked near Suwanne, Old Town, and sustained a loss variously reported, from two to four killed.—The Indians are out this side of the Suwannee, in the rear of our army! Every effort is making to organize a sufficient force for the defence of the country.

A letter from Milledgeville, dated 23d ult., from a highly respectable source, to a gentleman in N. York, says—"A report has reached us this evening, that the Indians have taken one of our baggage wagons, loaded with muskets and ammunition which we were sending to our lower counties, to protect the citizens of this state from the intentions of the Creek Indians, who are committing depredations almost daily. The report is very creditable. The Governor is issuing orders for three thousand five hundred men, including the volunteers."

The report of the burning of Tallahassee and massacre of its inhabitants, inserted in our last, seems to have been a fabrication.

Patriotic.—The City Council of Charleston, S. C. have voted an appropriation of *ten thousand dollars*, for the purpose of purchasing provisions and sending an aid to the suffering inhabitants of Florida.

The bill for re-chartering the United States Bank, has passed both houses of the Pennsylvania Legislature.

The Wilmington (Del.) Journal has the following notice of the result of the decision recently had in the Supreme Court of the United States, in the long contested case of John Randel, Jr, against the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company:

TO THE PEOPLE.

The Attachment Causes decided in the State of Delaware, in which I was plaintiff, and the Garnishes of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company were defendants, have been decided in my favor by the Supreme Court of the U. States, by dismissing those cases for want of jurisdiction with costs—thus leaving the decision in Delaware, that I have the right to attach the tolls of this corporation in the hands of the persons having the direction of vessels passing through the Canal, *final and conclusive*.

After a Law Suit of *more than ten years*, in which every decision on the merits of my cause, whether in Delaware or Maryland, or in the Supreme Court of the United States, has been in my favor,—after expending a large amount of money in legal controversy to vindicate my rights, and protect my reputation against this Company, I have at *last* reached the Court in the last resort; and having obtained the last decision, of the last Court which *can be* applied to, I now give public notice of the fact;—and invoke the judgment of the Public against the further continuance of the means which has been adopted to ruin me.

This company now stands, by the judgment of the Courts, convicted of the charge of compelling Captains of vessels to pay double toll—the very charge they endeavored to make against me, when they themselves were the extortioners!

I have, according to the decision of the Courts, a right to the tolls to pay my judgment, which, as it now amounts with interest and costs unpaid, to more 150,000 dollars, it will take me some years to collect; and I hereby forwarn all persons having the direction of vessels passing through this Canal, that I will enforce my claim to the end, that such as pay tolls to the Company or their toll gatherers, in violation of the charter, may never hereafter plead in excuse for their act, ignorance of my rights.

JOHN RANDEL, Jr.

New-Castle, Del. Jan. 30, 1836.

From the Balt. Chron. of February 3d.

The Gazette of yesterday contains a report of a case of some interest which was tried in Baltimore County Court last week. It was an appeal from the decision of a magistrate, who had given a judgement for ninety-eight dollars in favor of a botanic practitioner, for *vegetable medicines and nursing*. The presiding judge gave it as the opinion of the Court, "that under the act of Assembly no person unauthorised to practice medicine or surgery is entitled to recover any compensation for medical attendance, and any person practising without authority and charging for his services is liable to its penalty. The law will not permit any recovery against its policy which is to protect life and health; this is a bill for medical attendance in *fact*, although disguised as a bill for medicines sold, and the Court are of opinion that the vender of medicines should be prescribe their use or administer the same, not having authority to practice, is not entitled to recover on a bill charging medicine only. The judgment must be reversed."

Married,

On the 10th inst. by the Rev. Mr. [illegible] Mr. *William Hall* to Miss *Mary Ann* [illegible]*das.*

On the 4th inst. by the same, Mr. [illegible] *Handy* to Mrs. *Martha Jones.*

Six Cents Rewa[rd].

RANAWAY from the subscriber some time since, an indented apprentice by the name of WILLIAM GALE. All persons are cautioned against harboring or employing said apprentice, at their peril. His apprehension and delivery to the subscriber, the above reward will be given, but no charges paid.

ISAAC NEWM[AN].

Somerset County, Feb. 16, 1836.

State of Maryland:

SOMERSET COUNTY ORPHANS COURT,

Feb. 8, 18[36].

ON application of John Cottman, Adm'r. of Margaret B. Chaplain, late of Somerset County, deceased, it is ordered by the Court that the said Administrator give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the estate of the said deceased, and that the same be published once a week for three weeks, in a paper printed in Princess-Anne.

True copy, Test,

JAMES POLK, Reg. [O.] S. C.

In compliance with the above order,

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Somerset County hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said County, in Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of Washington Bennett, late of said County, dec'd. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit [the same with the vouchers thereof] to the subscriber on or before the 8th day of Sept, 1836; they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.—Given under my hand this 8th day of February, A. D. 1836.

JOHN COTTMAN, Adm'r. of Margaret B. Chaplain, Dec.

Feb. 16

Chancery Sale.

PURSUANT to authority derived from the Honorable Chancellor of Maryland, I will sell to the highest and best bidder, on THURSDAY the 11th of FEBUARY next, all the

REAL ESTATE

Of which Thomas Gillis, late of Somerset county, died seized, for the payment of his debts.

The sale will take place at the house of Mr. Parker, Barren Creek, at the hour of 2, in the afternoon.

The terms of sale, will be one fourth cash on the day of sale, the balance in six and twelve months from the day of sale, with interest from the day of sale, to be secured by bond and security approved by the trustee.

All persons having claims against this estate, are notified to file them properly authenticated, in the Register of Chancery's office, at Annapolis, within six months from the day of sale; they may otherwise, be excluded from all interest in the proceeds of this sale.

H. PAGE, Trustee.

Jan 19

☞The sale of the above property is postponed until THURSDAY the 25 inst.

H. PAGE, Trustee

Feb 16

Constable's Sale.

BY virtue of two writs of Fieri Facias, issued by James Denson, a Justice of the Peace in and for Somerset county, and to me directed, one at the suit of Hamilton Wainright, and one at the suit of William Evans, against Henry Walston, I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit: a tract of land by the name of Williams Lot, containing 10 acres, more or less, adjoining the land of Eldie Larimore, as the property of said Walston, which I shall proceed to sell on WEDNESDAY the 9th day of MARCH next, at the hour of 10 o'clock, A. M., on the premises of said Walston, for cash, to satisfy the above mentioned writs and costs.

THOMAS ROBERTSON, Const.

Feb 16, 1836

PRINTING.

THE PRINTING OF

BOOKS, PAMPHLETS,

Blanks, Cards, Labels,

[illegible]

Is thankfully received and neatly done At the Herald Office.

[Sh]eriff's Sale.

B[Y virtue] of four writs of Fieri Facias, [issued by] George M Willing, a Justice of [the Peace] for Somerset county, and to me [directed], [one] at the suits of Dorsey & Dashiell against Edward H. Adams, and [one against] Levin Beauchamp, Edward H. Adams, Samuel Long, I have seized and taken in execution all Edward H. Adams' [right in] 200 acres of land in the following [or] parts of tracts, to wit—Three [illegible], Damage Privilege, Garland's Lots, [illegible] Shire, West You Will and Salis[bury]; also the said Adams' right to a negro [illegible], one yoke of oxen and one wa[gon] [an]d 100 bushels of corn, more or less, [and I] shall proceed to sell the same at public [sale] at the Court House door in Princess-[Anne], on TUESDAY the 26th of JANU[ARY] [next], at the hour of 2 o'clock, P. M., [to the] highest and best bidder for cash to [satis]fy the above mentioned writs.

S. G. HOLBROOK, Shff.

[Th]e sale of the above property is post[pon]ed until TUESDAY the 9th of FEB[RU]ARY, next. S. G. H.

Jan 26

☞The sale of the above mentioned property is further postponed until TUESDAY the 1st of MARCH next.

S. G. H.

Feb 16, 1836.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of two writs of Fieri Facias issued out of Somerset County Court, and to me directed, one at the suit of Thomas S Cooke, use of James Dorman, use of John White; and one at the suit of Thomas H. Parks, both against Alexander Kibble of said county, I have seized and taken in execution a tract or parcel of land called Adams Purchase, also a tract of land called End of Strife, containing in all 870 acres, and situated in Somerset county; and the schooner BEE, as the property of the said Kibble, which I shall proceed to sell on TUESDAY the 8th day of MARCH next, at the hour of 2 o'clock, P. M. at the Court House door in Princess-Anne, for cash, to satisfy the above mentioned writs and cost, and county levy and officers' fees for 1834 and '35.

S. G. HOLBROOK, Shff.

Feb. 16, 1836.

Steam Saw and Grist MILLS

At Princess-Anne, Md.

THE subscriber respectfully gives notice that he is now prepared for GRINDING CORN at his Mills at Princess-Anne. The sawing of timber will be continued as heretofore stated. Those who may favor him with their custom are assured that every attention in his power will be paid to give them satisfaction.

John S. Zieber.

Jan. 5, 1836.

Bank of Salisbury,
January 23, 1836.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the Debtors of this Institution that a resolution has been passed by the Board of Directors, requiring the entire payment of all notes due said Institution, which are drawn for sums less than fifty dollars, and which may arrive at maturity on or after the first day of March next and upon all notes of a larger amount than fifty dollars, and not exceeding one hundred dollars, a payment of fifty per cent.—and a curtailment of 25 per cent upon all those which are drawn for sums exceeding one hundred dollars.

W. H. RIDER, Cash'r.

Jan 26

NOTICE.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership heretofore existing between MEZICK & POLLITT is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and all persons indebted to the late firm are requested to make payment to Isaac Leonard, Esq who is authorized to collect the same.

FRANCIS MEZICK,
SAML. I. POLLITT

Salisbury, Jan 20, 1836.

NOTICE.

SAMUEL I. POLLITT returns his thanks to customers of the late firm of *Mezick & Pollitt*, and informs them and the public generally that he still continues to carry on the

Hatting Business,

At the same stand, in the town of Salisbury, and intends to keep on hand a good assortment of materials of all kinds in his line of business, and will at all times be ready to furnish HATS to order.

Salisbury, Feb 9.

Wanted.

I wish to hire for the present year, a single man who can come well recommended as being a good country BLACKSMITH. To such an one liberal wages will be given.

ROBERT GELL.

[illegible] Somerset County,
[illegible]

Notice.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice to all whom it may concern, that he has applied for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of Maryland, and that the first Tuesday in the next May Term of Somerset County Court is the day for his creditors to appear and make objections to his final discharge, if any they have to make.

SAMUEL JONES.

Jan 26 '36 3 q

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber for Blacksmithing are requested to make immediate payment.

JAMES BRITTINGHAM.

Feb 9 3q

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of Somerset County Court, and to me directed at the suit of John Stevenson & Jacob Boston, Adm'rs. of David Long, against James Boston, I have seized and taken in execution all the right of said James Boston, in and to the following property, to wit—one tract or parcel of land called Woulf's Denn containing 404 acres, more or less; also, one tract of land called Meadle Pasture, containing 452¼ acres, more or less; one tract called Tilghman's Fortune, containg 90 acres, more or less; also, one tract called Hog Yard, containing 21 acres, more or less; Miles' Good Luck, containing 31 acres, more or less; and one other tract called Fowl Meddow, containing 161 acres, more or less, and one cow, which I shall proceed to sell at public sale at the Court House door in Princess Anne, on TUESDAY the 23d of *February*, next at the hour of 2 o'clock, P. M, to the highest and best bidder for cash to satisfy the above mentioned writ and cost, and county levy and officers' fees for the years 1834 and 1835.

S. G. HOLBROOK, Shff.

Jan 26 1836

Constable's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued by Wm. Whayland, a Justice of the Peace for Somerset county, and to me directed, at the suit of John Robertson Administrator of George Robertson, use of Benjamin Davis, against John H. Price, I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit: all the said Price's right in and to his wife's right of dower to the lands of Isaac Harris, of Wm., decd, to wit—to a certain tract or part of a tract of land lying on the south side of Wicomico creek, formerly part of the land of Daniel Whitney deceased; also, the said Price's right to one other tract or parcel of land lying and being in Somerset county, on the road leading from the Upper Trappe to Wicomico river, whereon the said Isaac Harris formerly resided, which I shall proceed to sell at public sale, at the Court House door in Princess Anne, on THURSDAY the 3d day of MARCH next, between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock, P. M, to the highest and best bidder for cash to satisfy the above mentioned writ and cost.

JAMES ADAMS, Const.

Feb 9 '36

Collector's Notice.

THE subscriber being desirous of completing his collections for the years of 1834 and 1835, earnestly requests all persons who stand indebted to him for County Taxes and Officers' Fees, to come forward and settle them without delay, as he must, if possible, settle with all those who have claims against him, and it is impossible for him to pay them unless he is first paid; therefore, all those that do not comply with this notice may certainly expect the letter of the law to be enforced against them, without respect to persons, as his duty as an officer will compel him to this course. Persons holding property in the county and residing out of it will please pay attention to this [notice and save themselves] trouble.

S. G. HOLBROOK, Collector of Somerset co.

Jan 26 '36

NOTICE.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the firm of DORSEY & DASHIELL is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said firm will please make payment to WILLIAM DORSEY, who is legally authorised to receive the same.

WILLIAM DORSEY,
THEO. G. DASHIELL.

Jan 6, 1836.

The Baltimore American and Bicknell's Detector will insert the above twelve and send their accounts to the Herald office. Jan 19

New Firm.

THE subscribers having entered into partnership under the firm of

DORSEY & CURTIS,

At the old stand lately occupied by Dorsey & Dashiell, will continue to keep constantly on hand a first rate assortment of

SEASONABLE GOODS,

All of which will be sold for cash, lumber, or country produce, or any domestic articles, at fair prices.

WM. DORSEY,
WM. H. CURTIS.

Calm Retreat, Jan. 12, 1836.

A CARD.

A. W. PEARCE,
SURGEON DENTIST,

RESPECTFULLY tenders his thanks to the citizens of Somerset and Worcester for the very liberal patronage he has already received at their hands.

Mr. P. has returned to the shore, and will positively be in Princess Anne the first of February, where he will spend three or four months, and where he will continue to [perfor]m every operation pertaining to his profession.

He will insert natural, artificial incorruptible imitation human teeth, from one to an entire set, and on the most liberal terms.

[illegible]

We are authorized to announce

John N. Rowland Esq.

As a candidate for the next Sheriffalty of Somerset county.

June 17, 1834.

We are authorized to announce

John S. Crockett, Esq.

As a candidate for the next Sheriffalty of Somerset county.

Dec. 16, 1834.

Fresh Seasonable GOODS.

DONE & RYLAND.

HAVE received by the latest arrivals from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and offer for sale on the most liberal terms, a very extensive assortment of

STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS

Hardware, Cutlery, Castings, Guns, Crockery China, Stone and Earthen Ware:

STATIONARY,

Shoes, Hats, Caps, and Ladies Beaver Bonnets.

ALSO

400 lbs. Best Virginia Cotton Yarn,
2000 " Prime Brown Sugars,
300 " Refined do.
1400 " Best Rio & St. Domingo Coffee
400 " Cheese,
20 bbls. Fine, Super Fine and White Wheat Family Flour,
250 galls. Prime W. I. Molasses,

Fresh Buckwheat FLOUR, No. 1 *FIRKIN BUTTER*, very *superior*,

And with a few exceptions, every article usually called for in country trade.

They take the liberty of returning their unfeigned thanks for the large share of public patronage which has been bestowed on them, and respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

Jan 5

☞ All persons indebted on open account for the year 1835, will please come forward and close the same either by cash or note. Their books are now ready for settlement, and it is of great importance to them to close their business annually.

Jan 19

LETTERS

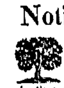
Remaining in the Post Office at Salisbury, Md. January 1st, 1836.

Dr John Austen, Wm Anderson, Elonar Culleer, Collins Bounds, Edward C Blake, Smith Brerton, Mrs Sarah Barotevy, Peter Bell, Danuel Butler, Mrs Nancy Fooks, Messrs Wm & John Gooby's Sch Wakemon, Elenor Handy, Levin Hitch, A C Haword, John Halliwell, James D Henry, Amenuely B Hadler, J McIlvain, David Jones, Ann Kenny Sarah Mitchel, Susan Malone, Ester Morris, Mary Price, A Pearce S. Dentist, Miss Hester Price, Smith & Parsons, James Peuswell, James Nichols, Jas Arnstone, [illegible] M Stone's, Parson & Smith, Joshua H Smith, James T Shockly, Elejah Shockly, James H Speer, Levin Williams, John White constable.

R. LEMMON, P M.

Jan 20

Notice to Farmers.



THE subscriber has for sale 2000 APPLE AND PEACH TREES, selected from the best fruit and in good order for transplanting, which he will sell at a reduced price. The nursery can be seen on the road from Princess Anne to Steven's Ferry, my former residence.

ROBERT W. SWAN.

Insolvent's Notice.

THE creditors of WILLIAM LOGY, jr are hereby notified that he has applied for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of Maryland, and the first Tuesday in the next May Term of Somerset County Court, is the day appointed for his appearance before the Judges of the said Court, to answer such interrogatories as may then and there be propounded to him relative to his said application.

Feb 9 '36

Insolvent's Notice.

THE creditors of LITTLETON S WHITE, are hereby notified that he has applied for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of Maryland, and the first Tuesday in the next May Term of Somerset County Court, is the day appointed for his appearance before the Judges of the said Court, to answer such interrogatories as may then and there be propounded to him relative to his said application.

Feb, 9, 1836.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to me are hereby notified, that unless they come forward and liquidate their accounts, on or before the 25th of FEBRUARY next, they will find them placed in the hands of an officer for collection.

MARCELLUS JONES

Jan 19 '36 3t

BLANKS

OF THE FOLLOWING KINDS

For Sale at the Office of the Village Herald.

Fi Fa's before Sup's.	*Appeal Bond ,*
Do do after do	*Constables' Advertisements,*
Ca Sa's before do	*Bills of Sale,*
Do do after do	*Conditional's,*
Warrants,	*State Warrants,*
Summons, &c.	

PRINCESS-ANNE HOTEL.

BY the urgent importunities of his old friends and customers the undersigned has been induced to open again a House of Entertainment in this place. He has opened the large, commodious, NEW HOTEL, opposite the Court House, and the offices of the Clerk of the County Court, and Register of Wills, called the PRINCESS ANNE HOTEL, recently occupied by G. M Wilbug, Esq —The requisite out buildings, of ample dimensions, will be immediately erected. Notwithstanding the high prices of the present season, he has laid in abundant supplies of all the requisites of good eating and drinking, and has made arrangements for the most comfortable accommodation of his customers, and all travellers and others that may favor him with their patronage. From the situation of his Hotel, so contiguous to the Court House and public offices, and its comfortable rooms with fire places, gentlemen of the *bar*, and others having business with the Court and to the public offices, will find it to their advantage, convenience, and comfort to patronize his Establishment.

The undersigned hopes to receive, as he will endeavor to merit, largely of the public patronage.

George Baskill.

Princess Anne, Jan 12 '36

SOMERSET HOTEL,

THE subscriber has taken the well known public house in Princess Anne lately occupied by Col. George Dashiell, called the "Somerset Hotel." The Table will at all times be supplied with all the delicacies which the market and the season will afford. The Bar contains a choice assortment of liquors, and his Stables are well supplied with provender, and he has engaged a first rate Hostler.

His friends and the public generally are invited to give him a call and he feels confident that he will be able to give satisfaction, as his entire *personal* attention will be devoted to the service of his customers.

Boarders can be accommodated by the day, week, month, or year, upon reasonable terms. The public's ob't. serv't.

WM. H. CURTIS.

Jan 6, 1835.

To the Public.

THE subscriber earnestly requests [illegible] of his customers who have unsettled accounts on his tavern books, to call and settle them either by cash or note, as he is desirous of closing his books annually. [illegible] various demands for money are urgent. The amount in most cases is small, and he is aware that persons are apt to neglect the payment of small accounts because they are small, but he hopes in his case they will act on a different principle, and pay them because they are, while small, more easily paid. "Short settlements make long friends," and as he does not wish to lose the friendship of any body, he sincerely hopes [illegible] small—his expenses very heavy, and [illegible] paid punctually cannot carry on his business to any advantage.

WILLIAM H. CURTIS.

Dec, 22, 1835.

A CARD.

H. PAGE,

Attorney at Law,

WILL attend the Courts of Somerset and Worcester counties. His office in the former place will be in the house of Mr. Wilbug, in the latter in that of Mr. [illegible]

Dec 1, 1835.

The Sentinel at Snow Hill will publish the above.

To the Public.

THE subscriber requests all persons indebted to him, to come forward and close their accounts by cash or notes. His books are ready for settlement, and he hopes that instead of having personally to call on each person, that each person will call on him or his authorized agent, Rufus M. Parsons, in 30 days, and pay the cash or give their notes, otherwise he will be forced to place the same in the hands of a law agent for collection, as no longer indulgence will be given.

H. K. LONG.

P. S. Creditors grant me the privilege of a dead man—forbear to press while I collect.

H. K. L.

AGAIN!

The public's obedient servant, H. K. Long, presents the complements of the season, to his friends and customers and returns his thanks for past favors, he solicits a continuation and increase of them, as he has associated with him Mr. RUFUS M. PARSONS, who joins him in the above complements and solicitation.

Jan 5 '36

CLOCK & WATCH MAKING.

THE subscriber, thankful for past favors, respectfully informs the inhabitants of Somerset and the neighboring counties, that he is now prepared to execute all work of the above description. *Duplex, Lever, Horizontal, Levers, Alarm, Repeating* and *Plain WATCHES*, will be carefully repaired and warranted. He hopes, that by diligent attention to the quality of his work, and [illegible] to share a portion of the public patronage.

CHARLES L. CHUT

Princess Anne, Nov. 10, 1836.

BLANK DEEDS,

FOR SALE

At the Office of the Village Herald.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

Samuel W. Jones

HAS the pleasure to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has just returned from Baltimore with a large assortment of

Seasonable Goods,

Consisting of Superfine Black, Blue, Brown, Olive, Mixed, Mulberry, Drab and Wine colored CLOTHS—Plain, Double Milled, Black CASSIMERE—Fancy CASSIMERES—English MERINOES—CIRCASSIANS—SATINETS—FLANNELS: Bleached and Unbleached Sheeting MUSLINS—Book, Jaconet, Cambric and Swiss do.—Gentlemen's Patent Merino SHIRTS—Lambs wool ditto—ditto DRAWERS—BOBINETS—GRECIANETS—Irish GAUZE, &c.

Also a large assortment of

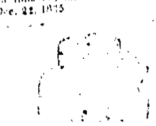
GROCERIES,

Consisting of 4th proof Cognac Brandy, Rye Whisky, Holland Gin, Jamaica Spirit, Madeira and Sicily Madeira Wines, Lisbon, Malaga and Scherry ditto—Fruit, Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, G Alum and Liverpool Salt, Lemons, Prunes, English Walnuts, Almonds, Filberts, Raisins, Figs, Cotton, Cheese, Water and Butter Crackers

Also a large assortment of

Hardware, Castings, Stationary, Drugs and Medicines, China, Glass, Queens, Stone and Tin Ware, Water Proof Boots, [illegible] Men's and Boy's Brogans, [illegible] Ba'l Pumps, Pegged Gum Elastic Shoes, Ladies' Gaiter Boots, Morocco, Prunello and French Kid Shoes, which he will dispose of on accommodating terms for cash or on time to punctual customers.

Dec 22, 1835



Coach, Gig, & Harness Making,

In all its various branches.

THE subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and the public in general, that they have just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, a large and carefully selected STOCK OF MATERIALS, surpassing any former purchase, [illegible] assorted *TIMBER, IRON, [illegible] kinds of LEATHER, PLATINGS, LACE, TRIMMINGS, &c. &c.* Having first rate workmen in their employ, they [illegible] confident that they can [illegible] work in as neat and workmanlike a manner as can be done in any other establishment in Maryland, and they hope [illegible] close attention to business [illegible]

[illegible]

And also, keeping on hand a variety of *SADDLES, BRIDLES, HALTERS, GIRTHS, TRUNKS, TRAVELLING BAGS, &c. &c.* Mr. Bading being himself a practical Saddler, [illegible] that they will be able [illegible] their friends as will give them [illegible]

The public's ob't. serv'ts.

[illegible] & [illegible]

N.B. All persons owing upon account at our Shop, are earnestly requested to close the same, by cash or note, before the first day of February next—we having made it a rule, from which we will not deviate, to close our books every year. We shall therefore, place all accounts not closed by that time into officers' hands for collection.

Two or three APPRENTICES wanted at the above named establishment.

Jan 5, 1836.

To the Printers of the U. States.

D. E. [illegible]

Wood Letter Cutter & Engraver,

No. 1 Franklin Place, Philadelphia,

RESPECTFULLY announces to the printers of the United States, that he has commenced the manufacture of

WOOD TYPE.

Wood Letters of every description, from 4 to 24 Line Pica, or upwards, made to order on the shortest notice.

Ornament Letters of entirely new and most splendid patterns, for heads of Newspapers, title lines, &c. from two lines Great Primer, to any size larger.

His types will be made of materials of the best assortment, well seasoned and prepared by machinery, invented for the purpose which insures the most exact adjustment.

Specimens will be published as early as possible.

ENGRAVINGS ON WOOD,

Executed with neatness and promptitude. Heads for Newspapers, Fac Similes, Ornamental and Plain Rules, &c. cut with the greatest accuracy in type metal or wood.

[illegible]

Sep 29

PRINTING.

THE PRINTING OF

BOOKS PAMPHLETS,

Blanks, Cards, Labels,

HANDBILLS, &c.

Is thankfully received and neatly done

At the Herald Office.

Cash in Hand!

THE subscriber is at all times prepared to give the HIGHEST CASH PRICES FOR NEGROES. He will purchase any number of male and female slaves between the ages of 12 and 25 years, and give more for them than any purchaser on this Shore. Please call at his store in Little Annamessex Somerset county.

WM ROACH, Jun.

Jan. 27, 1835.

NOTICE.

CASH and fair prices will at all times be given for NEGROES of both sexes, by applying to

ALEXANDER S. JONES

N. B.—All communications [illegible] immediately.

Jan. 21, 1834.

CASH FOR NEGROES.

Including both sexes, from 14 to 25 years of age. Persons having likely servants to dispose of will find it to their interest to give us a call, as we will give higher prices in cash, than any other purchaser who is now in this market, or may come in. We can at all times be found at Mrs. Dashiell's Tavern, Princess Anne, Md.

OVERLEY & SANDERS

All communications addressed to us at this place, will be punctually attended to.

Sept 24, 1834.

☞ The subscribers are particularly anxious to make a shipment of Negroes shortly. All persons who have SLAVES to dispose of will do well to give them a call as soon as possible.

O. & S.

Jan 13

THE SALMAGUNDI, *And News of the Day.*

Embellished with a multitude of

COMIC ENGRAVINGS.

A new periodical, of a novel character bearing the above appellation, will be commenced on the beginning of January, 1836. While it will furnish its patrons with the leading features of the news of the day, its principal object will be to serve up a humorous compilation of the humorous lively and pungent sallies which are daily floating along the tide of literature, and which for the want of a proper channel for their preservation, are entirely lost to the reading world. [illegible]

[illegible]

The [illegible] will be printed on large [illegible] paper equal in size and quality to [illegible] Gentleman's Vade Mecum. It is calculated that MORE THAN FOUR HUNDRED ENGRAVINGS will be furnished to the patrons of the Journal in one year [illegible] Gillereon's Humor, and Wit, to be circulated through its columns, will form a Literary Banquet of a superior and attractive order, that the publisher relies with perfect confidence on the liberality of the American public, and the spirit and taste with which this expensive undertaking will be [illegible] successfully and [illegible]

[illegible]

☞ All orders must come postage paid.

[illegible] CHARLES ALEXANDER, Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place, Philadelphia.

Jan 19, 1836

THE GENTLEMAN'S VADE MECUM; OR THE *Sporting & Dramatic Companion*

A Weekly repository of Dramatic Literature, Sporting, the Turf, Fashions, Curiosities, Agriculture, and various subjects of Interest and Amusement. Interspersed with a multitude of Engravings, including Portraits of celebrated winning Horses, Philosophical and Natural Phenomena, [illegible] &c.

This popular journal, although but a few months have passed since it was commenced, has already obtained an extensive and profitable subscription list, which is daily increasing, and affords ample encouragement to the publishers to persevere in their efforts to render it useful amusing, and instructive.

☞ On the commencement of the approaching year, the VADE MECUM will undergo several important improvements—instead of four pages, it will be increased to EIGHT of nearly the present size, and consequently will contain almost treble the quantity of reading matter which is now given—MAKING IT ONE OF THE LARGEST AND NEATEST QUARTOS EVER PUBLISHED IN THE UNITED STATES. It will be printed on new type and fine white paper, and the Embellishments will be considerably multiplied, and of a superior order. Persons desirous of procuring the work at the beginning of the new volume will please send their orders at once, as they may fail to be supplied—as but few copies will be published more than are actually subscribed for at the time.

☞ The subjects which are particularly embraced in this work will be more distinctly understood from the following brief analysis of them:—

THE DRAMA forms a material portion of the Gentleman's Vade Mecum—every week an entire Play or Farce is given. They are selected with a single eye to their merits alone; a preference, however, will be extended in all cases to native productions, when they can be obtained. Independent criticisms, carefully excluding all invidious comparisons, and recommended by their brevity, are occasionally inserted; as also, Biographical Sketches, Anecdotes, and Bon Mots of prominent Comedians of the present and past ages of which a rare and inexhaustible compilation is in store. The publisher, by the liberality of the managers of the two Philadelphia Theatres, and several other gentlemen connected with the stage, has obtained a very excellent and numerous selection of plays and Farces, for the Vade Mecum; many of them have never appeared in print.

THE TURF.—A faithful record is kept of all the Running and Trotting Matches in this country and England. Biographies and correct portraits of celebrated thorough bred Horses are published once a month. Every fact relative to the breeding, management, keeping and diseases of this invaluable animal is particularly attended to.

The Sporting intelligence, at home and abroad, occupies a considerable portion of our columns, and is collected from the most authentic sources. Among the portraits of celebrated Winning Horses which have been given are:

The American Trotting Horse, Edwin Forrest.

The Imported Racing Horse, Messenger.

The American Trotting Mare, Lady Jackson.

The Racing Mare, Ariel, and her foal, by Eclipse.

The less blooded popular Horse, Chateau Margaux.

The American Trotting Horse, Top Gallant.

The well known English Race Horse, Touchstone.

Mameluke, the winner of the Derby Stakes in June, 1835.

The unrivalled American Trotter Andrew Jackson.

The celebrated English Horse, Glencoe.

A complete Treatise on riding, with fourteen Illustrations, for the improvement of Ladies in that most healthy of all exercises.

Explanation of the Automaton Chess Player, illustrated by eleven engravings.

Four engravings designed to represent the scene which took place in Paris, in July [illegible] the attempted destruction of the Royal Family of France—with a view of the Infernal Machine, and a likeness of the Assassin, Girard.

A correct Picture of a Race Course, occupying the width of seven columns.

SPORTING.—Besides other matters belonging to this head there will be published correct accounts of Shooting Matches, Pedestrian Feats, Gymnastic Exercises, Aquatic Excursions, Fishing, Gaming, &c. with anecdotes of noted Dogs.

MILITARY UNIFORMS.—The publisher has employed the assistance of an excellent artist to furnish a regular series of engravings of the different Beautiful Uniforms worn by the principal Volunteer Corps of Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Baltimore, and other cities, which will be published periodically, with a particular description of each by a competent hand. [illegible] forms a peculiar attraction to [illegible] interest of the work.

GENTLEMEN'S FASHIONS.—A quarterly review is made out by a gentleman connected with a fashionable house in Philadelphia, [illegible] of the various improvements and changes which costume [illegible] constantly undergoes [illegible] will be rendered an easy task [illegible] at a distance, to suit [illegible] with the most approved colours [illegible] style of apparel at the [illegible] period.

MISCELLANY.—Although the purpose [illegible] may appear to be confined to [illegible] subjects which have [illegible] deemed proper to say, that [illegible] in addition to these, [illegible] Miscellaneous [illegible] Poetry, Anecdotes [illegible] New [illegible] Agriculture [illegible] Valuable [illegible] English and American [illegible] and National Songs, *Set to Music*; besides many other matters, regarding which an interest is supposed to exist.

☞ By the above explanation, it will be seen that the Gentleman's Vade Mecum is particularly designed as a companion for the patrons of the Turf, the Drama, Sporting, the Fashions, &c. It is worthy of notice that its patrons in the course of one year will be furnished with from forty five to fifty popular Plays or Farces—the price of which, separately, at one of our bookstores would be at least *Thirteen Dollars!* Here then, is an absolute saving of ten dollars in the purchase of a well stored Dramatic library [illegible] an unprecedented [illegible] without taking into consideration the quality and variety which is also given free of additional charge.

The Gentleman's Vade Mecum, or Sporting and Dramatic Companion, is published every Saturday, on fine extra imperial quarto paper, of a superior quality, each number forming eight pages of the largest class, at $3 per annum. Orders from abroad, postage paid, will be promptly attended to and the paper carefully packed, to prevent its rubbing by mail. As the number of agents will be limited to principal cities, or such other places where a considerable subscription may be obtained, we request those who propose to patronize the work, to transmit by mail at once to the publisher. Small notes of solvent banks of the different States, taken at par. Any one by enclosing a Five Dollar Note, two copies of the paper will be forwarded to any direction ordered, for one year. Specimen numbers will be sent to any part of the Union, by addressing the publisher, postage paid.

☞ All letters must come postage paid.

☞ Address CHARLES ALEXANDER, Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place, Philadelphia.

Nov, 1835.

THE VILLAGE HERALD.

BY S. T. CALLAHAN, PRINCESS-ANNE, SOMERSET COUNTY, MARYLAND.

Vol. IX—No. 48. TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 23, 1836. [New Series, Vol. 1—No. 39.]

VILLAGE HERALD.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Three Dollars a year, to be satisfied by $2 00 *if paid in advance;* or $2 50 if paid within six months.

☞ Subscriptions paid within 30 days after delivering the first number, (of the year subscribed for,) will be considered in *advance.*

No subscription will be taken for less than *one year.*

No paper will be discontinued (unless at the editor's discretion,) until all arrearages are paid off) and a failure to notify a discontinuance, previous to the expiration of the year subscribed for, will be invariably considered as a new engagement.

☞ *Advertisements* inserted on the usual terms.

☞ All communications addressed to the editor must come POST PAID.

POETRY.

From the London Literary Souvenir,

A SKETCH FROM REAL LIFE.

BY ALARIC A. WATTS.

I.

I saw her in her morn of hope, in life's delicious spring,
A radiant creature of the earth, just bursting on the wing;
Elate and joyous as the lark when first it soars on high,
Without a shadow in its path,—a cloud upon its sky!

II.

I see her yet—so fancy dreams—her soft unbraided hair,
Gleaming, like sun-light upon snow, above her forehead fair;—
Her large dark eyes, of changing light, the winning smile that played,
In dimpling sweetness, round a mouth expression's self had made!

III

And light alike of heart and step, she bounded on her way,
Nor dreamed the flowers that round her bloomed would ever know decay;—
She had no winter in her note, but evermore would sing
(What darker season had she proved?) of spring—of early spring!

IV.

Alas, alas, that hopes like her's, so gentle and so bright,
The growth of many a happy year, one [illegible] hour should blight,
Bow down her fair but fragile form, her brilliant brow o'ercast,
And make her beauty—like her bliss—a shadow of the past!

V.

Years came and went—we met again—but what a change was there!
The glassy calmness of the eye, that whispered of despair,—
The fitful flashing of the cheek,—the lips compressed and [illegible],—
The clench of the attenuate hands,—proclaimed the strife within.

VI.

Yet, for each ravaged charm of earth some pitying power had given
Beauty of more than mortal birth,—a spell that breathed of heaven;—
And as she bent, resigned and meek, beneath the chastening blow,
With all a martyr's fervid faith her features seemed to glow

VII.

No wild reproach—no bitter word—in that sad hour was spoken,
For hopes deceived [illegible] and pledges broken,
Like Him who [illegible]
she wept, [illegible]
And her last orisons arose for him for whom she died.

VIII.

That,—thus—too oft the traitor man repays fond woman's truth;
Thus blighting, in his wild caprice, the blossoms of her youth:
And sad it is, in griefs like these, o'er visions loved and lost,
That the truest and the tenderest heart must always suffer most.

ON KISSING.

And if it were not lawful,
The lawyers would not use it;
And if it were not pious
The clergy would not choose it;
And if it were not a dainty thing,
The ladies would not crave it;
And if it were not plentiful,
The poor girls could not have it.

From the Boston Recorder.

THE DEPARTING HOUR.

There is an hour with bliss replete,
To Christian pilgrims given,—
The hour in which their happy souls
Leave earthly scenes for heaven.

The Saviour, in that hour serene,
Sustains their fainting hearts,
O'erflows the soul with holy love,
And peace divine imparts.

His presence sheds celestial light
Around death's gloomy vale;
While he protects, no terrors rise,
No anxious fears assail.

Without a sigh, the parting look
Is turned on all below;
Yet friends most dear are still beheld
With warm affection's glow,

The eye hath caught the rapturous view
Of heavenly joys refined;
And now the sweetest joys of earth
Are cheerfully resigned.

The waiting soul, by grace prepared
To take its upward flight,
Triumphant views the earth recede,
And soars to relms of light.

EXCERPTS.

Solitude.—Men prize it indiscriminately. It is good only in moderation and relatively—as rest or medicine. It may be a burden. It may be a torture, as any unnatural state may be. Some suck it intemperately as they do other blessings, and some know not its uses. It serves to renew the strength dissipated in society, and to digest the observations elicited by collision.

Genius.—How often genius is ignorant of itself or of its true bent. Mrs Siddons commenced in *comedy.* What if she had continued in it. She might have done so. This leads to an interesting reflection. Among those moving about us in obscure stations may be many fitted for others immeasurably higher. In a dull actor may lurk a Shakspeare, in a common soldier or sailor, a Cooke or a Napoleon.

Composition.—Buffon says, "Invention depends on patience; contemplate your subject long; it will gradually unfold, till a sort of electric spark convulses for a moment the brain, and spreads down to the very heart a glow of irritation, etc. etc. It is certain an author should not be discouraged [illegible] the parts [illegible] do not present themselves to him at once.

Indiscreet generosity.—We are not generally taught all that we should fear in life. The disreputable vices are set up to affright us, but the path of life brings us in contact with more seducing evils. Virtue herself allures us into danger.

History.—"There is danger in receiving history as the index to the character of the human race. Gibbon says that it is "little more than a register of the crimes, follies, and misfortunes of mankind."

Woman's confidence.—"There is something so beautifully confiding in a woman's heart, that she will never doubt till she has been taught to do so.

Hint to the desponding.—Most misfortunes may be turned into blessings by watching the tide of affairs.

It is no disgrace not to be able to do every thing; but to undertake or pretend to do what you are not made for, is not only shameful, but extremely troublesome and vexatious.

THE PRESENT. In order to enjoy the present, it is necessary to be intent on the present. To be doing one thing, and thinking of another, is a very unsatisfactory mode of spending life. Some people are always wishing themselves somewhere but where they are, or thinking of something else than what they are doing, or of some body else than to whom they are speaking. This is the way to enjoy nothing; to do nothing well, and to please nobody. It is better to be interested with inferior persons, and inferior things, than to be indifferent with the best. A principal cause of this indifference is the adoption of other people's tastes instead of the cultivation of our own; the pursuit after that for which we are not fitted, and to which, consequently, we are not in reality inclined. This folly pervades, more or less, all classes, and arises from the error of building our enjoyment on the false foundation of the world's opinion, instead of being, with due regard to others, each our own world.

HOPE. What a solace to the careworn and sorrow stricken bosom is hope! In the gloom of adversity and affliction, heaven born hope whispers, in accents of peace, that rest and comfort are yet in store. It stimulates us to penetrate the dense clouds which hover over us, and enjoy its promised good, while it is only in prospect. Misfortunes and disappointments encompass us about; the heart is drear and desolate—when hope,—angel of mercy,—steals into the desponding soul, and like the soft moonbeams upon the obscure paths of the forest, directs our course among flowery meads, and beside still waters. She not only strews her flowers in our pathway through this fluctuating world, but she points to the skies—to the blest abodes of peace, where the fullness of her promised pleasures are realized. Surely the hope of rest in heaven is a pledge we fondly cherish, a flower we will delight to cultivate whose odors shall cherish us in life and carry us on smoothly to the elysian fields, where we shall feast upon the fruit in full fruition.

A fair hit.—A young aspirant for literary and fashionable distinction, who had in vain laid the foundation for what he had hoped would luxuriate into a large pair of whiskers, lately asked one of our village belles what she thought of them. To which she replied, with much naivete, that they were like unto the Western country—extensively laid out but thinly settled.

LOVE.—There is in man's nature a secret inclination and motion towards love of others, which if it be not spent upon some one or a few, doth naturally spread itself towards many, and maketh men become humane and charitable as it is seen sometimes in friars. Nuptial love maketh mankind; friendly love perfecteth it; but wanton love corrupteth and embaraseth it.—[Bacon.

[COMMUNICATED.]

Steam Boat Meetings.

At a meeting held by the citizens of Laurel, on Tuesday the 26th January, 1836, for the purpose of deliberating on the subject of establishing a Steam Boat route from Seaford to Baltimore, to run once a week, touching at Cannon's Ferry, Vienna, and White Haven, Wm. Sirman, Esq., was appointed Chairman, and Wm. H. Ross, Secretary—the meeting then proceeded to business, and the following resolutions were adopted:

1st *Resolved,* That this meeting concur in the resolutions adopted by the two meetings held at Seaford and Bridgeville, on the 21st and 22d ult., for the purpose of procuring and sustaining a suitable Steam Boat, to run from Baltimore to Seaford, once a week.

2d *Resolved,* That this meeting appoint a Committee of six persons, to co-operate with the Committee at Seaford, Bridgeville, and other villages.

The following were appointed, viz:—Dr. Robert H. Griffith, Wm Hearn, John Fooks, George Bacon, Wm. H. Ross and Nehemiah Redden.

3d *Resolved,* That the Committee appointed by this meeting, meet the general Committee at Seaford, on Friday, January the 29th, at 1 o'clock P. M.

WM. SIRMAN, Chai'n.

Wm. H. Ross, Sec'y.

Laurel, Jan. 26th, 1836.

According to previous notice, a meeting was held in Middleford, on Friday the 29th [illegible] o'clock A. M., for the purpose of deliberating on the subject of a Steam Boat route from Baltimore to Seaford, once a week. George K. Hall, Esq., was appointed Chairman, and M. Stuart, Secretary—the meeting then proceeded to business, and adopted the following resolutions:

1st. *Resolved,* That in the opinion of this meeting, a small Steam Boat, run at a small expense, from Baltimore to Seaford, touching at all convenient places on Nanticoke river, once a week, would pay.

2d. *Resolved,* That this meeting appoint a Committee of five persons, to co-operate with the Committees appointed at Seaford and other villages.

The following were appointed, viz:—George K. Hall, Esq., M. Stuart, Thomas A. Green, Isaac W. Stevenson, and James Stuart.

3d. *Resolved,* That this meeting recommend Seaford as the most central place, and Friday, January 29th, at 1 o'clock P. M., as a suitable time for the meeting of the general committee.

GEO. K. HALL, Chai'n.

M. Stuart, Sec'y.

Middleford, Jan. 29th, 1836.

The proceedings and views of the Baltimore and Nanticoke Steam Boat Committee.

The different Committees representing the several towns on or near the Nanticoke river, convened at Seaford, agreeably to appointment, on Friday, January 29th, 1836. Mr. Solomon Prettyman was appointed Chairman, and Mr. Charles H. Ross, Secretary.

Upon an examination of the proceedings of the several town meetings, held in reference to the establishment of a Steam Boat route from Baltimore to White Haven, and thence up the Nanticoke river to Seaford, it appeared that the following gentlemen had been delegated to represent the following places:

Messrs. S. Prettyman, Charles Wright, Henry Little, Rhoades Hazzard, and C. H. Ross, to represent Seaford—Dr. John R. Sudler, Josiah Cannon, Geo. P. White, Robert A. Houston, and John Twiford, to represent Bridgeville—George K. Hall, M. Stuart, Thomas A. Green, Isaac W. Stevenson, and James Stuart, to represent Middleford—Dr. Robert H. Griffith, Wm. Hearn, John Fooks, George Bacon, Nehemiah Redden, and Wm. H Ross, to represent Laurel—Princess-Anne, Salisbury, Vienna, Cannon's Ferry, and other places, on the proposed route, not having been heard from officially, since the question respecting the said Steam Boat route has been before them, the Committee, not doubting from the intimations already received that they will all concur in the measure,

Resolved, To hold a second session at Seaford, on Monday the 15th of February next, when it is hoped all will be represented.

The Committee in the mean time having a general acquaintance with the country, and its inhabitants on both sides of the Nanticoke river, as well as around about the head of it; acquainted also, to some extent, with the people in their business, and their abilities, feel themselves called upon to say something in regard to the prospect before them. We are fully convinced from the information already furnished, that the time has come wherein the people inhabiting the towns and country on or near the Nanticoke and Wicomico rivers, are united to establish and sustain a Steam Boat once a week, at least, from Baltimore, via White Haven, to Seaford on the Nanticoke river.

The Committee, after some deliberation and interchange of views on the subject, are unanimously of one opinion. They believe that such an establishment as they contemplate will turn the current of business on these waters much more generally towards the city of Baltimore, from which it has been of late somewhat diverted; that the enterprise, if so it may be called, will throw many thousands of dollars into that city, which now find their way to other cities; and that the interests therefore of the merchants of the metropolis of Maryland, ought to, and doubtless will, incline them to aid us in establishing and permanently sustaining the proposed route.

On the other hand, it is thought that the farmers, the cultivators of the soil, on or near the route, who raise a surplus quantity of produce, suited to the market day sales of the city, would be greatly benefited by having a direct and speedy access to the Baltimore market, and would of course find it to their interest to promote and encourage the project.

It is believed moreover that if all the persons that now find their way in boats and packets to the city of Baltimore, from the twelve or fourteen towns and villages, and the adjacent country, bordering on and near the proposed route, were to travel in the line we wish and design to establish, the compensation at a moderate charge of fare would be quite sufficient to sustain it permanently. But it is said they will not all go in your line. This is readily admitted. We know there are some who from false views of economy would go in a wood boat, and spend some five or ten days, cramped up in a smoky, or (if in summer) in an overheated cabin, that they may save some two or three dollars in the price of their passage, not considering that "time is money," and that every day they loose is seventy-five cents or a dollar, or perhaps twice that sum, thrown away. May we not believe however that many will see the reasonableness of this, and acting out the principles of true economy, will prefer that mode of travelling in which they save most time, which when estimated properly, will doubtless appear most economical, and the "more excellent way?" Notwithstanding the clear intimations of true economy in the case, the Committee are not so sanguine as to believe that all who now go to Baltimore, from the neighborhood of the proposed route, in boats and packets, will abandon that mode of travelling. They believe, however, that a majority will abandon it. The Committee feel quite confident that they can sustain it. For it is well known that, with such facilities as the Committee contemplate, the travelling will greatly increase—many whole families, that do not now think of a trip to Baltimore, would then go once or twice a year; and business men would cross the bay twice or three times, where they do it once at present, for as we are now circumstanced it is quite a task. The merchant who would visit the city of Baltimore on business, must take a boat, and run the risk of a four or six days passage; or he must travel from 75 to 80 miles in a private conveyance, to get to the nearest Steam Boat crossing from the Eastern to the Western Shore; his horse and gig must remain a week or two on expense from home, or he must take a servant along to drive it back, and of course come after him again when he returns. This troublesome and expensive mode of getting on induces him to remain at home often, when, with the facilities the proposed route would afford, he would find it to his interest to go on often and not leave his business to be done by others, and perhaps by incompetent hands. Many gentlemen of fortune and leisure would, it may be reasonably expected, visit the city of Washington, and other places North, South and West of the city of Baltimore, making that city the starting point, that now stay at their own homes, owing chiefly to the difficulty of getting over the broad tide waters of the Chesapeake bay.

It ought to be remembered too, that Seaford, Laurel, Concord, Middleford, Bridgeville, and Cannon's Ferry, are a cluster of business doing villages, situated within a few miles of each other, around about the head waters of the Nanticoke; and if taken together would make a town probably as populous and of as much business importance as any town on the Eastern Shore of Maryland; and that Princess-Anne, Salisbury, Vienna, Sharptown, and other towns and villages, on or near the proposed route, taken together would make a town equal in population and superior to the former; consider, too, that the country intervening between these towns is thickly settled and extending some fifty or sixty miles in length and from twenty to thirty in width, with the Nanticoke, a bold and beautiful river, running through the center of this extent of country lengthwise, and you have some idea of the probable ability, if not disposition, of the people so situated to support and sustain a Steam Boat once a week from Baltimore up the Nanticoke. It should not be forgotten in the meantime, that the circle of villages above mentioned, having Seaford for its center, occupy the heart of the country, and are very near the center of the Peninsula.—With such an establishment as the Committee contemplates, will they not in all probability become the focus of Peninsula travelling, and a kind of starting point for all Southern and Western travellers, a place of commodity now becoming quite [illegible]

Beside, the head of the Nanticoke river is not more than 38 miles from the Delaware Breakwater, near Cape Henlopen, a place beginning to be visited by the sickly and the fashionable, as well as a summer watering place; there is perhaps no place in America better adapted to sea bathing, quite equal, not to say superior to the Cape Island bathing grounds, so long and so much frequented.

A connection can, and if necessary, will be established between Seaford and the Delaware Breakwater, near Lewes, by stage or stages, over a smooth road and a small charge to passengers. The stages will pass through Georgetown, the county seat, through which the main line of mail stages up and down the Peninsula pass.

Some are of opinion that a suitable boat with a small hole for freight, and one that can run at a small expense could be very well sustained twice a week. But the Committee think it safest to advise but one trip a week, at least for the first year. The Committee knowing as they do, that there are boats on the Chesapeake bay well calculated to perform the services necessary on the proposed route, have appointed a corresponding committee, with whom Steam Boat owners and agents are invited to correspond, for it is not the intention of the Committee to buy or build a boat if they can be suitably served without it. The Committee appointed Messrs S. Prettyman and Charles Wright, of Seaford, Dr. R. H. Griffith and Nehemiah Redden, of Laurel, Robert A. Houston, of Bridgeville, and M. Stuart and George K. Hall, of Middleford, the corresponding committee, to any of whom letters may be directed on subjects connected with the proposed route.

In conclusion the Committee are happy to state that they have seldom known such unanimity and general concurrence of opinion, and so much firmness and consistency of action, in relation to any project or enterprise as appears to be manifested in this, all, with a very few exceptions, seem inclined to do what they can to support and sustain it. The Committee, upon the whole, entertain but little doubt of final and complete success.

The Climate of Africa is uniformly [illegible] But the heat is not excessive. The thermometer stand in the wet season at about 77 degrees, and in the dry, the extremes at about 82 degrees.—Now the heat of a summer's day in Baltimore, and Richmond, is from 84 to 90 degrees. So that the heat of Liberia is never [illegible]; and commonly, very comfortable [illegible]. But the difference of heat at night and day, seldom exceeds three or four degrees of the scale. In America it often sinks as many in twenty four hours, more than ten or twelve degrees. This uniform heat has a most favorable effect on the growth of plants and vegetables. It sustains the vegetable life in a constant and unabated state of activity. The cold nights and cold storms of America are never felt here.

Liberia Herald.

FOREIGN NEWS.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

By the packet ship England, Captain Waite, the editors of the New York Journal of Commerce have received London papers to Dec 31st, and Liverpool to Jan. 1st, inclusive.

The President's Message arrived at Liverpool, Dec. 29th, and in the London papers of the 30th it was published entire. So far as it produced any effect upon the funds, the tendency was upwards. The comments of several journals are given below. Of course we have no news of its reception in Paris.

ENGLAND.

The election of councillors under the Municipal Corporation Reform Bill, had just taken place in London, and resulted most commonly in the success of the Whigs

Money was plenty in London, and business bills were readily discounted at 3 3-4 per cent. per annum.

The number of deaths in London from Dec. 9, 1834, to Dec. 15, 1835, was 21,415. Births 26,128.

From the London Times Dec 31st.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.—This recent message is longest among the lengthy, but we are bound to add, that among the able, it is the ablest also. There are not many Englishmen, of any party, who before the appearance of the message, had failed to express their strong disapprobation of the petulance evinced by the French Chamber of Deputies towards the American Government, and connived at, if not openly encouraged, by the Court. But had there remained any change to be wrought in the opinions of the people of this country in favor of the United States, or had there been any thing wanting to satisfy us as to the justice of the American quarrel, the message would have abundantly supplied such desiderata by its clear and forcible, but calm, temperate, and frank exposition, of the causes in which the dispute with France originated, and of those which, on the part of that Government, have hitherto obstructed its adjustment.

[Here follows a recapitulation of the leading facts in the history of our dispute with France.]

When a remedial bill was seen afterwards introduced by Ministers, proposing the required appropriations, the Legislature tacked (wantonly we must call it an amendment to the measure, of a character little short of insulting to the United States—demanding satisfactory explanations of the President's last message to Congress—a domestic communication from one branch of an independent state to another, which had already been disposed of (even were it tangible by foreigners) by the recall of the French Minister from Washington. Such is the hinge on which this unfortunate question turns. The language of the President throughout is firm, dignified, and becoming. He approved officially the declarations made by the American Minister at Paris, that no offence of any kind had been intended, and no expressions used by the President but such as his duty demanded. General Jackson has [illegible] this disavowal of any disrespect towards France in his present message. Further explanation he will make none, nor is it conceivable to us that any should be seriously asked for.

It appears that the result of Mr. Barton's last application to the French Government was not known to the President before the delivery of the message. The instructions given to that gentleman were, that in the event of the refusal of France to pay the money, he should at once withdraw. It is possible, though we think not very probable, that some strong measure may be proposed in America in consequence of Mr. Barton's communication; but we place a solid reliance on the [illegible] and temper of Congress, and we trust no final step will be adopted until after the receipt at Washington, of the official answer of the French Government to this fair and manly exposition of the causes of this—on one side—supercilious and foolish quarrel.

The mediation of England, which has been accepted by France, and which, as it appears from the speech of the King of France, has been offered also to the United States, seems to us to afford a pretext for very unnecessary delay on a very plain question; unless, indeed, it be an ingenious expedient, originating in a suggestion of French diplomacy, for the purpose of enabling Louis Phillippe to evade any comment on the matter in issue till he had seen the American message. If so, it was extremely kind in Lord Palmerston to oblige the adroit Monarch with this little harmless scheme for saying nothing where saying almost any thing might have been mischievous.

From the London Journal, Dec 19th

The English iron trade is now in a very flourishing condition. Orders to the extent of between two and three hundred thousand tons for Rail Roads on the Continent, in the United States and other parts of the world. A great quantity of iron is now consuming also in the formation of Rail Roads at home.

Belief in the probability of war between France and the United States, which was recently very strong, appears to have died away—and for reasons before assigned, we judge it to have died a very natural death.

FRANCE.

The acceptance by France of the mediation of England for the adjustment of the dispute with the United States, is officially announced in the Moniteur

THE KING'S SPEECH.

PARIS, Dec. 29.—At one o'clock the King left the Tuileries, in his carriage, accompanied by their royal highnesses the Duke de Nemours and Prince de Joinville. His majesty's carriage was escorted by a detachment of the horse national guard. The procession was headed by a squadron of the municipal guard, and followed by several squadrons of the Paris garrison. On his arrival at the Chamber of Deputies his majesty was received by a grand deputation of twenty members.—The Queen, accompanied by the Princesses Adelaide, Mary, and Clementine, were in the royal gallery. On his majesty's entering the hall loud cries of "*Vive le Roi!*" were raised. The King, after saluting the assembly, delivered the following speech:

"*Gentlemen of the House of Peers and of the House of Deputies:*

"On beholding you again around me, I am happy to have to congratulate myself and you upon the situation of our country. Its prosperity daily increases; its internal tranquility seems to be henceforward sheltered against an attack; and that tranquility ensures its power without.

"The measures which you adopted in the last session have attained the object which we proposed in concert, they have consolidated public order and our institutions. I have been deeply touched with the sentiments manifested by France towards my family and myself, when, at a moment of sorrowful recollection, Providence vouchsafed to preserve a life forever devoted to the service of my country.

"An expedition undertaken for the security of our African possessions has been conducted and accomplished suitably to the honor of France. I have with emotion beheld the eldest of my race share in the fatigue and peril of our brave soldiers.

"I have reason to congratulate myself upon the state of our relations with the European powers. Our intimate union with Great Britain daily draws closer, and every thing gives me confidence that the peace which we enjoy will not be disturbed.

"My government has continued to adopt, on our Spanish frontier, the measures best calculated to accomplish faithfully the clauses of the treaty of the 22th of April, 1834. I most ardently wish for the internal pacification of the Peninsula, and the consolidation of the throne of Queen Isabella II.

"I regret that the treaty of the 4th of July, 1831, with the United States of America should not have been completely carried into execution. *All parcticulars [illegible] complete execution.* The King of Great Britain has offered both to me and the United States his amicable mediation. I have accepted it, and you will share in my desire that the differences may terminate in a manner equally honorable to two great nations.

"The state of the finances is satisfactory. The public revenue increases by the development of the general prosperity. The finance laws will be presented in a few days to the Chamber of Deputies.

"The laws which have been already presented or announced to you will also be submitted to your examination, as well as those which a recent Legislation has reserved for the deliberations of the present session.

"I hope, gentlemen, that the moment is come when France is to gather the fruit of her prudence and courage. Enlightened by the past, let us profit by an experience so dearly acquired; let us apply ourselves to calming minds, perfecting our laws, and protecting, by judicious measures, all the interests of a nation which, after so many storms, sets to the civilized world the wise example of a noble [illegible]—the only pledge of durable success. The care of its repose, liberty, and grandeur is my first duty; its happiness will be my sweetest reward."

On the King ceasing to speak, acclamations were renewed.

The Keeper of the Seals, after receiving his majesty's orders, proclaims the opening of the session, and announced that the Chambers will assemble in their halls on the next day.

A correspondent of the London Times says—"The discussion upon the address will not probably be very interesting in reference to external affairs. The opposition will not fail to make a great noise about America, but the majority of the Chambers is less warlike, and the answer will contain nothing to embarrass the Governments of France and England, if it is true that she has charged herself with the mediation on this question. On the contrary, I think that the moderation of the French Chambers will give facility to the negotiations, and open fresh channels of conciliation."

From the Paris Moniteur – Official.

In pursuance of orders from this Court, his excellency Lord Granville has proposed to the King's Government, by a note dated the 25th inst. the mediation of the Government of His Britannic Majesty upon the [illegible] of the differences that have arisen between France and the United States of North America. The Minister for Foreign Affairs, by an answer dated the 25th inst. has informed the English Ambassador that the French Government accedes to the proposition.

PARIS, Dec. 29.—Several Journals have chosen to say that the Government selected, for the publication of the news of the English mediation, the eve of the opening of the Chambers, in order thereby to escape the necessity for embarrassing explanations. Such a suspicion is best answered by a statement of the fact:—the official offer of mediation only reached Paris two days ago. Between the arrival of the despatch and the publication of the intelligence, there elapsed only the time necessary for the deliberations of the Government.

PARIS, Dec. 29, 4 P. M.—A general report is in circulation that the police have discovered a new plot against the life of the King. The attempt was to have been made from a house on the Quay d'Orsay, during the King's passage to the Chamber. Three individuals have been arrested. The cortege took another road going by the Quay des Tuileries, and an enormous quantity of troops were stationed on the road.

Twenty-fourth Congress.

FIRST SESSION.

IN SENATE.

MONDAY, Feb. 8.

Mr. Kent offered the following resolution, which lies one day for consideration.

Resolved, That the committee on naval affairs be instructed to inquire into the propriety of establishing a Navy Yard at Baltimore, in the State of Maryland, and that they report their opinion to the Senate.

Mr. Wright presented a memorial from the Chamber of Commerce of New York on the subject of the late fire, and stated that, owing to the amount of bonds over due, any sudden call would be productive of immense failures, and owing to the accumulation of goods in the public stores, there could be no fair and advantageous exhibition of those for the Spring sales.

TUESDAY, Feb. 9.

Mr. Linn offered the following resolution, which lies one day for consideration:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be directed to send to the Senate, the official report of the expedition of the U. States Dragoons, under the command of Col Dodge, during the last summer, to the Rocky Mountains, with the journal and maps accompanying said journal; making such change in the maps as will show the position of the different Indian tribes situated on the frontiers of Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, and the Northwest frontier.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 10.

The President sent a message, by Mr. Donelson, in reply to a resolution of the Senate, calling for information concerning the hostilities in Florida, enclosing a report from the Secretary of War, on the subject. The report, which appeared to be somewhat voluminous, was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Clay obtained leave to submit, by direction of the Committee on Foreign Relations, a correspondence held with the Secretary of State for the purpose of ascertaining the identity [illegible] by the [illegible] in his letter to Mons. [illegible]

On motion of Mr. Clay, the correspondence was ordered to be laid on the table and printed.

FRIDAY, Feb. 12.

A message was brought from the President of the U. States, returning some resolutions which had been referred to him by the Senate from the State of Indiana, on the subject of sales of certain public lands of that state. The President states his want of ability to act on the subject without the passage of a law. The message also contained a report from the Secretary of War of a survey of the Susquehanna and Delaware rivers.

MONDAY, Feb. 15.

Mr. Tipton offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be requested to prepare and transmit to the Senate a statement showing the effective force of the army of the U. States, and the pay and emoluments allowed by law to each officer—which was considered and adopted.

TUESDAY, Feb. 16.

Mr. Clayton, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill to alter the time for the meeting and adjournment of Congress. It proposes that Congress shall meet on the first Monday in November, and that the first session of every Congress shall terminate on the second Monday in May, unless otherwise ordered by joint resolution. The bill was ordered to a second reading.

Mr. King, of Alabama, offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the President of the U. States be requested to cause the Senate to be informed whether any further defences are proposed to be erected at Key West and Mobile Bay—and if so, whether it is expedient to commence such works this year, and the amount necessary to be appropriated for these objects.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, Feb. 8.

Mr. Pinckney offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That all the memorials heretofore offered, or which may be offered, and the Resolutions of Mr. Jarvis, with Mr. Wise's amendment, and every other paper or proposition, which may be hereafter offered, in relation to the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, be referred to a Select Committee, with instructions to report that Congress has no right to interfere with the subject of slavery in the States of this Union, and ought not to interfere with it in the District of Columbia, assigning such reasons for this decision as will, in their opinion, tend to satisfy the public of its correctness, and restore confidence and tranquility to every part of the Union.

Mr. Pinkney explained his object in offering this resolution, to be an honorable, liberal, and mutually satisfactory settlement of this deeply agitating and dangerous question. He believed it would be approved by the south and the north, and a large portion of the northern and southern members whom he had consulted concurred with him in this opinion. He noticed an attack made upon him in the Telegraph, on account of this proposition, and pronounced it false and calumnious.

Mr. Hammond followed and opposed the resolution altogether, in each of its objects. He denied that it would satisfy the south, and asserted that it was no more than Arthur Tappan and every abolitionist, black and white, would be very willing to grant—for it would be an encouragement to them to demand further action on the subject by Congress.—He had nothing to do with the attack on his colleague, but he did not see wherein the article alluded to by his colleague was false or calumnious. Mr. H. spoke briefly upon the subject, and concluded by solemnly protesting against the proposition as a virtual abandonment of the rights and interests of the south.

Mr. Boyd moved the previous question, which was seconded, by a vote of 102 to 80.

Mr. Patton moved a call of the House, which was negatived.

The main question was ordered to be put, and the resolution was carried—yeas 174, nays 45.

TUESDAY, Feb. 9.

On motion of Mr. Cambreleng, the House proceeded to consider, in Committee of the whole on the state of the Union, the bill making appropriations for the naval service of the U. States, for the year 1836, (Mr. Miller in the Chair.)

Mr. Cambreleng withdrew the motion pending to increase the sum appropriated for increasing the naval force from $950,000, to two millions of dollars—stating that a separate bill from the Committee on Naval Affairs would be reported, for extraordinary appropriations for the Navy.

Mr. Bell opposed that part of the bill which makes appropriations for the improvement of Navy Yards, and moved to reduce them one half in amount.

Mr. Jarvis opposed the motion.

Mr. Bell modified his motion so as to move to reduce the sum appropriated for the Navy Yard at Portsmouth from $67,000 to 33,500.

A very long and interesting debate ensued; when Mr. Mann moved that the Committee rise and report.

The motion prevailed; and the Committee, without having arrived at any conclusion, rose and reported.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 10.

On motion of Mr. Cambreleng, the House resolved itself into Committee of the whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Miller, of Penn. in the Chair.

The Committee resumed the consideration of the bill No. 53, making ordinary appropriations for the Naval Service for the year 1836.

The pending question was, on the motion of Mr. Bell, made on yesterday, to reduce the sum appropriated for "repairs and improvements" in the Navy Yard of Portsmouth, N. H., from $67,000 to $33,500, being half the amount specified.

The debate was continued until past 4 o'clock; when, on motion of Mr. D. J. Pearce, the Committee, without having arrived at any conclusion, rose and reported.

THURSDAY, Feb. 11.

Mr. Patton, from the Committee on Territories, reported a bill establishing the Territorial Government of Wisconsin; read twice and ordered to be printed.

The House proceeded to the order of the day, being the bill making appropriations for the Naval Service for 1836.

Mr. D. J. Pearce was entitled to the floor, which he retained for a period of nearly two hours.

Mr. Cushing, of Mass., followed in opposition to the views of Mr. Pearce, and particularly to that portion of his remarks disparaging to Charlestown, as a place for a naval station. Mr. C. spoke for an hour.

Mr. Hardin, of Ky., replied to a remark which Mr. Cushing had made, and some very angry expressions were made use of by both gentlemen.

TUESDAY, Feb. 16.

Mr. Cambreleng, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill authorizing the Secretary of State to act as agent of the U. States in all matters relating to the stock of the U. States in the Bank of the United States.

Also from the same Committee, a bill to repeal the 14th section of the act incorporating the Bank of the U. States—both of which were twice read and committed.

[This is the section by which the notes of the Bank are made receivable in the payment of debts due the Government.]

Legislative Trifling.—At the suggestion of the well known Mr. Holmes, of the Maine Legislature, a resolution was actually passed; providing each member with two tables and two dictionaries, the former to fill up profitably leisure moments of meditation—the latter to correct the orthography and elocution of the members.

Locality of Greatest Cold in the United States.—Franconia, in New Hampshire, seems to be the limit of extreme cold in the U. States. The quicksilver there, February 24, sunk into the bulb. 40 deg. below zero. It is believed that the spirit thermometer would have indicated 50 deg.

Maryland Legislature.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

February 8.

Mr. Berry obtained leave to bring in a bill, to alter and amend the constitution of this State, so as to elect in future the Senate by the people, one from each county, and one from the city of Baltimore, likewise to elect the Governor by the people, to abolish the Executive Council, to give to Baltimore city two additional representatives, and to change the manner of appointing Registers of Wills, and county clerks of this State,

Ordered, That Messrs. Berry, Teackle, Kirby, of Kent, Townsend, Spence, Ely, and Hemsley report the same.

Mr. Merrick submitted the following message,

By the House of Delegates,
February 8.

Gentlemen of the Senate,

We have received your message proposing to entertain no new proposition unless of pressing exigency, after the 20th and that the Legislature adjourn sine die on the 27th inst. and concur therein.

By order,
G. G. Brewer, Cl'k.

Which was read, and motion of Mr. Jones, laid on the table.

February 9.

Mr. Hearn reported a bill, entitled, an act relating to constable's fees, in Worcester county, and for other purposes,

Which was read, the first time and ordered to lie on the table.

The clerk of the Senate returned the bill, entitled, an act to authorise the commissioners of the town of Cambridge, in Dorchester county, to remove certain obstructions from the mouth of Cambridge creek, endorsed, 'will not pass;'

February 10.

Mr. Ely presented a petition of sundry citizens of Dorchester county, praying the repeal of the act passed at December session, 1833, chapter 119, entitled, an act to regulate fences in Dorchester and Caroline counties, so far as relates to Dorchester county,

Which was read and referred to Messrs Bayly, Ford, and Brohawn.

On motion of Mr. Long,

Ordered, That the committee on grievances and courts of justice, be instructed to inquire into the expediency of amending the law of this State, so as to give to a party presented or indicted, the right of electing, to which adjoining county courts the proceedings connected with his, her, or their prosecution shall be transmitted.

Mr. Carter submitted the following resolution:—

Resolved by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the Governor and Council be, and they hereby are required, to appoint one commissioner from each of the counties of the Eastern Shore of this State; who, or any two of them, shall be authorised to employ an Engineer, and to make a reconnoisance and survey, and to estimate the cost of a rail road from some point or points in Cecil county, in connection with one or more of the improvements in said county; and thence extending in a line, as straight as may be, nearly contiguous to, and parallel with, the western line of the State of Delaware, to the southern extremity of Somerset county, with a divergent route through Worcester county, to the northern line of the State of Virginia; including in such estimate the lands and right of way, with the necessary buildings, vehicles and all appurtenances, as authorised at the present session of the General Assembly; and the Executive are hereby authorised to adjust and allow for such reconnoisance and survey, such compensation and expenses as may seem reasonable, and to draw therefor on the Treasurer of the Western Shore.

Which was read the first and second time by special order, assented to, and sent to the Senate.

February 11.

The Clerk of the Senate returned the resolution relative to appointing commissioners to have a survey made, and estimate the cost of a rail road, &c., endorsed, "assented to," ordered to be engrossed.

And delivered a bill, originated in and passed by the Senate, entitled, an act to authorise the conveyance of the ground therein mentioned.

Which was read and referred to the Committee on Grievances and Courts of Justice.

Items of News.

It is stated in a letter from Washington, that the President has nominated General Call as Governor of Florida, in place of Major John H. Eaton, who has been nominated Minister to Spain.

The Rhode Island Legislature is now in session in Providence. There are petitions for nine new Banks—of which five are to be located in Providence; there being at this time only eighteen in operation in that city.

Within a few months past a new town has been laid out on the bay of St. Josephs, Florida, which has been called St. Josephs. The harbor is said to be the best on the Gulf of Mexico, having an entrance over the bar stated by some to be 27 feet, and admitted by all to exceed 19 feet of water.

Provisions on the west side of Lake Michigan are stated to have reached extravagant prices. Pork 25 dollars, and Flour from 15 to 25 dollars per barrel. This will not be so when the Rail Road routes shall have been opened, through Illinois, Michigan and Indiana, and when more steamboats shall have been placed on the northern lakes.

The Rail Roads made, making, and projected in the U. S. will cost nearly one hundred millions of dollars



THE HERALD.

Princess-Anne, Md.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1836.

EASTERN SHORE RAIL ROAD.

An act to authorise the construction of a Rail Road on the Eastern Shore, has passed the Legislature of Maryland, and is now a law.

A resolution, authorising the Governor and Council to appoint one Commissioner from each of the counties on the Eastern Shore, with power to employ, at the expense of the State, an Engineer to make a reconnoisance and survey of the route, and to estimate the cost, &c. of the said work, has also passed the Legislature. The Road is to run from some point or points, in Cecil county, in connection with one or more of the improvements in said county, to the Northern Line of the State of Virginia, passing through Somerset and Worcester counties.

This enterprise, should it be carried into successful operation, will be attended with many advantages, not only to those counties through which it immediately passes, but to the counties on the Eastern Shore generally.

We look forward with some degree of anxiety to the actual commencement of this work of Internal Improvement; And, should the prediction of our Annapolis correspondent be realized, in relation to this project, every citizen of Somerset and Worcester will have abundant reason to rejoice in anticipation of the future prosperity of those two counties.

Somerset and Worcester are far, very far behind some of their sister counties on the Eastern Shore, in improvements, of various kinds, but particularly in the improvement and cultivation of the soil. Our farmers have already too long neglected this all important [illegible]. It is not, however, yet too late. Our soil is susceptible of a high state of improvement and our resources are abundant. Look then Farmers of Somerset and Worcester, to your lands, and let the work of improvement go bravely on. Do this, and we may expect to see, at no distant day—when our Rail Road shall be completed, and our citizens aroused from the [illegible] lethargy into which they have fallen—Somerset and Worcester, take their stand among the leading counties on the Shore in improvements and facilities of every kind.

Our claims upon the Neapolitan Government (*twelve hundred thousand dollars*) have been paid, in gold, to Rothschild, the banking agent of the United States at Paris, and will be shipped to this country by the next Havre packet

State Bank Directors. On the 10th inst the Legislature, on joint ballot, elected the following gentlemen Bank Directors, on the part of the State:

For the Mechanics Bank of Baltimore—Francis Neale, John W. Smith

Farmers Bank of Maryland—Nicholas Brewer, Jr., George Wells, Benj. L. Gantt,

Branch of the Farmers Bank of Maryland at Easton—James Price, William Hughlett, Thomas H. Hicks.

Elkton Bank—Adam Whann.

Hagerstown Bank.—Daniel Weisel, Alexander Neill, Sen.

The following is the rate of pay allowed to the officers of the Marine Corps by the bill now before Congress for the regulation of their allowance: Col Commandant, $4,000; Colonel, $3,000; Major, 2,500; Captain, 2,000; First Lieutenant, 1500, 2d Lieutenant, 1000.

Texas.—The Red River Herald, published at Natchitoches, has a letter from Texas of which the following is an extract.

"In every action the enemy have been beaten by our troops. The towns on the Rio Grande have risen against Santa Anna. Letters of Marque have been granted by Texas, and so soon as we can get them afloat, we can carry the war into the enemy's country."

[COMMUNICATED.]

Rather uncommon.—It has rarely rained or snowed every Sunday since the commencement of the present year. On Friday morning the 5th inst. at 7 o'clock, a good thermometer, where it had free access to the circumambient air, stood thirty degrees below the freezing point, or in other words, within two degrees of zero, which was colder weather than we have experienced in Somerset county since the year 1810. R. W. S.

Feb. 20, 1836.

Later from Europe.

OUR DIFFERENCES WITH FRANCE SETTLED.

The packet ship St. Andrew, at New York, from Liverpool, sailed 9th of Jan., brings the gratifying intelligence that France has consented to pay the first instalment on the Indemnity Treaty without recurrence to the mediation. We copy the following from the New York Star:

It gives us more than ordinary pleasure to inform our readers, and the country at large, that France has consented to pay the first instalment on the indemnity Treaty without recurrence to the meditation, and that all our differences with our ancient ally and friend, are now happily terminated, and nothing is left, in any shape, to affect our commercial intercourse, or mar those good feelings which ever exist between two nations endeared by so many and valuable recollections.

A special messenger, from the St. Andrew, has proceeded to Washington with the intelligence.

Extract of a letter from N. M. Rothschild, dated London, January 6th to Messrs J. L. & S. Josephs & Co, of New York:

"The message of your President has produced at Paris as favorable an effect as could be desired upon the question with which France has been at variance with your Government, and I am happy to inform you that the French Government is now prepared to make the payment, on account of the indemnity, as soon as applied for. All kinds of stocks and American securities will experience the benefits of this result."

Extract from Baron de Rothschild's letter, dated Paris, 7th January, addressed to Messrs J. L. & S. Josephs & Co., New York:

"We felt much obliged for your kind attention in sending us the message, and have the greatest pleasure in announcing to you that that document, so admirable for the considerate, dignified and conciliating manner in which it presents the facts bearing on the point about which so much anxiety was felt on all sides, has produced here the most favorable sensation in every quarter, raised the scruples of this Government, and determined them to inform yours, through the English Cabinet, that they are ready to fill the financial as well as the other clauses of the treaty without delay. We expect soon to receive the instalments due, and have no doubt that this happy result will be received by the American nation with as much joy as it has created generally here."

Correspondence of the New York Star.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 8, 1836.

The President's message has settled the matter with France. The explanation there given is considered fully equivalent to that which the wounded honor of France demanded, and, I learn from London, this morning, that, at an early period, the French ministry will recommend to the Chambers that the money be paid.

In Spain, copious desertions from the Carlists are adding strength to the Queen's cause. No less than 1500 soldiers deserted last week from Don Carlos "at one fell swoop."

It is said that Don Carlos has sent in proposals, offering to relinquish his claims to the Spanish crown, for a pension of £40,000 ($200,000), on which he would live in retirement, in America.

Talleyrand is said to be at his last gasp. The bulk of his property he left to Mademoiselle de Perigord, daughter of Madame la Duchesse de Dino, Talleyrand's niece.

The French Parliament is to meet on the 4th of February.

THE INDIAN WAR.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman residing at St. Augustine for the benefit of his health, to his relations in Baltimore.

ST. AUGUSTINE, E. F. Jan. 31.

I should have answered your letter by return mail, but such was the unsettled state of affairs here, that I had almost concluded to leave the place for Savannah. A company of Militia from this place, stationed about forty miles south of St. Augustine, were attacked by a body of Indians and had a considerable fight of it, but being overpowered by numbers they were compelled to retreat. Two of the party were killed on the field and about twenty wounded, some of them severely. They were compelled to retire to St. Augustine, of course surrendering every plantation between that place and this city and we expected for some days that an attack would be made on this place. I have a good musket which I keep in my room and shall use if necessary in defence of this place The Indians are much more numerous and powerful than they have been represented, and they have had the advantage as yet in every engagement.

The citizens of Charleston have been liberal and patriotic in sending on large quantities of provisions &c. and also volunteering their individual services for the protection of this and other places. There are now four Volunteer companies here from Charleston, and one company of Regulars. They arrived here two days ago, and a part of them are expected to scout the country south of this during the coming week.

General Hernandez, the commanding officer of this district, is the most perfect old granny in existence—He cannot issue an order that will be obeyed. The greater part of the population here are Minorcans or Spaniards, and they have resolved not to go from the city in search of the Indians, and their General will not compel them. They are a lazy and cowardly set. At this time there is no danger of an attack here. There is no possible chance of getting through the country to Tallahassee."

BATTLE NEAR FORT KING.

BATON ROUGE, Jan. 23.—An engagement has taken place in the neighborhood of Fort King, between the forces commanded by Gen. Clinch and about 600 Indians, whites and negroes. The latter were repulsed, leaving about sixty dead on the field. The Chief is among the slain. The loss on the part of the United States troops four killed and fifty-six wounded, among whom are several officers. Gen. Clinch received several shots through his cap and clothing.

GALLANT AFFAIR.

Capt. Hooper, on the Lower Suwannee, a few days since, finding the opposite bank in possession of about 30 Indians, crossed over with nine men to attack them. As he landed, two of his men were shot down—one with nine balls, the other with five. With his remaining men, he boldly charged on the enemy. While thus engaged, his boat got adrift, and he was left with no alternative but victory or death. After a close and deathly contest of some minutes, the savages were routed with severe loss.

Tallahassee Floridian.

THE CREEK DISTURBANCE.

The Columbus (Ga.) Sentinel of the 4th, says:—The threatened war with the Creek Indians is over On Saturday last Gen. McDougald received an invitation from the principal Chiefs of the Nation, inviting him to a Conference at Fort Mitchell, for the purpose of restoring peace between the whites and the Creeks. On Monday following Gen. McDougald in company with Gen. Bailey commanding the ninth division Georgia Militia, who happened to be at Columbus at the time together with several other officers and citizens repaired to Fort Mitchell, in accordance with the invitation of the Chiefs and agreed to and signed the following stipulation:

We the undersigned Chiefs of the Creek Nation of Indians do hereby pledge ourselves to restrain our young men in future from passing over into the Territory of Georgia at any place prohibited by Law, that we will restrain them from committing depredations on the persons and property of the people of that State and if in future any such depredations shall be committed, we will aid with our tribe in arresting the offenders and delivering them to the civil authority of Georgia; and we further pledge ourselves to cause all property stolen by the Indians to be brought to Fort Mitchell, and delivered to the commanding officer, the owner can identify and get the same; and that we will cause to be dispersed all such Indians as are now or may hereafter be assembled on the frontier of Georgia.

Signed by
N[illegible] had [illegible] Micco
Efali [illegible] Emarthla,
Tucka [illegible] batcha fixico,
Yah ho lo [illegible] Hajo,
Noco-se [illegible] Yoholah,
Nul kupke [illegible] Tu tennogee,
Yah had [illegible] Marjo

In presence of B. MARSHALL.
Signed at Fort Mitchell, 1st Feb. 1836.

Baltimore Market.

TUESDAY, Feb. 16, 1 P. M.

Flour.—No transactions of magnitude have taken place in Howard street Flour since our weekly report, but prices are 12½ cents higher. Holders ask $6.75 from stores, and the wagon price is $6.62½. A sale of 350 barrels City Mills Flour today at $6 75, full.

Grain.—We hear of no grain at market of any description. We quote good to prime red Wheats at $1 50 a $1.55. There are parcels of Corn in store, but we are not advised of any transactions.

American.

[COMMUNICATED.]

DIED, of a pulmonary disease, at his father's residence, in Somerset county, on the 6th of February, 1836, GEORGE T. SMITH, aged 29 years, 11 months and 11 days. Very often undeserved eulogies upon those who "were but are not," have had a serious tendency to cause obituary notices to be considered not as expressive of the character of him that lies in the silent grave, but on the contrary as effusions in which the heart has no share.—The subject of the following lines needed only to be known to be respected. He possessed a remarkably mild and easy disposition, which never failed to endear him to all with whom he had acquaintance. Thus in the early part of life, while the lamp burnt brightly and buoyant anticipations of youth were promising after years of happiness and prosperity, the destroyer came, and claimed as his own one who bid fair for a long life. To his friends he has left a consolation not to be taken away—the incense of a virtuous life; and while "nature prompts the rising sigh," still the remembrance of his virtues will not be forgotten; and it is to be hoped that his friends will be reconciled to the dispensation of Him that gave and to Him that taketh away.

Chancery Sale.

PURSUANT to authority derived from the Honorable Chancellor of Maryland, I will sell to the highest and best bidder on THURSDAY the 11th of FEBRUARY next, all the

REAL ESTATE

of which Thomas Gibbs, late of Somerset county, died seized, for the payment of his debts.

The sale will take place at the house of Mr. Porter, Barren Creek, at 2 o'clock, P. M. in the afternoon.

The terms of sale, will be one fourth cash on the day of sale, the balance in six and twelve months from the day of sale, with interest from the day of sale, to be secured by bond and security approved by the trustee.

All persons having claims against the estate, are notified to file them properly authenticated, in the Register of Chancery's office, at Annapolis, within six months from the day of sale; they may otherwise, be excluded from all interest in the proceeds of this sale.

H. PAGE, Trustee.

Jan 19

The sale of the above property is postponed until THURSDAY the 25 inst.

H. PAGE, Trustee

Feb 16

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of four writs of Fieri Facias, issued by George M Wilkins, a Justice of the Peace for Somerset county, and to me directed, all at the suits of Dorsey & Dashiell, two against Edward H Adams, and two against Levin Beachamps, Edward H Adams & Samuel Long, I have seized and taken in execution all Edward H Adams' right to 200 acres of land in the following tracts or parts of tracts, to wit: Love Brothers, Dunage Privilege, Gorland's Lot, Somerset Shire, What You Will and Salisbury, also the said Adams' right to a negro boy James, one yoke of oxen and one ox cart and 100 bushels of corn, [illegible] and I shall proceed to sell the same at public sale at the Court House door in Princess Anne, on TUESDAY the 26th of JANUARY, inst., at the hour of 2 o'clock, P. M. to the highest and best bidder for cash to satisfy the above mentioned writs.

S G HOLBROOK, Sff.

The sale of the above property is postponed until TUESDAY the 9th of FEBRUARY, next.

S G H

Jan 26

The sale of the above mentioned property is further postponed until TUESDAY the 1st of MARCH next.

S G H.

Feb. 16, 1836.

NOTICE.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the firm of DORSEY & DASHIELL is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said firm will please make payment to WILLIAM DORSEY, who is legally authorised to receive the same.

WILLIAM DORSEY.
THEO. G. DASHIELL.

Jan. 6, 1836.

The Baltimore American and Niles' Detector will insert the above for [illegible] *and send their accounts to the Herald office.*

New Firm.

THE subscribers having entered into partnership under the firm of

DORSEY & CURTIS.

At the old stand lately occupied by Dorsey & Dashiell, will continue to keep constantly on hand a first rate assortment of

SEASONABLE GOODS,

All of which will be sold for cash, barter, or country produce, or any domestic article, at fair prices.

WM. DORSEY.
WM. H. CURTIS.

Calm Retreat, Jan. 12, 1836.

NOTICE.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership heretofore existing between MEZICK & POLLITT is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and all persons indebted to the late firm are requested to make payment to Isaac Leonard, Esq who is authorized to collect the same.

FRANCIS MEZICK,
SAML I POLLITT

Salisbury, Jan 29, 1836.

NOTICE.

SAMUEL I. POLLITT returns his thanks to customers of the late firm of *Mezick & Pollitt*, and informs them and the public generally that he still continues to carry on the

Hatting Business,

At the same stand, in the town of Salisbury, and intends to keep on hand a good assortment of materials of all kinds in his line of business, and will at all times be ready to furnish HATS to order.

Salisbury, Feb. 9.

Constable's Sale.

BY virtue of two writs of Fieri Facias, issued by James Denson, a Justice of the Peace in and for Somerset county, and to me directed, one at the suit of Hampton Wainright, and one at the suit of William Evans, against Henry Walston, I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit:—a tract of land by the name of Williams' Lot, containing 10 acres, more or less, adjoining the land of Elbow Larimore, as the property of said Walston, which I shall proceed to sell on WEDNESDAY the 9th day of MARCH next, at the hour of 10 o'clock, A M, on the premises of said Walston, for cash, to satisfy the above mentioned writs and costs.

THOMAS ROBERTSON, Const.

Feb. 16, 1836.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

Samuel W. Jones

HAS the pleasure to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has just returned from Baltimore with a large assortment of

Seasonable Goods,

Consisting of Superfine Black, Blue, Brown, Olive, Mixed, Mulberry, Drab and Wine coloured CLOTHS—Plain, Double Milled, Black CASSIMERE—Fancy CASSIMERES—Scotch MERINOES—CIRCASSIANS—SATINETS—FLANNELS; Bleached and Unbleached Sheeting MUSLINS—Book, Jaconet, Cambric and Swiss ditto—Gentlemen's Patent Merino SHIRTS—Lambs wool ditto—Also DRAWERS—PELISSES—GRECIAN, [illegible] &c.

Also a large assortment of

GROCERIES,

Consisting of 4th proof Cognac Brandy, Rye Whisky, Holland Gin, Jamaica Spirit, Madeira and Sicily Madeira Wines, Lisbon, Malaga and Sherry ditto—Flour, Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Alum and Liverpool Salt, Lemons, Prunes, English Walnuts, Almonds, Filberts, Raisins, Figs, Candy, Cheese, Water and Butter Crackers

Also a large assortment of

Hardware, Castings, Stationary, Drugs and Medicines, Glass, Queen's, Stone and Tin Ware, Water Proof Boots, [illegible] Men's and Boy's Brogans, Men's [illegible] Fur'd Gum Elastic Shoes, Ladies' Gaiter Boots, Morocco, Prunello and French Kid Shoes, which he will dispose of on accommodating terms for cash, or on time to punctual customers.

Dec. 22, 1835



Coach, Gig, & Harness Making,

In all its various branches.

[illegible] beg leave to inform [illegible] and the public in general, that [illegible] STOCK OF MATERIALS, [illegible] quality [illegible] TIMBER, IRON, various kinds [illegible] LEATHER, PLATINGS, LACE, TRIMMINGS, &c. &c. Having first rate [illegible] that they can finish work [illegible] and workmanlike manner [illegible]

Bradshaw & Fiddis.

N. B.—All persons having open accounts at our Shop, are earnestly requested to [illegible]

A CARD.

[illegible]

Attorney at Law,

WILL attend the Courts of Somerset and Worcester counties. His office in the [illegible] will be in the house of Mr. [illegible] that of Mr Gale.

[illegible]

[illegible] Snow Hill will publish [illegible]

Cash in Hand!

THE subscriber is at all times prepared to give the HIGHEST CASH PRICES FOR NEGROES. He will purchase any number of male and female slaves between the ages of 12 and 25 years, and give more for them than any purchaser on this Shore. [illegible] Somerset county.

WM ROACH, Jun.

Jan. 27, 1835.

NOTICE.

CASH and fair prices will at all times be given for NEGROES of both sexes, by applying to

ALEXANDER S. JONES

N. B.—All communications attended to [illegible]

Jan. 21, 1834

Notice.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice to all whom it may concern, that he has applied for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of Maryland, and that the first Tuesday in the next May Term of Somerset County Court is the day for his creditors to appear and make objections to his final discharge, if any they have to make.

SAMUEL JONES.

Jan 26 '36 3t

To the Public.

THE subscriber requests all persons indebted to him, to come forward and close their accounts by cash or note.—His books are ready for settlement, and he hopes that instead of having personally to call on each person, that each person will call on him or his authorized agent, Rufus M. Parsons, in 30 days, and pay the cash or give their notes, otherwise he will be forced to place the same in the hands of a law agent for collection, as no longer indulgence will be given.

H. K. LONG.

P. S. Creditors grant me the privilege of a dead man—forbear to press while I collect.

H. K. L.

AGAIN!

The public's obedient servant, H. K. Long, presents the compliments of the season, to his friends and customers and returns his thanks for past favors, he solicits a continuation and increase of them, as he has associated with him Mr. RUFUS M. PARSONS, who joins him in the above compliments and solicitation.

Jan 5 '36

Somerset Hotel.

THE subscriber has taken the well known public house in Princess Anne lately occupied by Col. George Dashiell, called the "Somerset Hotel." His Table will at all times be supplied with all the delicacies which the market and the season will afford. His Bar contains a choice assortment of liquors, and his Stables are well supplied with provender, and he has engaged a first rate Ostler.

His friends and the public generally are invited to give him a call and he feels confident that he will be able to give satisfaction, as his entire personal attention will be devoted to the service of his customers.

Boarders can be accommodated by the day, week, month, or year, upon reasonable terms. The public's obt. servt.

Wm. H. Curtis.

Jan 6, 1835.

To the Public.

THE subscriber earnestly requests those of his customers who have unsettled accounts on his books to call and settle them either by cash or note, as he is desirous of closing his business [illegible] The amount in most cases is small, and he is aware that persons are apt to neglect the payment of small accounts because they are small, but he hopes [illegible] and pay them [illegible] He sincerely hopes this request will not be slighted. His capital is small—his expenses very heavy, and unless [illegible] punctually cannot carry on his business to any advantage.

WILLIAM H. CURTIS

Dec. 23, 1835

PRINCESS-ANNE HOTEL.

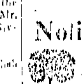
[illegible] NEW HOTEL [illegible] ANNE HOTEL [illegible] G. M Waters, Esq. [illegible] ately erected. Notwithstanding the high [illegible] the Court House [illegible] others having business with the Court and the public [illegible] advantage, convenience and comfort to patronize his Establishment.

The undersigned hopes to receive, as he will endeavor to merit, largely of the public patronage.

George Dashiell.

Princess Anne, Jan 12 '36

Notice to Farmers.



THE subscriber has for sale 2000 APPLE AND PEACH TREES, selected from the best fruit and in good order for transplanting, which he will sell at a reduced price. The nursery can be seen on the road from Princess Anne to Steven's Ferry, my former residence.

ROBERT W. SWAN.

CLOCK & WATCH MAKING.

THE subscriber, thankful for past favors, respectfully informs the inhabitants of Somerset and the neighboring counties, that he is now prepared to execute all work of the above description. *Duplex, Horizontal, Levers, Alarm, Repeating* and *Plain WATCHES*, will be carefully repaired and warranted. He hopes, that by dint of exertion, the quality of his work, and moderate charges, to secure a portion of the public patronage.

CHARLES L. CHUR.

Princess Anne Nov 10, 1835

PRINTING.

THE PRINTING OF

BOOKS PAMPHLETS,

Blanks, Cards, Labels,

HANDBILLS, &c.

Is thankfully received and neatly done At the Herald Office.

Fresh Seasonable GOODS.

DONE & HYLAND,

HAVE received by the latest arrivals from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and offer for sale on the most liberal terms, a very extensive assortment of

STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS

Hardware, Cutlery, Castings, Guns, Crockery China, Stone and Earthen Ware:

STATIONARY,

Shoes, Hats, Caps, and Ladies Beaver Bonnets.

ALSO

400 lbs. Best Virginia Cotton Yarn,
2000 " Prime Brown Sugars,
300 " Refined do.
1180 " Best Rio & St. Domingo Coffee
500 " Cheese,
20 bbls. Fine, Super Fine and White Wheat Family Flour,
250 galls. Prime W. I. Molasses,

Fresh Buckwheat FLOUR,
No. 1 *FIRKIN BUTTER, very superior,*

And with a few exceptions, every article usually called for in country trade.

They take the liberty of returning their unfeigned thanks for the large share of public patronage which has been bestowed on them, and respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

Jan 5

All persons indebted on open account for the year 1835, will please come forward and close the same either by cash or note. Their books are now ready for settlement, and it is of great importance to them to close their business annually.

Jan 19

LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office at Salisbury, Md. January 1st, 1836.

Dr John Austen, Wm Anderson, Elenor Collier, Collins Bounds, Edward U Blake, Smith Beeton, Mrs Sarah Borotesy, Peter Bell, Daniel Butler, Mrs Nancy Fooks, Messrs Wm & John Gould's Both Wokeman, Eleanor Hande, Levin Hitch, A C Haword, John Hollwell, James D Henry, Amenely B Haddox, J McIlvain, David Jones, Ann Kenny Sarah Mitchel, Susan Malone, Ester Morris, Mary Prier, A Pearce S Dental, Miss Hester Peter, Smith & Parsons, James Popewell, James Nichols, Jas Lovingston, Rev F H L Laird, Rt Rev Wm M Stone, Dr Wm M Stone S. Parson & Smith, Joshua H Smith, James T Stokely, Elijah Shockly, James H Spicer, [illegible] Williams, John Whitehouse [illegible]

H. LEMMON, P. M.

Jan 28

CASH FOR NEGROES.

[illegible] both sexes, from 12 to 25 years [illegible] Persons having likely [illegible] to dispose of will find it to their interest to [illegible] more cash than any other purchaser who is now in this market, or may come in. We can at all times be found at Mrs. Dashiell's Tavern, Princess Anne, Md.

OVERLEY & SANDERS

All communications addressed to us, at this place, will be punctually attended to

Sept 23, 1834.

The subscribers are particularly anxious to make a shipment of Negroes shortly. All persons who have SLAVES to dispose of will do well to give them a call as soon as possible,

O. & S.

Jan 12

Insolvent's Notice.

THE creditors of LITTLETON S. WHITE are hereby notified that he has applied for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of Maryland, and the first Tuesday in the next May Term of Somerset County Court, is the day appointed for his appearance before the Judges of the said Court, to answer such interrogatories as may then and there be propounded to him relative to his said application.

Feb. 9, 1836.

Insolvent's Notice.

THE creditors of WILLIAM LOGY, jr are hereby notified that he has applied for the benefit of the Insolvent laws of Maryland, and the first Tuesday in the next May Term of Somerset County Court, is the day appointed for his appearance before the Judges of the said Court, to answer such interrogatories as may then and there be propounded to him relative to his said application.

Feb 9 '36

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to me are hereby notified, that unless they come forward and liquidate their accounts, on or before the 25th of FEBRUARY next, they will find them placed in the hands of an officer for collection.

MARCELLUS JONES.

Jan 19 '36 3t

BLANKS

OF THE FOLLOWING KINDS

For Sale at the Office of the Village Herald

Fi Fa's before Sup's,	*Appeal Bonds,*
Do do after do	*Constables' Advertisements,*
Ca Sa's before do	*Bills of Sale,*
Do do after do	*Venditioni's,*
Warrants,	*State Warrants,*
Narrations, &c.	

THE SALMAGUNDI, And News of the Day.

Embellished with a multitude of COMIC ENGRAVINGS.

A new periodical, of a novel character, bearing the above appellation, will be commenced on the beginning of January, 1836. While it will furnish its patrons with the leading features of the news of the day, its principal object will be to serve up a humorous compilation of the numerous lively and pungent sallies which are daily floating along the tide of Literature, and which for the want of a proper channel for their preservation, are positively lost to the reading world. Original wits and humorists of our time will here have a medium devoted to the faithful record of the scintillations of their genius. It is not necessary to detail the many attractions which this journal will possess, as the publisher will furnish a specimen number to every person who desires it—(those out of the city, will forward their orders, *postage paid*)—and he pledges *himself that no exertion on his part shall be wanting to make each succeeding number superior to the preceding ones.*

The Salmagundi will be printed on large imperial paper, equal in size and quality to that which is at present used for the Gentleman's Vade Mecum. It is calculated that MORE THAN *FIVE HUNDRED ENGRAVINGS* will be furnished to the patrons of this Journal in one year—these, in addition to an extensive and choice selection of Satire, Criticisms, Humor, and Wit, to be circulated through its columns, will form a Literary Banquet of a superior and attractive order; and the publisher relies with perfect confidence on the liberality of the American public, and the spirit and tact with which this expensive undertaking will be prosecuted to bear him successfully and profitably along with it.

The Terms of the Salmagundi will be $2 per annum, payable invariably in advance. No paper will be furnished unless this stipulation is strictly adhered to. Clubs of three will be supplied with the paper for one year, by forwarding a five dollar note *postage paid.* Clubs of seven will be supplied for the same term by forwarding a ten dollar note. The papers that are sent out of the city will be carefully packed in strong envelopes, to prevent their rubbing in the mail.

THE SALMAGUNDI will be published on alternate weeks—otherwise it would be impossible to procure the numerous embellishments which each number will contain—and the general interest it will afford must be enhanced by this arrangement.

All orders must come postage paid

Address CHARLES ALEXANDER, Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place, Philadelphia.

Jan. 19, 1836.

The Weekly Metropolitan.

A general Literary, Historical, Congressional and Miscellaneous Journal, published at Washington, D. C. in all its departments aims at the highest character. Printed in good clear type, on a large sheet of fine white paper, the whole of it being devoted to select and interesting reading matter.

TERMS: *One Dollar and a Half* per annum, in advance.

Five papers will be sent to the order of any person acting as agent for the editors [illegible] enclosing $5; nine for $10, nineteen for $20; fifty for $50. The [illegible] by mail at the risk of the editors [illegible] number of the paper will [illegible] receipt for the money transmitted.

Postmasters, booksellers, and in general, all persons interested in the success of such an enterprise, are respectfully requested to act as agents for the Metropolitan; the above terms being of the most liberal character.

All letters must be addressed (free of postage) to

LANGTREE & O'SULLIVAN,
Georgetown, D. C.

Feb 10

To the Printers of the U. States.

[illegible]

Wood Letter Cutter & Engraver,

No 2, Franklin Place, Philadelphia,

RESPECTFULLY announces to the Printers of the United States, that he has commenced the manufacture of

WOOD LETTERS.

Wood Letters of every description, from 4 to 24 Lines Pica, or upwards, made to order on the shortest notice.

Ornamental Letters of entirely new and most splendid patterns, for heads of Newspapers, title lines, &c. from two lines Great Primer, to any size larger.

His type will be made of materials of the best assortment, well seasoned and prepared by machinery, invented for the purpose which insures the most exact adjustment.

Specimens will be published as early as possible.

Engravings on Wood,

Executed with neatness and promptitude. Heads for Newspapers, Fac Similies, Ornamental and Plain Rules, &c., cut with the greatest accuracy in type metal or wood.

Old cast metal cuts, ornaments, &c., engraved over and made equal to new, for half their original cost.

A liberal discount for cash. Six months credit on the most approved security. Orders from the country promptly attended to.

All letters must be post paid.

Sep 29

Bank of Salisbury, January 23, 1836.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the Debtors of this Institution that a resolution has been passed by the Board of Directors, requiring the entire payment of all notes due said Institution, which are drawn for sums less than fifty dollars, and which may arrive at maturity on or after the first day of March next—and upon all notes of a larger amount than fifty dollars, and not exceeding one hundred dollars, a payment of fifty per cent.—and a curtailment of 25 per cent upon all those which are drawn for sums exceeding one hundred dollars.

W. H. RIDER, Cash'r.

Jan 26

THE VILLAGE HERALD.

BY S. T. CALLAHAN, PRINCESS-ANNE, SOMERSET COUNTY, MARYLAND.

Vol. IX—No. 49. TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 1, 1836. [New Series, Vol. 1—No. 40.

VILLAGE HERALD.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Three Dollars a year, to be satisfied by $2 00 *if paid in advance*, or $2 50 if paid within six months.

Subscriptions paid within 30 days after delivering the first number, (of the year subscribed for,) will be considered *in advance.*

No subscription will be taken for less than *one year.*

No paper will be discontinued (*unless at the editor's discretion,*) until all arrearages are paid off; and a failure to notify a discontinuance, previous to the expiration of the year subscribed for, will be invariably considered as a new engagement.

Advertisements inserted on the usual terms.

All communications addressed to the editor must come POST PAID.

POETRY.

From the Western Constellation.

FAREWELL.

'Tis as the chill of winter,
This parting word to breathe,
Which tears those ties asunder,
Bound with affection's wreath.

When hearts are full of feeling
And hope is on the wing,
And happy prospects beaming
O'er life, just in its spring.

How hard it is to whisper
Farewell to friends most dear,
Perhaps no more forever
To gaze on friendship's tear.

When youthful love is growing
With fervor in the soul,
And from the coming future
Fair visions seem to roll.

Oh, then how hard to scatter
Those scenes to fancy bright,
A long farewell to utter,
Which shrouds their beams in night.

To feel that we must sever
The ties of kindred hearts,
And leave our friends forever,
A gloomy thrill imparts.

Farewell! how sad it lingers
On friendship's list'ning ear,
Mournful as far off music
Which sighing breezes bear.

THE HEART.

The Human Heart!—no mortal eye
Hath seen its stings laid bare;
A beauty and a mystery
Is all that resteth there,
Its love how silently 'twill brood
O'er feelings unconfess'd!
A bird that feeds in solitude
The younglings of its nest.

Its Hate is like volcanic fire!
We reck not of its wrath
Till bursts the lava of its ire
Around our scorching path,
Its Friendship!—oh! the blessed seeds
It strews in Time's dark bowers,—
That springs through misery's bitter weeds
To crown Life's cup with flowers!

The heart's *Despair!*—what simile
Pourtrays its gloom aright;
It is the Hell of Memory,—
Unutterable night!
Its Holiness!—a tree whose bloom
Eternity supplies,
And flocking to whose branches, come
The birds of paradise.

In every *human* change the heart
Is but a living lyre,
Where each fierce passion plays its part
Upon a sep'rate wire;
But harsh and wild the tones will be
While passion round them clings;
It never breathes true melody
Till God hath touch'd the strings.

THE HEART'S CHANGE.

There is a change, an utter change,
That comes upon the heart,
Nor time one feature can derange,
Or bid one smile depart;
The outward form is all the same;
Nor are, by words, express'd
The dark and boding thoughts that tame
The fires within the breast.

Undimm'd—unaltered—still the eye
Beams forth on all around;
And if the bosom heaves a sigh,
That sigh has scarce a sound.
And though the world may never dream
Our spirits touched by care,
Buoyant and as free they seem—
We are not what we were!

For us—we scarce no whence or when
That change begins to steal
Which teaches that we ne'er again,
At once we felt shall feel.
Curtain slowly drawn aside,
Reveals a shadowed scene,
Wherein the future differs wide
From what the past has been.

Not the earth withholds its joys,
As manhood crowns the brow;
The same pursuits we loved as boys,
Its offers to us now:
Still we seek the giddy round,
And join the laughers there,
But feel that in the feasting sound
Our hearts have now no share.

Yet mourn we not this early change—
'Tis sent our souls to show
How narrow is the utmost range
Allow'd them here below;—
'Tis sent to bid our youth aspire
From scenes so soon o'ercast,
To those whose pleasures ne'er can tire,
And shall for ever last.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The annexed letter from Mr. Wirt, written not a great while before his lamented death, will be eagerly read. It was written, as is stated, under the following circumstances:

"A young gentleman who is about to leave the walls of a University, and looks to the law as his profession, who is not related to or connected with Mr. Wirt, nor even acquainted with him, and knows him only as an ornament to his profession and his country, is induced by the high estimate he has formed of his character, and the great confidence that might be reposed in any advice that he would give, to ask at his hand some instruction as to the course of study best to be pursued." Mr. Wirt replied thus:

BALTIMORE, Dec. 20, 1833.

My Dear Sir: Your letter, dated "University of ——, December 12," was received on yesterday morning; and although it finds me extremely busy in preparing for the Supreme Court of the U. States, I am so much pleased with its spirit, that I cannot reconcile it to myself to let it pass unanswered. If I were ever so well qualified to advise you, to which I do not pretend, but little good could be done by a single letter, and I have not time for more.—Knowing nothing of the peculiarities of your mental character, I can give no advice adapted to your peculiar case. I am persuaded that education may be so directed by a sagacious and skilful teacher, as to prune and repress those faculties of the pupil which are too prone to luxuriance, and to train and invigorate those which are disproportionately weak or slow: so as to create a just balance among the powers, and enable the mind to act with the highest effect of which it is capable. But it requires a previous acquaintance with the student, to ascertain the natural condition of his various powers, in order to know which requires the spur and which the rein. In some minds imagination overpowers and smothers all the other faculties; in others, reason, like a sturdy oak, throws all the rest into a sickly shade. Some men have a morbid passion for the study of poetry—others, of mathematics, &c., &c. All this may be corrected by discipline, so far as it may be judicious to correct it. But the physician must understand the disease, and become acquainted with all the idiosyncracies of the patient, before he can prescribe. I have no advantage of this kind with regard to you; and to prescribe by conjecture, would require me to conjecture every possible case that *may* be yours, and to prescribe for each, which would call for a ponderous volume instead of a letter. I believe that in all sound minds the germ of all the faculties exists, and may, by skilful management, be wooed into expansion; but they exist naturally, in different degrees of health and strength, and as the matter is generally left to the impulses of nature in each individual, the healthiest and strongest germs get the start—give impulse and direction to the efforts of each mind—stamp its character and shape its destiny. As education, therefore, now stands among us, each man must be his own preceptor in this respect, and by turning his eyes upon himself, and describing the comparative action of his own powers, discover which of them requires most tone—which, if any, less. We must take care, however, not to make an erroneous estimate of the relative value of the faculties, and thus commit the sad mistake of cultivating the showy at the expense of the solid. With these preliminary remarks, by way of explaining why I cannot be more particular in regard to your case, permit me, instead of chalking out a course of study by furnishing you with lists of books and the order in which they should be read, (and no list of books and course of study would be equally proper for all minds,) to close this letter with a few general remarks.

If your *spirit* be as stout and pure as your letter indicates, you require little advice beyond that which you will find within the walls of your University. A brave and pure spirit is worth more than "*half the battle,*" not only in preparing for life, but in all its conflicts. *Take it for granted, that there is no excellence without great labor.* No mere aspirations for eminence, however ardent, will do the business. Wishing, and sighing, and imagining, and dreaming of greatness, will never make you great. If you would get to the mountain's top on which the temple of fame stands, it will not do to *stand still*, looking, admiring, and wishing you were there. You must gird up your loins, and go to work with all the indomitable energy of Hannibal scaling the Alps.—Laborious study, and diligent observation of the world, are both indispensable to the attainment of eminence. By the former, you must make yourself master of all that is known of science and letters; by the latter, you must know *man*, at large, and particularly the character and genius of your own countrymen. You must cultivate assiduously the habits of *reading, thinking,* and *observing*. Understand your own language, grammatically, critically, thoroughly: learning its origin, or rather various origins, which you may learn from Johnson's or Webster's prefaces to their large dictionaries. Learn all that is delicate and beautiful, as well as strong, in the language, and master all its stores of opulence. You will find a rich mine of instruction in the splendid language of Burke. His diction is frequently magnificent; sometimes too gorgeous, I think, for a chaste and correct taste; but he will show you all the wealth of your language. You must, by ardent study and practice, acquire for yourself a *mastery* of the language, and be able both to speak and to write it, promptly, easily, elegantly, and with that variety of style which different subjects, different hearers, and different readers, are continually requiring.—You must have such a command of it as to be able to adapt yourself, with intuitive quickness and ease, to every situation in which you may chance to be placed—and you will find no great difficulty in this, if you have the *copia verborum* and a correct taste. With this study of the language you must take care to unite the habits already mentioned—the diligent observation of all that is passing around you, and *active, close,* and *useful thinking*. If you have access to Franklin's works, read them carefully, particularly his third volume, and you will know what I mean by *the habits of observing and thinking*. We cannot all be *Franklins*, it is true; but, by imitating his mental habits and unwearied industry, we may reach an eminence we should never otherwise attain. Nor would he have been the Franklin he was, if he had permitted himself to be discouraged by the reflection that we cannot all be *Newtons*. It is our business to make the most of our own talents and opportunities, and instead of discouraging ourselves by comparisons and imaginary impossibilities, to believe all things possible, as indeed almost all things are, to a spirit bravely and firmly resolved. Franklin was a fine model of *a practical man* as contradistinguished from a *visionary theorist*, as men of genius are very apt to be. He was great in that greatest of all good qualities, *sound, strong, common sense.* A mere book-worm is a miserable driveller; and a mere genius, a thing of gossamer, fit only for the winds to sport with. Direct your intellectual efforts principally to the cultivation of the strong masculine qualities of the mind. Learn (I repeat it) *to think*—*think deeply, comprehensively, powerfully*—and learn the simple nervous language which is appropriate to that kind of thinking. Read the legal and political arguments of Chief Justice Marshall, and those of Alexander Hamilton, which are coming out. Read them; *study them;* and observe with what an compulsive sweep of thought they range over the whole field of every subject they take in hand—and *that* with a scythe so ample, and so keen, that not a straw is left standing behind them. Brace yourself up to these great efforts. Strike for this giant character of mind, and leave prettiness and frivolity for others. There is nothing in your letter that suggests the necessity of this admonition; I make it merely with reference to that tendency to efflorescence which I have occasionally heard charged to Southern genius. It is perfectly consistent with these herculean habits of thinking, to be a laborious student, and to know all that books can teach. This extensive acquisition is necessary, not only to teach you how far science has advanced in every direction, and where the *terra incognita* begins, into which genius is to direct its future discoveries, but to teach you also the strength and the weakness of the human intellect—how far it is permitted us to go, and where the penetration of man is forced, by its own impotence and the nature of the subject, to give up the pursuit;—and when you have mastered all the past conquests of science, you will understand what Socrates meant by saying, that he knew only enough to be sure that *he knew nothing*—*nothing, compared with that illimitable tract that lies beyond the reach of our faculties.* You must never be satisfied with the surface of things; probe them to the bottom, and let nothing go till you understand it as thoroughly as your powers will enable you. Seize the moment of excited curiosity on any subject to solve your doubts; for if you let it pass, the desire may never return, and you may remain in ignorance. The habits which I have been recommending are not merely for college, but for life. Franklin's habits of constant and deep excogitation clung to him to his latest hour. Form these habits now; learn all that may be learned at your University, and bring all your acquisitions and your habits to the study of the law, which you say is to be your profession;—and when you come to this study, come resolved to master it—not to play in its shallows, but to sound its depths. There is no knowing what a mind greatly and firmly resolved, may achieve in this department of science, as well as every other. Resolve to be the first lawyer of your age, in the depth, extent, variety, and accuracy of your legal learning.—Master the science of pleading—master Coke upon Littleton—and Coke's and Plowden's Reports—master Fearne on Contingent Remainders and Executory Devises, till you can sport and play familiarly with its most subtle distinctions.—Lay your foundation deep, and broad, and strong, and you will find the superstructure comparatively light work. It is not by shrinking from the difficult parts of the science, but by courting them, grappling with them, and overcoming them, that a man rises to professional greatness. There is a deal of learning that is dry, dark, cold, revolting—but is an old feudal castle, in perfect preservation, which the legal architect, who aspires to the first honors of his profession, will delight to explore, and learn all the uses to which its various parts used to be put: and he will the better understand, enjoy and relish the progressive improvements of the science in modern times. You must be a master in every branch of the science that belongs to your profession; the law of nature and of nations, the civil law, the law merchant, the maritime law, &c., the chart and outline of all which you will see in Blackstone's Commentaries. Thus covered with the panoply of professional learning, a master of the pleadings, practice and cases, and at the same time a *great constitutional and philosophic lawyer,* you must keep way also, with the march of general science. Do you think this requiring too much? Look at Brougham, and see what man can do if well armed and well resolved. With a load of *professional duties* that would *of themselves,* have been appalling to the most of our countrymen, he *stood nevertheless, at the head of his party in the House of Commons,* and, *at the same time, set in motion and superintended various primary schools and various periodical works, the most instructive and useful that ever issued from the British press, to which he furnished, with his own pen, some of the most masterly contributions,* and yet found time *not only to keep pace with the progress of the arts and sciences,* but *to keep at the head of those whose peculiar and exclusive occupations those arts and sciences were.* There is a model of *industry and usefulness* worthy of all your emulation. You must, indeed, be a great lawyer; but it will not do to be a mere lawyer—more especially as you are very properly turning your mind, also, to the political service of your country, and to the study and practice of eloquence. You must, therefore, be a political lawyer and historian; thoroughly versed in the constitution, and laws of your country, and fully acquainted with *all its statistics*, and the history of all the leading measures which have distinguished the several administrations. You must study the debates in Congress, and observe what have been the actual effects upon the country of the various measures that have been the most strenuously contested in their origin. You must be a master of the science of political economy, and especially of *financiering,* of which so few of our young countrymen know any thing. The habit of observing all that is passing, and thinking closely and deeply upon them, demands pre-eminently an attention to the political course of your country. But it is time to close this letter. You ask for instructions adapted to improvement in eloquence. This is a subject for a treatise, not for a letter. Cicero, however, has summed up the whole art in a few words; it is "*apte—distincte—ornate—dicere*"—to speak *to the purpose*—to speak *clearly and distinctly*—to speak *gracefully*:—to be able *to speak to the purpose*, you must understand your subject and all that belongs to it:—and then your *thoughts and method* must be *clear in themselves* and *clearly and distinctly enunciated*:—and lastly, your voice, style, delivery and gesture, must be *graceful and delightfully impressive*. In relation to this subject, I would strenuously advise you to two things: *Compose much, and often, and carefully with reference to this same rule of "apte, distincte, ornate,"* and let your conversation have reference to the same objects. I do not mean that you should *be elaborate and formal* in your ordinary conversation. Let it be *perfectly simple and natural*, but *always in good time*, (to speak as the musicians) and well enunciated.

With regard to the style of eloquence that you shall adopt, that must depend very much on your own taste and genius. You are not disposed, I presume, to be an humble imitator of any man! If you are, you may bid farewell to the hope of eminence in this walk. None are mere imitators to whom Nature has given original powers. The ape alone is content with mere imitations. If Nature has bestowed such a portion of the spirit of oratory as can advance you to a high rank in this walk, your manner *will be* your own. In what style of eloquence you are best fitted to excel, you, yourself, if destined to excellence, are the best judge. I can only tell you that the *florid and Asiatic style* is not the taste of the age. The *strong*, and even the *rugged and abrupt*, are far more successful. Bold propositions, boldly and briefly expressed—pithy sentences—nervous common sense—strong phrases—the *feliciter audax* both in language and conception—well compacted periods—sudden and strong masses of light—an apt adage in English or Latin—a keen sarcasm—a merciless personality—a mortal thrust—these are the beauties and deformities that now make a speaker the most interesting. A gentleman and a Christian will conform to the reigning taste so far only as his principles and habits of *decorum* will permit. The florid and Asiatic was never a good style either for a European or an American taste. We require that a man should *speak to the purpose* and *come to the point*—that he should *instruct and convince*. To do this, his mind must move with great strength and power; reason should be manifestly his master faculty—argument should predominate throughout; but these great points secured, wit and fancy may cast their lights around his path, provided the wit be courteous as well as brilliant, and the fancy chaste and modest. But they must be kept well in the back ground, for they are dangerous allies; and a man had better be without them, than to show them in front, or to show them too often.

But I am wearying you, my dear sir, as well as myself. If these few imperfect hints, on subjects so extended and diversified, can be of any service to you, I shall be gratified. They may, at least, convince you that your letter has interested me in your behalf, and that I shall be happy to hear of your future fame and prosperity. I offer you my respects, and tender the compliments of the season.

WM. WIRT.

RULES FOR CONVERSATION.

By Thomas Jefferson.

1. In stating prudential rules for our government in society, I must not omit the important one of never entering into dispute or argument with another.

2. I never saw an instance of one of two disputants convincing the other by argument. I have seen many of their getting warm, becoming rude, and shooting one another.

3. Convincing is the effect of our own dispassionate reasoning, either in solitude or weighing within ourselves, dispassionately, what we hear from others, standing uncommitted in argument ourselves.

4. It was one of the rules which, above all others, made Dr. Franklin the most amiable of men in society, "never to contradict any body." If he was urged to announce an opinion, he did it rather by asking questions, as for information, or by suggesting doubts.

5. When I hear another express an opinion which is not mine, I say to myself He has a right to his opinion, as I to mine; why should I question it? His error does me no injury, and shall I become a Don Quixote, to bring all men by force of argument to an opinion?

6. If a fact be misstated, it is probable he is gratified by a belief of it, and I have no right to deprive him of the gratification.

7. If he wants information, he will ask it, and then I will give it in measured terms.

8. If he still believes his own story, and shows a desire to dispute the fact with me, I hear him and say nothing. It is his affair, not mine, if he prefers error.

9. There are two classes of disputants most frequently to be met with amongst us. The first is of young students just entered the threshold of science; with first views of its outlines, not yet filled up with the details & modifications which a further progress would bring to their knowledge.

10. The other consists of the ill-tempered and rude men in society, who have taken up a passion for politics.

11. Good humor and politeness never introduce into mixed society a question on which they foresee there will be a difference of opinion.

12. Be a listener only, keep within yourself the habit of silence, especially in politics. In the present fevered state of our country, no good can ever result from any attempt to set one of these fiery zealots to rights, either in fact or principles. They are determined as to the facts they will believe, and the opinions on which they will act.

13. Get by them, therefore, as you would by an angry bull; it is not for a man of sense to dispute the road with such an animal.

A Literary Curiosity.—Taylor, the water-poet, who lived in the time of Charles the First, gives the following line as reading backwards and forwards the same:—

"Lewd I did live—evil I did dwel."

And adds, "I will give any man five shillings for as many as he can make in English." We do not know that the prize was ever claimed.

THE HERALD.

Princess Anne, Md.

TUESDAY, MARCH 1, 1836.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

On Monday the 22d inst. a Message from the President in relation to the happy termination of the difficulties between France and the United States, was transmitted to both houses of Congress. The Correspondence between the Secretary of State, and the Charge d'Affaires of Great Britain, shewing the grounds upon which the mediation was accepted by our Government, was also submitted.

The President speaks in high terms of the elevated and disinterested course which the Government of Great Britain has pursued, in offering her mediation to prevent a rupture between France and the United States.

Notwithstanding our prospects for continued peace, are bright, the President very justly urges upon Congress the necessity of placing the country in a complete state of defence. "We are now, says he, "fortunately so situated, that the expenditure for this purpose will not be felt; and, if it were it would be approved by those from whom all its means are derived, and for whose benefit only it should be used with a liberal economy and an enlightened forecast.

"In behalf of these suggestions, I cannot forbear repeating the wise precepts of one whose counsels cannot be forgotten: "The United States ought not to indulge a persuasion that, contrary to the order of human events, they will forever keep at a distance those painful appeals to arms, with which the history of every other nation abounds. There is a rank due to the U. S. among nations which will be withheld, if not absolutely lost, by the reputation of weakness. If we desire to avoid insult, we must be able to repel it. If we desire to secure peace one of the most powerful instruments of our rising prosperity, it must be known that we are at all times, ready for war."

RAIL-ROAD MEETING.

We are glad to see that the citizens of our sister county are becoming convinced of the utility and importance of Internal Improvement. A large number of the citizens of Worcester, assembled at Berlin, last week, for the purpose of taking into consideration the practicability and expediency of the construction of a Rail Road from Lewestown, Del. to some point on the Pocomoke river, in Worcester county, or to the Chesapeake Bay, to some point thereon most convenient to Norfolk, in the State of Virginia.

W. U. Purnell, Esq. of Worcester, and Col. W. D. Waples, of Delaware, addressed the meeting; both of whom, concurred in the opinion that the construction of such road is entirely practicable, and would be highly advantageous to the States through which it would pass.

This enterprise is worthy the consideration, and will, we hope, meet with the approbation of the Legislatures of the States of Delaware, Maryland and Virginia.

FROM ANNAPOLIS.

"*Chamber of the House of Delegates*,
"ANNAPOLIS, (Md.) Feb. 20

"Dear Sir—I send you the "Pennsylvanian" in order that you may publish an article which it contains on the subject of our great Rail Road. The Commissioners will be appointed in the course of a few days for making a survey of the route, soon after which the operations will be commenced.

"It is understood that the Senate will reject the bill which passed this House for electing the Levy Court by the people, which will be a pregnant source of regret, as a majority of the voters have earnestly desired it, and *the saving in the COUNTY CHARGES would be IMMENSE.*

"The session will probably be protracted till near the month of April—the members have been absent more than at any previous session, which has very seriously tended to delay the progress of business.

"Having obtained the Rail Road I have hopes of succeeding in the Real Estate Bank and Pattern Farms.

"Very respectfully, L. D. T."

From the Philadelphia Pennsylvanian.

Extract of a letter, dated
ANNAPOLIS, (Md.) Feb. 10, 1836.

Gentlemen—The necessary enactments have been granted by the Legislature in session here for the construction of a Rail Road through the Western Shore of this State, and efforts will be made to insure the early completion of the work, commencing at Elkton, and proceeding near the Western limit of Delaware to Pocomoke Bay, and thence by navigation to Norfolk, &c.

You will readily appreciate the great importance of this improvement, inasmuch as it contemplates a cheap and expeditious medium of inter-communication throughout the above country. The vastness of its operations may be anticipated by a fact which has been demonstrated by De Witt Clinton—to wit, that the premium of insurance for the risk by sea, would exceed the toll, without regard to the saving of freight, the increased despatch, and the certainty of delivery within a given time.

In estimating the superior claims of the Rail Road in question, it clearly may be shown.

1st. That all kinds of fine merchandize would prefer it;

2d. That cotton would be transported on it with considerable saving;

3d. That sugar, tobacco, pork, bacon, &c., could likewise;

4th. That it would possess many advantages to travellers in certainty, security, and economy;

5th. It would become the route of the great Southern and Western mails;

6th. It would be a thoroughfare for troops, artillery, and military stores, during war, besides other advantages.

Maryland Legislature.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

FRIDAY, Feb. 12.

Mr. Teackle presented a petition of sundry citizens of Somerset county, praying that an act may pass, to authorise and require that the powers confided to the Levy Court, may be exercised by persons elected immediately by the people—which was read; and,

On motion of Mr. Teackle, referred to the consideration of the Senate.

Mr. Hearn presented a memorial of sundry citizens of Worcester county, praying the establishment of a public wharf, at Cedar Hill Landing, in said county.

Which was read and referred to Messrs. Hearn, Spence, and Whitelock.

Mr. Hearn also presented a memorial of sundry citizens of Worcester county, praying the passage of an act authorizing the Levy Court of said county, to purchase a lot of ground for a public landing, at a place therein mentioned.

Which was read and referred to Messrs. Hearn, Whitelock, and Spence.

Mr. Newcomer presented a memorial of sundry citizens of Washington county, praying the incorporation of a new bank in Hagerstown, under the name of the Farmers', Millers' and Mechanics' Bank, of Washington county.

Which was read and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

On motion of Mr. Berry,

Ordered, That the Select Committee appointed on a leave to bring in a bill, to alter and change the Constitution of the State, so as to elect in future the Senate by the people, one from each county in this State, and one from the city of Baltimore, likewise to elect the Governor by the people, to abolish the Executive Council, to give to Baltimore city two additional representatives, and to change the manner of appointing Registers of Wills and County Clerks of this State, be enlarged by the addition of two members.

In pursuance whereof, the Speaker appointed Messrs. Long and Dulany, on said Committee.

TUESDAY, Feb. 16.

Mr. McMahon asked the following leave:

Leave to bring in a bill, to provide for the settlement of all controversies, at present existing, or which may hereafter arise, between persons claiming title to lands under conflicting grants, from the States of Maryland and Virginia, situated along the unadjusted boundary line, between this State and the Commonwealth of Virginia.

Which was read and referred to the Committee on Grievances and Courts of Justice.

Mr. McLean asked the following leave:

Leave to bring in a bill, to be entitled, an act to limit and define the fees of Clerks of Courts and Registers of Wills in this State.

Which was read and referred to the Committee on Grievances and Courts of Justice.

The hour having arrived for taking up the orders of the day, the House proceeded to consider the first order of the day being the report of the Select Committee to whom was referred the order of the House to take into consideration what alterations and amendments, if any, of the Constitution may be necessary and expedient.

Mr. Winder moved that the House also take up for consideration the memorials on the subject of a reform of the Constitution of the State.

Resolved in the affirmative.

Mr. Merrick moved to postpone said order of the day until monday next.

Determined in the negative.

On motion of Mr. Winder,

The House resolved itself into a Committee of the whole House upon said report of the Select Committee appointed on the Constitution, and the memorials upon the subject of a reform of the Constitution of the State, and after some time spent in Committee, the Speaker resumed the chair, and Mr. Ely, the Chairman, reported that the said Committee had, according to order, had the said report and memorials under consideration, and had made some progress therein, and directed him to ask leave to sit again, which was granted by the House.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 17.

Mr. Dennis presented a petition of William Sudler and others, trustees of Curtis' Chapel, in Somerset county, praying the passage of a law authorising them to receive a deed therein mentioned.

Which was read and referred to Messrs. Dennis, Jones, and Long.

Mr. Brown submitted the following message which was read, assented to, and sent to the Senate:

By the House of Delegates, }
February 17, 1836. }

Gentlemen of the Senate:—We propose, with the consent of your honorable body, to appoint a Committee to consist of five members of this House, conjointly with such gentlemen as may be appointed by the Senate on their part, to take into consideration so much of the Executive message as relates to fanatic abolitionists, and all the communications on the same subject, addressed to his excellency the Governor by the Governors of several of our sister States, and by him communicated to this House. We have appointed Messrs. Brown, Hambleton, Spence, Dennis and Hemsley on the part of this House.

By order,
GEORGE G. BREWER, Clk.

THURSDAY, Feb. 18.

Mr. Dennis, from the Committee on Internal Improvement, delivered the following report:

The Committee on Internal Improvement, to whom was referred the memorial of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, praying an additional appropriation, have had the same under consideration, and beg leave to refer it to the Committee already raised on that subject.

JOHN DENNIS.

Which was read the first, and, by special order, a second time and concurred in.

Mr. Pratt, Chairman of the Committee on Internal Improvement, reported a bill, entitled, an act authorising the Treasurer of the Western Shore on behalf of the State, to subscribe for capital stock of the Annapolis and Potomac Canal Company.

Which was read the first time and ordered to lie on the table.

OFFICIAL—NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Extracts from a communication of Commodore A. J. Dallas, commanding the United States squadron in the West Indies and the Gulf of Mexico, to the Secretary of the Navy, dated

U. S. FRIGATE CONSTELLATION, Key West, Jan. 5, 1836.

SIR: In my communication, No. 10, I was enabled to report to you the renewal of the light of Cape Florida, and enclosed to you the report of Lieutenant Rudd, who had charge of the expedition, since which I am most happy to say, that the succour I sent, was in time to relieve the garrison of the military at Fort Brooke, Tampa Bay, I have returned all well, having left the detachment of marines from this ship and the St. Louis there.

From a letter received from Major Belton, commanding at that post, a copy of which is herewith enclosed, you will perceive that the force arrived most opportunely.

Three hundred Indians were reported to be approaching for the purpose of attacking, or the adjoining Key. I shall leave here to-morrow morning, accompanied by the St. Louis, for Pensacola.

The Vandalia is now at Tampa Bay, with orders to co-operate with, and assist as far as possible, the movements and objects of the troops in that vicinity.

I have the honor, &c.
(Signed) A. J. DALLAS.

Hon. MAHLON DICKERSON,
Secretary of the Navy,
Washington, D. C.

The Philadelphia Sentinel of Saturday has the following paragraph:

Chesapeake and Delaware Canal. We are sorry to learn by accounts we have from Delaware, that further disasters have happened to this work. It is said that a leak had occurred in the Tide Lock, at the entrance of the Canal, which as yet has been found impossible to stop; and which at all events will require some time and a good deal of expense to overcome. In the present embarrassed state of the concern, this accident is truly disastrous; but we do hope for the benefit of the spring trade of our city, that some plan will be devised for remedying it, as well as removing the vexatious obstacles which are thrown in the way of navigating the canal.

From the U. S. Gazette of the 18th.

U. S. BANK BILL SIGNED.

We received, at a late hour last evening, the following important Message from Governor Ritner, to the Legislature, on returning the Bill to recharter the United States Bank:

MESSAGE.

To the Senate and House of Representatives Of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Gentlemen:—I have approved and signed the following act of the General Assembly, entitled "An act to repeal the State Tax on real and personal property, and to continue and extend the Improvements of the State by Rail Roads and Canals, and to charter a State Bank to be called the United States Bank," and directed the Secretary, to return the same to the House of Representatives, where it originated.

(Signed) JOSEPH RITNER.

Harrisburg, Feb. 18, 1836.

From the N. Y. Jour. Com., Feb. 18.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

Methodist Book Concern destroyed.

A little after 4 o'clock this morning, the building in Mulberry street, called the "Methodist Book Concern," was discovered to be on fire on the second story, and in the course of an hour was entirely destroyed, with all its contents, except a few books which were rescued from the Book-store. The building was 121 feet in length by 82 deep, with a projection in the rear, 100 feet by 48. The whole was of brick, and six stories high, including the basement.

The printing establishment of the Concern was very extensive—giving employment to between 60 and 70 compositors, and 24 presses, including one Napier. A great amount of stereotype plates were destroyed in the printing office, together with all the presses, types, &c.

The book store of the establishment was one of the most extensive in the U. States. The bindery, folding and stitching departments, &c. were upon the same scale. The Book Concern, as most of our readers know, is the property of the Methodist E. Church, and the central agency by which the various branches of of this numerous and worthy denomination are supplied with religious books. The loss therefore, although it does not bear with great severity upon individuals, except by turning numbers out of employment, is one which will be extensively felt and deplored.

It is believed to be not less, in the aggregate, than $250,000 only $40,000 of which, is insured, and only $10,000 by solvent Companies. The managers of the concern applied for insurance in Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, as well as in New York, but were unable to obtain it except to the limited extent above stated.

The whole number of persons turned out of employ by this calamity, including females employed in folding, stitching, &c. is between two and three hundred.

The account books of the Concern, together with a large quantity of stereotype plates, were in the Iron Safe, but whether they are safe in fact, remains to be ascertained.

A frame building on each side of the Book Concern and also in the rear, was crushed by the falling of a portion of the walls, the occupants having previously made their escape.

In regard to the origin of the fire, there is some doubt. It is suspected to have been the work of incendiaries; and if the circumstances are rightly stated, this supposition is inevitable. Among other things it is mentioned that the man whose duty it is to go through the building after the workmen have left and extinguish the fires, did so last evening as usual, and that on arriving there this morning, he found a window in the second story open, and the flames issuing out of it. Another person informs us that when he reached the building, it was on fire at both ends but not in the centre.

From Texas.—The Texas Telegraph of the 26th Dec., among other things, contains a decree of the provisional government calling a convention of delegates from each municipality, clothed with ample powers, to adopt a permanent form of government. The delegates to be elected by the people, all free white males and Mexicans opposed to a central government being entitled to a vote, and the volunteers in the army being allowed votes by proxy. The whole number of delegates to be 56, and the Convention to be held at the town of Washington on the 1st of March.

The way they do Fixins in Illinois.—We are indebted to the Rev. Dr. Ely of Philadelphia, for the following humorous anecdote, true or false. The doctor is ready to say, that a brother in the ministry travelling in Illinois informed him that, on putting up for the night, the good lady of the house cooked her bread in a common baking pan, then boiled her coffee in the same vessel, stewed some pork in the same; then dipped out some of the fat with a tea cup, on the inner side of which she put a piece of rag to make a lamp by which they might see to eat supper; and then the traveller's horse ate his mess of oats out of the same omnibus of cookery! We have heard of rockers being affixed to bread trays and alternately used for kneading of bread and a cradle, and a lady's using the same article for a sheet which she did for a table cloth—but the ingenuity of the lady of Illinois greatly outstrips the Yankee ladies for expedients.

Rutland Vt. Herald.

Silk in New Jersey.—The editor of the Brigton (N. J.) Whig, in alluding to a handsome pair of Silk, Gloves knit from silk raised by Mrs. Stephen Lupton, thus indulges in future anticipations on the general culture of this article in the U. States.

While inspecting the articles, which we almost envied the possessor, we well nigh fancied that soon we should be surrounded by groves and orchards of the mulberry, and large cocooneries and silk manufactures in our own vicinity, and our wives and daughters seated at the wheel and spindle as their "amusement," as they were want to do in days of yore; and when on Sabbath and holiday occasions, they appeared in the halls of worship or at the convivial board, instead of being shrouded in fabrics of foreign importance, we should see them habited in garments, the result of their own industry and perseverance.

The cost of fuel consumed in the city of New York during the year 1835, amounted to $919,793 85—of which $429,969 86, were expended for coal, and $589,793 85 for wood. The average price of Virginia coal was about $7,12½ and for Anthracite $7,18½ per ton; pine wood 1,62½ per load; oak about $2, and hickory about $2,62½—1 3d of a cord to each load.

A Bill has passed the New York Legislature in Committee of the whole, appropriating $50,000 for the erection of a State Lunatic Asylum.

Mr. Philip Reybold, the largest farmer in New Castle County, Del. has realised a crop of 2210 bushels of corn from a field of 22 acres.

The Sunday Morning News says, that an extensive southern mail contractor has been arrested for a long continued system of depredations upon the mails of his route.

The Legislature of Mississippi has granted a charter to a company to construct a Rail Road from Jackson, (Miss.) to Mobile, with Banking privileges, and a capital of four millions of dollars, free from any tax or bonus to the State. The Rail Road from Vicksburg terminates at Jackson. We also learn that permission has been granted to the New Orleans and Nashville Rail Road Company, to run their road through that State.

Rail Road from Cleveland, Ohio, to Pittsburg, Penn.—A convention of delegates in favor of this project, from the towns of Cleveland, Newburgh, Bedford, Northfield, Hudson, Franklin and Ravenna, assembled at Hudson, Ohio, Jan. 12th. The route is to be direct; a charter forthwith to be procured, and money raised to make the survey, &c.

Dreadful Accident.—Five persons were crushed to death on Friday evening last, by the falling fragments of rock from a heavy blast in excavating a tunnel on the Harlem Rail Road, near New York.

Maine Hall, (Bowdoin College) situated in Brunswick, Maine, was consumed by fire on the 17th inst. Doctor Adams, one of the tutors, broke a leg in making his escape.

Oak Wood is selling in New York at $16 50 per cord, and pine at $11,25.

It was reported in Washington, a few days since, that Col. Crockett had died in Texas, a short time after his arrival there.

Bank of the United States.—At a meeting of the stockholders of this institution, held in Philadelphia on the 19th instant, the charter granted by the Legislature of Pennsylvania was *unanimously* accepted.

By the arrival of the schooner Essex, we learn that an embargo was laid on all vessels in Laguna and Campeachy on the 30th November, and continued till the 15th December, when it was removed, in part, [illegible] all vessels but American, (or bound to the United States,) and entirely removed on the 25th December. It was in consequence of raising troops to the amount of 6,000 men to send to Texas, and fears were entertained that the news would reach the U. States before it could be accomplished.

New Orleans Bee.

The late amended constitution of Vermont gives one Senator to every 9,359 inhabitants, making 30 Senators in all.

Wonderful Horse.—Capt. Ashley, of the brig Macon, from Buenos Ayres, according to the Gazette, has brought home a dwarf horse of the Indian or Pampas breed, full grown, four years old, and only 30 inches in height. It is probably the smallest animal of that species in the world.

Immense Damage from the snow.—The Morris Co. N. J. Herald says, hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of timber is probably destroyed in that State by the snow lodging and breaking the tree tops and pines.

The Quaker Controversy in New Jersey.—It must be gratifying to both parties of Friends, that the question has been settled by a law which recently passed the New Jersey Legislature—the provisions of which the property belonging to the society of Friends at the time of separation, is to be divided in proportion to the relative numbers of each party. It passed the Assembly by a vote of 29 to 11 and the Council 11 to 2. This will effectually put the matter at rest.

The Pittsburg Inquirer states that Gen. R. M. Saunders, of North Carolina, has been nominated to the U. S. Senate as Minister to Spain.

It is ascertained that the Insurance on American vessels and property, effected in England at the present time, amounts to the enormous sum of from 15 to 20,000,000 dollars. The greater part of which is on vessels and cargoes in the Indian or China seas.

The use of "your humble servant," came first into England at the marriage of Queen Mary, daughter of Henry IV., of France which is derived from *votre tres humble serviteur*. The usual salutation before that time was: "God keep you"—"God be with you." And amongst the vulgar, "How do'ye do," with a thump on the shoulder.

There is a family in Montreal, the father of which is a Frenchman, the mother a Russian, the eldest child a Maltese, the second a Sicilian, the third a Spaniard, and the fourth a Canadian.

Remedies.—For sea sickness—stay at home.

For drunkenness—drink cold water, and repeat the prescription until you obtain relief.

For the gout—*board with the printer.*

To keep out of Jail—get out and keep out of debt.

Novel Reading.—Many are the baneful effects which novel reading have produced. Novel reading is inconsistent with that close attention, and deep reflection which legal and classical studies require. The ill consequences of novel reading are not merely negative; for many of these productions are licentious, and while they inflame the fancy, deprave the heart. Even the more innocent inflame those passions which are fatal to our peace and fill the imagination with such false views of life, as the painful experience of any years can not fully efface.

[COMMUNICATED.]

Anniversary Celebration.

On the evening of the 22nd ultimo a number of gentlemen, pursuant to an understanding had on the 20th, to commemorate the birth of GEORGE WASHINGTON, sat down, between 8 and 9 o'clock at the Princess-Anne Hotel in this village, to a supper of courses, Dr. SAMUEL K. HANDY presiding. The variety, abundance and quality of the viands proved the judicious liberality of Col. GEO. DASHIELL, the landlord, in providing for the gratification of his guests; and the excellence with which they were prepared and the elegance with which they were served up reflected equal credit on the assiduity, skill and taste of Mrs. DASHIELL, the landlady. After the company had partaken with high zest of this sumptuous repast for the body R. H. WINDER rose and said, with a view to "a feast of reason and a flow of soul,"

Mr. President—I ask permission to submit a motion, and preparatory thereto to inflict a short speech on the company. In consideration of its being short, and of its object, I hope indulgence for its being indifferent—for it will be so for different reasons. Perhaps, if I would make a good one, I could not: and on the present occasion I would not, if I could. We all know the power of contrast. The sparkling gem seems more brilliant beside its foil. The song of the nightingale, sweet whenever heard, would probably be more than usually ravishing if it saluted our ears immediately after they had been annoyed by the screeching of another bird of night—the owl. So the strains, which it is my design to call forth, if I shall succeed in doing so, though they would be delightful under any circumstances, may be yet more delightful following upon and in contrast with a homely speech and a less melodious voice. A distinguished bard has said that

"Music has power to sooth the savage breast,
To soften rocks and bend the knarled oak."

A yet more distinguished one, the bard of Avon, or as he is sometimes and justly styled the bard of nature and her oracle, says—

"The man that hath not music in himself,
Nor is not moved by concord of sweet sounds,
Is fit for treason, stratagems and spoils;
The motions of his spirit are dull as night,
And his affections dark as Erebus:
Let no such man be trusted."

Is there a breast in this assembly more unrelenting than that of the savage, harder than rocks, or more stubborn than the knarled oak? A man fit for treasons, stratagems and spoils, of spirit dull as night, and affections dark as Erebus, and who is not to be trusted? None it is hoped. I move then, sir, and doubt not the universal assent of the company to the motion, that we call by acclamation upon Doctor HANDY for a song. As to his, however, passes, I believe, by liquid and not by dry measures, I propose that we introduce it with a glass of wine.

Mr. L. HANDY anticipated Mr. WINDER in moving that the wine should be drank to the

Memory of George Washington.

The motions having been carried and the toast to the "Father of his Country" having been drank standing and in silence,

Doctor HANDY sang in his fine and admired style "The glasses sparkle on the board." *Toasted.*

Mr. L. HYLAND, in compliance with a call and the general solicitations of the company, favored it with "Contentment," a very good song very well sung.

Mr. WINDER being called on for a toast, gave with brief remarks—the Fair American and the American Fair.

Song—"Come take the Harp"—by Dr. HANDY.

By Mr. L. HANDY—Leap year and Bachelors—may the latter be in money.

By Mr. S. W. JONES—"The memory of the late Chief Justice MARSHALL"—which was drank with much feeling and respect.

By A. H. JONES—WASHINGTON: When the proudest monuments to his memory shall mingle with the dust, he shall still live, occupying in history the brightest page, and the first place in the love and veneration of future generations.

By Col. POLK—*France*, our ancient ally.

Song by Mr. HYLAND.

By Dr. W. L. JONES—WASHINGTON and LAFAYETTE: the *United States* and *France*: May the same friendship and harmony which existed between the two heroes, continue to prevail between the two nations.

By Mr. L. WHITE—The *North* and the *South*—May they know no distinction of interests.

By Mr. A. H. HANDY—Our parent *Great Britain*—Honor and gratitude for her late disinterested offer of mediation between our country and France.

By Mr. WINDER—The two old neighbors and friends, *Maryland* and *Virginia*: They will continue to be neighbors—May they also and ever continue to be friends.

Song, in excellent style, by Col. POLK.

By Mr. S. W. JONES—Gen. *ANDREW JACKSON.*

Song by Col. POLK.

By Mr. A. JONES—*Ourselves*—May each revolving anniversary find us as happy as we are on the present occasion.

By Mr. L. WHITE—The gentleman at the head of the table—peace, prosperity and happiness attend him.

Song by Dr. HANDY.

By Mr. S. W. JONES—The *MECHANICS* of Somerset county.

Mr. A. H. Handy remarked, that he was happy to hear the sentiment which had just been uttered. He received it with the greater satisfaction because an attempt had been made to use this sacred day and another place for the unhallowed purpose of exciting in the minds of some invidious distinctions in regard to social relations. Whatever may be the motives which actuate persons in attempting thus to array one class of society against another, their *object* must be resisted and condemned by every liberal mind. In this land of liberty and intelligence all men are born with free and equal rights; every man is the *architect* of his own fortune, and I have yet to behold the man whose industry, merit and intelligence have not erected for him an ample edifice of worth and respectability.

Let us then spurn attempts to create such invidious distinctions, as unworthy of all liberal minds; and though we were not permitted to unite with our friends on this festive occasion, let us show that we are incapable of the little-mindedness which their conduct has imputed to us.

Some remarks having been made, which it was apprehended would lead to unpleasantness of feeling in and beyond the meeting Mr. WINDER rose and said:

Mr. President—We are assembled on a day auspicious to America and to man. It has hitherto proved pre-eminently so; and by the blessing of Providence seems still to be so. A speck of war—war with a great nation and an ancient ally—lowered in the political horizon: The anniversary of the birth day of WASHINGTON approached and the sign of war vanished, leaving peace and brightened prospects of prosperity. The sky had been long overcast: The birth day of WASHINGTON came, and the Heavens smiled again with the light of the sun, and all in the natural world became soft and serene. I had hoped that the feelings and proceedings of this meeting would be in entire accordance with these events and with this state of things in the political world and in nature, and I must hope and cannot but think, that the cloud which began to shew itself in our circumscribed, but peaceful horizon, was but a light vapor, and has already disappeared not to return.

Mr. Jones' toast was then drank with much cordiality.

On motion,

Resolved, That our thanks be presented to our landlord and landlady for the sumptuous banquet, and the kind and excellent attention, which we have received from them, and that at the same time be offered our wishes for their health, prosperity and happiness.

After a few further good humored songs the company separated in harmony and high glee.

On account of the extemporaneous character of the proceedings, the absence of all thought until very near the close of publishing them, and the omission of several of the guests to hand in their toasts, the foregoing account is hasty and imperfect.

Steam Batteries.—An official communication to a the Chief Engineer, in reply to a resolution of the Senate, inquiring what number of floating steam batteries are necessary for the defence of the Chesapeake and Delaware Bays and the harbor of New York, has the following passage:

"That steam batteries would be a most efficient and powerful auxiliary to the other means of defence now existing and to be created for the protection of our seaboard, there can be no doubt; and its almost necessity of their construction is evident, when the length and extent of our bays and harbors are considered. After such an examination of the subject as time would permit, and making use of the best information in my power, I am fully of opinion that they ought to be so constructed that, while they possess the necessary strength, they shall draw the least possible draught, which, when fully equipped, ought not to exceed four feet; they should be provided with at least two guns of the largest calibre and longest range; an apparatus attached to the furnace for heating shot, and a propelling power able to give them a velocity of ten or twelve miles an hour. Vessels of this description would possess the advantages of being able to change their position regardless of shoals and bars always to be met with in our harbors, placing them beyond the reach of a pursuing enemy; and in case of calms or storms, or any other cause obliging the enemy to anchor, might select such positions as to place their opponents at their mercy. They would likewise be efficient in preventing marauding excursions in boats, so often attended with distress and ruin to the peaceful and unoffending citizen. In relation to the number of such batteries required for each of the waters named in the resolution, I cannot venture to recommend less than ten for the harbor of New York, including the neighboring bays and Long Island Sound, six for the Delaware river and bay, and ten for the Chesapeake. The probable cost of each is estimated to be from $25,000 to $30,000, though from want of all experience in naval architecture, this amount is not pretended to be correct."

The Mint and the Gold Currency.—The Director of the Mint, Dr. Patterson, has made his annual report to Congress, and from that it is seen that the sum of $2,186,175 in gold had been coined during the year 1835, which, added to $3,954,270, coined the preceding year, makes in round numbers, six millions of dollars. The Director of the mint proposes two important alterations for promoting the supply of gold for coinage, which, if adopted by Congress, will greatly increase the coinage, and make the whole amount of the coinage, under the new law, by the time President Jackson goes out of office in March, 1837, amount to twelve or fourteen millions of dollars. At that time the three new branch mints will be in operation, for they are all expected to begin to coin by the first day of January, 1837. These three branch mints, and the principal mint, will consequently be at work, and in all, probably will coin twelve or fifteen millions, to wit: the mint at Philadelphia, three or four millions; the branches at North Carolina and Georgia, from one to two millions each; the branch at New Orleans, six or seven millions; thus giving, at the end of 1837, about $25,000,000 of gold currency. But to accomplish this brilliant result, it is necessary that the Director's suggestions for supplying the mints with regular and ample supplies for gold coinage, should be adopted by the present Congress; and also that the suggestions in the President's last annual message, to suppress the paper circulation under $20 should be carried into effect. Such is the prospect for our gold currency in the year 1837; for the present, we have to repeat what we have said heretofore, that every member of Congress may now draw his pay and milenge in gold; that it lies ready for him in the Metropolis Bank; and that the last session and the present session of Congress, are the first instances, in thirty years, of Congress being paid in gold.—*Globe.*

Mad Dogs.—The unusual severity of the winter has apparently given rise to, or at least been accompanied by several remarkable instances of the prevalence of canine madness. We have noticed it in this city, and it now appears that hydrophobia is extending almost as an epidemic through Rockland county. Twenty-five dogs were killed at Nyack alone on Friday week; at Haverstraw great alarm prevails—a great number of cattle have been bitten. Rockland is composed entirely of mountains, deep ravines, sequestered lakes and precipitous streams. Now the question is whether the abundance of snow and wet here has any influence in the production of this disease?

In Switzerland and other mountainous countries a disease of or glandular enlargement about the windpipe, called goitre, is occasioned, it is thought, by eating of snow-water. May not the hydrophobia, which by some is supposed to consist of a diseased condition of the glands under the tongue, arise in dogs from their lapping the snow or snow-water? We merely throw out the hint at a moment when there never has scarcely been been known such quantities of snow through all the northern portions of the United States as the present season.

New York Star.

NOTICE.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the firm of DORSEY & DASHIELL is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said firm will please make payment to WILLIAM DORSEY, who is legally authorized to receive the same.

WILLIAM DORSEY.
THOS. G. DASHIELL.

Jan. 6, 1836.

The Baltimore American and Bicknell's Detector will insert the above twice and send their accounts to the Herald office. Jan 12

New Firm.

THE subscribers having entered into partnership under the firm of

DORSEY & CURTIS,

At the old stand lately occupied by Dorsey & Dashiell, will continue to keep constantly on hand a first rate assortment of

SEASONABLE GOODS,

All of which will be sold for cash, lumber, or country produce, or any domestic articles, at fair prices.

WM. DORSEY.
WM. H. CURTIS.

Calm Retreat, Jan. 12, 1836.

NOTICE.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership heretofore existing between MEZICK & POLLITT is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and all persons indebted to the late firm are requested to make payment to Isaac Leonard, Esq. who is authorized to collect the same.

FRANCIS MEZICK,
SAML. I. POLLITT.

Salisbury, Jan. 29, 1836.

NOTICE.

SAMUEL I. POLLITT returns his thanks to customers of the late firm of *Mezick & Pollitt*, and informs them and the public generally that he still continues to carry on the

Hatting [illegible]

At the same stand, [illegible] and intends to keep on hand a good assortment of materials of all kinds [illegible] business, and will at all times be ready to furnish HATS to order.

Salisbury, Feb. 9.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber, having declined business in Princess Anne, will rent the STORE HOUSE at the Bridge, and also the DWELLING HOUSE and LOT where he resided, for the present year. And all persons indebted to the subscriber, are hereby respectfully requested to make immediate payment, as he will attend Princess Anne every Tuesday for that purpose.

G. W. HUMPHREYS.

Feb. 23, 1836.

NEW FIRM.

THE subscribers having entered into Partnership, on the 25th of January, 1836, under the firm of

Humphreys & Lankford.

At *FORKTOWN*, will continue to keep constantly on hand such articles as are usually called for in country trade, which they will sell upon the most accommodating terms for cash, lumber, or country produce. They invite their friends and the public generally to give them a call and examine for themselves.

GEO. W. HUMPHREYS,
WM. H. LANKFORD.

Forktown, Feb. 24, 1836.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of four writs of Fieri Facias issued by George M Walling, a Justice of the Peace for Somerset county, and to me directed, all at the suits of Dorsey & Dashiell, two against Edward H. Adams, and two against Levin Beauchamp, Edward H. Adams & Samuel Long, I have seized and taken in execution all Edward H. Adams' right to 200 acres of land in the following tracts or parts of tracts, to wit:—Three Brothers, Dunage Privilege, Garland's Lots, Somerset Shire, What You Will and Salisbury, also the said Adams' right to a negro boy James, one yoke of oxen and one wain cart and 100 bushels of corn, more or less, and I shall proceed to sell the same at public sale at the Court House door in Princess Anne, on TUESDAY the 26th of JANUARY, inst., at the hour of 2 o'clock, P. M., to the highest and best bidder for cash to satisfy the above mentioned writs.

S. G. HOLBROOK, Shff.

The sale of the above property is postponed until TUESDAY the 9th of FEBRUARY, next. S. G. H.

Jan 26

☞The sale of the above mentioned property is further postponed until TUESDAY the 1st of MARCH next.

S. G. H.

Feb. 10, 1836.

Constable's Sale.

BY virtue of two writs of Fieri Facias, issued by James Duncan, a Justice of the Peace in and for Somerset county, and to me directed, one at the suit of [illegible] Wainright, and one at the suit of William Evans, against Henry Walston, I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit:—a tract of land by the name of Williams' Lot, containing 10 acres, more or less, adjoining the land of Tubman Larimore, as the property of said Walston, which I shall proceed to sell on WEDNESDAY the 9th day of MARCH next, at the hour of 10 o'clock, A. M., on the premises of said Walston, for cash, to satisfy the above mentioned writs and costs.

THOMAS ROBERTSON, Const.

Feb. 10, 1836.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

Samuel W. Jones

HAS the pleasure to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has just returned from Baltimore with a large assortment of

Seasonable Goods,

Consisting of Superfine Black, Blue, Brown, Olive, Mixed, Mulberry, Drab and Wine colored CLOTHS—Plain, Double Milled, Black CASSIMERE—Fancy CASSIMERES—Twilled MERINOES—CIRCASSIANS—SATINETS—FLANNELS: Bleached and Unbleached Shirting MUSLINS—Book, Jaconet, Cambric and Swiss ditto. Gentlemen's Patent Merino SHIRTS—Lambs wool ditto—ditto DRAWERS—BOBINETS—GRECIANETS—Irish [illegible]

Also a large assortment of

GROCERIES,

Consisting of 4th proof Cogniac Brandy, Rye Whisky, Holland Gin, Jamaica Spirit, Madeira and Sicily Madeira Wines, Lisbon, Malaga and Sherry ditto—Flour, Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, St. Ubes and Liverpool Salt, Lemons, Prunes, English Walnuts, Almonds, Filberts, Raisins, Figs, Citron, Cheese, Water and Butter Crackers.

Also a large assortment of

Hardware, Castings, Stationary, Drugs and Medicines, China, Glass, Queen's, Stone and Tin Ware, Water Proof Boots, sewed; Men's and Boy's Brogans, Men's Ball Pumps, Forred Gum Elastic Shoes, Ladies' Gaiter Boots, [illegible], Prunella and French Kid Shoes, which he will dispose of on accommodating terms for cash, or on time to punctual customers.

Dec. 12, 1835.

Coach, Gig, & Harness Making,

In all its various branches.

THE subscribers [illegible] STOCK OF MATERIALS [illegible] *SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS,* [illegible] workmen in their employ, they now feel confident that they can finish work as neat and well as any other establishment in Maryland, and they hope that by good work, close attention to business, and moderate charges, to merit a continuance of public patronage.

They also take pleasure in informing the public, that they have commenced the

Saddle & Bridle Business

And intend keeping on hand a variety of *SADDLES, BRIDLES, HALTERS, GIRTHS, TRUNKS, TRAVELLING BAGS,* &c. &c. Mr. Brittingham being himself a practical Saddler, they flatter themselves that they will be able to please such of their friends as will give them their custom.

The public's obt. servts.

Prochester & Brittingham.

N. B. All persons having open accounts at our Shop, are earnestly requested to close the same, by cash or note, before the first day of February next—we having made it a rule, from which we will not deviate, to close our books every year. We must, therefore, place all accounts not closed by that time into officers' hands for collection.

Two or three APPRENTICES wanted at the above named establishment.

Jan 5, 1836.

A CARD.

[illegible]

Attorney at Law.

WILL attend the Courts of Somerset and Worcester counties. His office in the former place will be in the house of Mr. Walling; in the latter in that of Mr. [illegible]

Dec. 1, 1835.

The [illegible] will publish the above.

Cash in Hand!

THE subscriber is at all times prepared to give the HIGHEST CASH PRICES FOR NEGROES. He will purchase any number of both sexes, [illegible] between the ages of 12 and 25 years, and give more for them than any purchaser on this Shore. He can be found at [illegible] Annamessex, Somerset county.

WM ROACH, Jan

Jan. 27, 1836.

NOTICE.

CASH and the highest price will at all times be given for LIKELY NEGROES of both sexes, by applying to [illegible]

N. B. [illegible]

Jan. 21

[illegible]

I wish to hire for the present year, a single man who can come well recommended as being a good country BLACKSMITH. To such an one liberal wages will be given.

ROBERT BELL.

Kingston, Somerset county, }
Jan. 19, 1836. }

To the Public.

THE subscriber requests all persons indebted to him, to come forward and close their accounts by cash or note.—His books are ready for settlement, and he hopes that instead of having personally to call on each person, that each person will call on him or his authorized agent, Rufus M. Parsons, in 30 days, and pay the cash or give their notes, otherwise he will be forced to place the same in the hands of a law agent for collection, as no longer indulgence will be given.

H. K. LONG.

P. S. Creditors grant me the privilege of a dead man—forbear to press while I collect. H. K. L.

AGAIN!

The public's obedient servant, H. K. Long, presents the compliments of the season, to his friends and customers and returns his thanks for past favors, he solicits a continuation and increase of them, as he has associated with him Mr. RUFUS M. PARSONS, who joins him in the above compliments and solicitation.

Jan 5 '36

Somerset Hotel.

THE subscriber has taken the well known public house in Princess Anne lately occupied by Col. George Dashiell, called the "Somerset Hotel." His Table will at all times be supplied with all the delicacies which the market and the season will afford. His Bar contains a choice assortment of liquors, and his Stables are well supplied with provender, and he has engaged a first rate Hostler.

His friends and the public generally are invited to give him a call and he feels confident that he will be able to give satisfaction, as his entire personal attention will be devoted to the service of his customers.

Boarders can be accommodated by the day, week, month, or year, upon reasonable terms. The public's obt. servt.

Wm. H. Curtis.

Jan 6, 1835.

To the Public.

THE subscriber [illegible]

WILLIAM H. CURTIS.

Dec. 12, 1835.

PRINCESS-ANNE HOTEL.

BY the urgent importunities of his old friends and customers the undersigned has been induced to open again a House of Entertainment in this place. He has opened the large, commodious, NEW HOTEL, opposite the Court House, and the offices of the Clerk of the County Court, and Register of Wills, called the PRINCESS ANNE HOTEL, recently occupied by G. M Walling, Esq.—The requisite out buildings, of ample dimensions, will be immediately erected. Notwithstanding the high prices of the present season, he has laid in abundant supplies of all the requisites of good eating and drinking, and has made arrangements for the most comfortable accommodation of his customers, and all travellers and others that may favor him with their patronage. From the situation of his Hotel, so contiguous to the Court House and public offices, and its comfortable rooms with fire places, gentlemen of the *bar*, and others having business with the Court and in the public offices, will find it to their advantage, convenience, and comfort to patronize his Establishment.

The undersigned hopes to receive, as he will endeavor to merit, largely of the public patronage.

George Dashiell.

Princess Anne, Jan 12 '36

Notice to Farmers.

THE subscriber has for sale 300 APPLE AND PEACH TREES, selected from the best [illegible] and in good order for transplanting, which he will sell at a reduced price. The nursery can be seen on the road from Princess Anne to Steven's Ferry, my former residence.

ROBERT W. SWAN.

CLOCK & WATCH MAKING.

THE subscriber, thankful for past favors, respectfully informs the inhabitants of Somerset and the neighboring counties, that he is now prepared to execute all work of the above description. *Duplex, Horizontal, Lever, Alarm, Repeating and Plain WATCHES,* will be carefully repaired [illegible]. He hopes, that by dint of exertion, durability of his work, and moderate charges, to share a portion of the public patronage.

CHARLES I. CHUR.

Princess Anne, Nov. 10, 1835.

PRINTING.

THE PRINTING OF

BOOKS PAMPHLETS,

Blanks, Cards, Labels,

HANDBILLS, &c.

Is thankfully received and neatly done at the Herald Office.

Fresh Seasonable GOODS.

DONE & HYLAND,

HAVE received by the latest arrivals from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and offer for sale on the most liberal terms, a very extensive assortment of

STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS

Hardware, Cutlery, Castings, Guns, Crockery China, Stone and Earthen Ware:

STATIONARY,

Shoes, Hats, Caps, and Ladies Beaver Bonnets.

ALSO

400 lbs. Best Virginia Cotton Yarn,
2000 " Prime Brown Sugars,
800 " Refined do.
1200 " Best Rio & St. Domingo Coffee
500 " Cheese,
20 bbls. Fine, Super Fine and White Wheat Family Flour,
250 galls. Prime W. I. Molasses,

Fresh Buckwheat FLOUR,

No. 1 FIRKIN BUTTER, very superior,

And with a few exceptions, every article usually called for in country trade.

They take the liberty of returning their unfeigned thanks for the large share of public patronage which has been bestowed on them, and respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

Jan 5

☞All persons indebted on open account for the year 1835, will please come forward and close the same either by cash or note. Their books are now ready for settlement, and it is of great importance to them to close their business annually.

Jan 19

State of Maryland, sc:

SOMERSET COUNTY ORPHANS COURT,

Feb. 8, 1836.

ON application of John Cottman, Admr. of Margaret B. Chapman, late of Somerset County, deceased, it is ordered by the Court that the said Administrator give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the estate of the said deceased, and that the same be published once a week for three weeks, in a paper printed in Princess Anne.

True copy. Test.
JAMES POLK, Reg. W. S. C.

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Somerset County hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said County, in Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of Margaret B. Chapman, late of said County, dec'd. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the 6th day of Sept. 1836; they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. —Given under my hand this 8th day of February, A. D. 1836.

JOHN COTTMAN, Adm'r. of
Margaret B. Chapman, Dec.

Feb. 16

CASH FOR NEGROES.

Including both sexes, from 12 to 25 years of age. Persons having likely servants to dispose of will find it to their interest to give us a call, as we will give higher prices in cash, than any other purchaser who is now in this market, or may come in. W. can at all times be found at Mrs. Disharoon's Tavern, Princess Anne, Md.

OVERLEY & SANDERS

All communications addressed to us, at this place, will be punctually attended to.

Sept 23, 1835

☞The subscribers are particularly anxious to make a shipment of Negroes shortly. All persons who have SLAVES to dispose of will do well to give them a call as soon as possible. O. & S.

Jan 12

IN CHANCERY.

Intermediate day: Feb. 16th, 1836.

ORDERED by the subscriber, an Associate Judge of the fourth Judicial district of the State of Maryland, that the sale as made and reported by Alexander H. Handy, trustee for the sale of the real estate of John Done, dec'd., be, and the same is hereby, ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn or objections be filed in this Court by the second day of the next May term of Somerset County Court.—*Provided* a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper published in Somerset county in the State aforesaid, once a week for three successive weeks at least three weeks before the said day. The trustee reports the amount of sales to be $1430,00.

WM TINGLE.

True copy. Test.
GEO. HANDAY, Clk.

Feb. 23, 1836.

BLANKS

OF THE FOLLOWING KINDS

For Sale at the Office of the Village Herald

Fi Fa's before Sup's,	*Appeal Bonds,*
Do do after do	*Constables' Advertisements,*
Ca Sa's before do	*Bills of Sale,*
Do do after do	*Venditioni's,*
Warrants,	*State Warrants,*
Narrations &c.	

THE SALMAGUNDI,

And News of the Day.

Embellished with a multitude of COMIC ENGRAVINGS.

A new periodical, of a novel character, bearing the above appellation, will be commenced on the beginning of January, 1836. While it will furnish its patrons with the leading features of the news of the day, its principal object will be to serve up a humorous compilation of the numerous lively and pungent sallies which are daily floating along the tide of Literature, and which for the want of a proper channel for their preservation, are positively lost to the reading world. Original wits and humorists of our time will here have a medium devoted to the faithful record of the scintillations of their genius. It is not necessary to detail the many attractions which this journal will possess, as the publisher will furnish a specimen number to every person who desires it—(those out of the city, will forward their orders, *postage paid*)—☞and he pledges *himself that no exertion on his part shall be wanting to make each succeeding number superior to the preceding ones.*

The Salmagundi will be printed on large imperial paper, equal in size and quality to that which is at present used for the Gentleman's Vade Mecum. It is calculated that MORE THAN *FIVE HUNDRED ENGRAVINGS* will be furnished to the patrons of this Journal in one year—these, in addition to an extensive and choice selection of Satire, Criticisms, Humor, and Wit, to be circulated through its columns, will form a Literary Banquet of a superior and attractive order; and the publisher relies with perfect confidence on the liberality of the American public, and the spirit and tact with which this expensive undertaking will be prosecuted to bear him successfully and profitably along with it.

The Terms of the Salmagundi will be $2 per annum, payable invariably in advance. No paper will be furnished unless this stipulation is strictly adhered to. ☞Clubs of three will be supplied with the paper for one year, by forwarding a five dollar note *postage paid.* Clubs of seven will be supplied for the same term by forwarding a ten dollar note. ☞The papers that are sent out of the city will be carefully packed in strong envelopes, to prevent their rubbing in the mail.

☞THE SALMAGUNDI will be published on alternate weeks—otherwise it would be impossible to procure the numerous embellishments which each number will contain—and the general interest it will afford must be enhanced by this arrangement.

☞*All orders must come postage paid*

☞Address CHARLES ALEXANDER, Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place, Philadelphia.

Jan 19, 1836.

The Weekly Metropolitan.

A general Literary, Historical, Congressional and Miscellaneous Journal, published at Washington, D. C. in all its departments aims at the highest character. Printed in good clear type, on a large sheet of fine white paper, the whole of it being devoted to valuable and interesting reading matter.

TERMS: *One Dollar and a Half* per annum, in advance.

Four papers will be sent to the order of any person, acting as agent for the collection of subscribers, enclosing $5; nine for $10; nineteen for $20; fifty for $50. The enclosures by mail at the risk of the editors. The receipt of a number of the paper will be a sufficient receipt for the money, transmitted.

Postmasters, booksellers, and in general, all persons interested in the success of such an enterprise, are respectfully requested to act as agents for the Metropolitan; the above terms being of the most liberal character.

☞All letters must be addressed (free of postage) to

LANGTREE & O'SULLIVAN,
Georgetown, D. C.

Feb 16

To the Printers of the U. States.

J. SPEDDALL

Wood Letter Cutter & Engraver,

No. 2, Franklin Place, Philadelphia,

RESPECTFULLY announces to the printers of the United States, that he has commenced the manufacture of

WOOD LETTERS.

Wood Letters of every description, from 4 to 34 lines Pica, or upwards, made to order on the shortest notice.

Ornamental Letters of entirely new and most splendid patterns, for heads of Newspapers, title lines, &c. from two lines Great Primer, to any size larger.

The type will be made of materials of the best assortment, well seasoned and prepared by machinery, invented for the purpose which insures the most exact adjustment.

Specimens will be published as early as possible.

Engravings on Wood,

Executed with neatness and promptitude.

Heads for Newspapers, Fac Similies, Ornamental and Plain Rules, &c., cut with the greatest accuracy in type metal or wood.

Old cast metal cuts, ornaments, &c., engraved over and made equal to new, for half their original cost.

A liberal discount for cash. Six months credit on the most approved security. Orders from the country promptly attended to.

All letters must be post paid.

Sep 29

Bank of Salisbury, }
January 23, 1836. }

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the Debtors of this Institution that a resolution has been passed by the Board of Directors, requiring the entire payment of all notes due said Institution, which are drawn for sums less than fifty dollars, and which may arrive at maturity on [or] after the first day of March next—and upon all notes of a larger amount than fifty dollars, and not exceeding one hundred dollars, a payment of fifty per cent.—and a curtailment of 25 per cent upon all those which are drawn for sums exceeding one hundred dollars.

W. H. RIDER, Cash'r.

Jan 20

THE VILLAGE HERALD.

BY S. T. CALLAHAN, PRINCESS-ANNE, SOMERSET COUNTY, MARYLAND.

Vol. IX—No. 50. **TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 8, 1836.** [New Series, Vol. 1—No. 41.

VILLAGE HERALD.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Three Dollars a year, to be satisfied by $2 00 *if paid in advance;* or $2 50 if paid within six months.

☞Subscriptions paid within 30 days after delivering the first number, (of the year subscribed for,) will be considered *in advance.*

No subscription will be taken for less than *one year.*

No paper will be discontinued (unless at the editor's discretion,) until all arrearages are paid off; and a failure to notify a discontinuance, previous to the expiration of the year subscribed for, will be invariably considered as a new engagement.

☞*Advertisements* inserted on the usual terms.

☞All communications addressed to the editor must come POST PAID.

POETRY.

PASSING AWAY.

BY MRS. HEMANS.

"Passing away, is written on the world
And all the world contains."
It is written on the rose,
In its glory's full array;
Read what those buds disclose—
"Passing away."

It is written on the skies
Of the soft blue summer day;
It is traced in sunset's dies—
"Passing away."

It is written on the trees,
As their young leaves glist'ning play
And on brighter things than these;
"Passing away."

It is written on the brow;
Whence the spirit's ardent ray
Lives, burns, and triumphs now—
"Passing away."

It is written on the heart—
Alas! that there decay
Should claim from love a part—
"Passing away."

Friends, friends, oh! shall we meet
Where the spoiler finds no prey?
Where the lovely things and sweet
Pass not away.

IRISH MELODIES.

BY THOMAS MOORE.

Sing sweet Harp, O sing to me
Some song of ancient days,
Whose sounds in this sad memory,
Long buried dreams shall raise;—
Whose light once round us shone;
Of noble pride now turned to shame,
And hopes forever gone,—
Sing sad Harp, thus sing to me
Alike our doom is cast,
Both lost to all but memory,
We lived but in the past

How mournful in the midnight air
Among the chords doth sigh,
As if it sought some echoes there
Of voices long gone by:—
Of chieftains now forgot, who beam'd
The foremost then in fame;
Of Bards who, once immortal dreamed,
Now sleep without a name
In vain, sad Harp, the midnight air
Among thy chords doth sigh,
In vain it seeks some echo there
Of voices long gone by.

Could'st thou but call those spirits round
Who once in bower and hall,
Sat listening to thy magic sound,
Now mute and mouldering all;—
But no,—they would but wake to weep
Their children's slavery;
Then leave them in their dreamless sleep,
The dead at least are free!
O hush! sad Harp, that dreary tone,
That knell of freedom's day,
Or, listening to its death like moan,
Let me, too, die away.

From the London Metropolitan for January.

THOUGHTS IN AUTUMN.

BY MRS. CRAWFORD.

The leaves from the trees
Are all dropping away,
Like the friends of my youth,
That are gone to decay.
Vain world that I dwell in,
My spirit is free
From thy spells that once flung
Their enchantments o'er me

We dream away life
From the mind's very birth,
And worship as idols,
The nothings of earth;
Till time wings the knell
Of our youth's dying years,
And thought, like the sear leaf
Of Autumn appears.

Reflection comes late,
But it tarries full long,
When Life's banquet is stript
Of its garland and song;
Yet wisely doth God,
In his mercy decree,
That our feelings should change
Like the leaves of the tree.

As the worm, that will turn
To a butterfly gay,
Spins its own snowy shroud,
So we creatures of clay
May weave such a garment
Of light for the tomb,
As will lay up the soul
'Gainst a season of bloom.

The leaves from the trees
Are all dropping away,
Like the friends of my youth,
That are gone to decay,
But hope points to me,
As to nature, a spring,
When my spirit shall rise
Like the bird on the wing.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BERRY MEAD PRIORY.

The residence of E. L. Bulwer, Esq.

In all times the residence of a celebrated man has been an object of interest and of curiosity. Vaucluse is as well known as Petrarch; and Pope's Villa, with its "grapes long lingering upon the sunny wall," is as much, if not more, in our remembrance than his Essay on Man.—Shenstone's pastorals are forgotten; but every one knows the Leasawes, at least by name, and Horace Walpole bequeathed his memory to Strawberry Hill. The place gives "bodily form and pressure" to our imaginings. We like to trace the taste which chose the locality it afterwards adorned. Berry Mead Priory, the present residence of Mr. Bulwer, is one of those old picturesque places which are exclusively English. It is situated near Acton, formerly called Oak Town, where Henry the VIIIth held carousal with the jovial Prior. The house is built in the castellated Gothic style, and the high walls that surround it are covered with ivy—that graceful but gloomy parasite which suits so well with northern architecture. The beech trees at the entrance are remarkably fine; no small triumph in the present day when the brick and mortar world increases so much on the green and growing one that we expect in a little time a fine old tree will be shown as a show, and advertised as that "wonderful production of nature." While on the subject of trees, we must not forget the fine terrace at the back of elm trees three hundred years old, and even at this season of the year, carpeted with violets. You enter by a vestibule, on whose walls the golden crucifix yet hangs, and the colored light of one of the arched windows falls on a fine cast from Sir Joshua Reynolds, Samuel praying. A flight of steps, adorned with antique vases and flowers, leads to the hall, whose walls are painted in compartments representing the conquest of Peru by the Spaniards. On one side are morning and drawing rooms; on the other is the library—and this we shall enter first. It is fitted up in *boiserie* of carved oak, and the ornaments are of bronze. There is a splendid full length bronze copy of the Appollo in the Vatican, while the book-cases are surmounted by busts of Socrates, Plato, Cicero, Horace, Bacon, Locke, Voltaire, Shakespeare, Milton and Pope. The pictures are equally appropriate, as they illustrate a period celebrated for the first struggle of the principles which Mr. Bulwer advocates. There is Andrew Marvel, our English Cincinnatus, and an original portrait of Milton, aged 19—that age which Mr. Bulwer himself so beautifully describes in his noble poem of Milton, when

"Wrapt in rich dreams of light, young Milton lay;
For him the earth beneath, the heaven above,
Teemed with the earliest spring of joyous youth,
Sunshine and flowers, vague and virgin love,
Kindling his tenderest visions into truth;
While Poesy's sweet voice sang over all,
Making the common air most musical,
Alone he lay, and to the laughing beams,
His long locks glittering in their golden streams;
Calm on his brow sat wisdom; yet the while,
His lips were love, and parted with a smile."
* * * * * *
"Dreams he of nymph, half hid in sparry cave,
Or Naiad rising from her mooned wave,
Or imaged idol earth has never known
Shrined in his heart, and there adored alone?
Or such pure choice [illegible] divinely stole,
In later times, along [illegible] soul,
When from his spirit [illegible] years he guided
Away in [illegible]
Yet holy dreams of [illegible]
Mixed with the mortal's burning thoughts which leave
Even heaven's pure shapes with all the woman warm;
When from such bright and blest imaginings
The inspiring seraph bade him mould the form,
And show the world the wonder of his Eve?"

Over the chimney piece is another portrait of the same time: the Duke of Gloucester, the youngest child of Charles I, he who received his father's last blessing the night before his execution, and was warned against accepting that fatal crown which had only bowed his parent's head to the scaffold. But the credit of the taste shown in the arrangement of this charming room, is due to Mrs. Bulwer, who took the opportunity of her husband's recent absence, to fit up and decorate his library.

The drawing room, whose vaulted ceiling has been so much admired, was built by Lady Wortley Montague, when Horace Walpole had set the fashion of the Modern Gothic. There is a happy union of different styles in its furniture; the rich velvets and carved gilding of Louis XIV. chairs, stand beneath the simple and classical lamps which Mr. Bulwer brought from Pompeii; and there is that *chef d' oeuvre* of modern art, Gibson's exquisite Flora. The busts are in white marble, the four great Italian poets—Dante, Tasso, Petrarch, and Ariosto, and that lovely head of Laura, by Canova. There are also two modern heads by Barlowe, the busts of Mr. and Mrs. Bulwer. The ideal and Roman cast of his features is admirably caught; here we think wants the beauty of color. There is, however, a very lovely painting on Ivory, by Lover. She is holding her little boy on her arm, one of those sweet children who realize what some one prettily said, that they are angels without wings. Landseer, too, has painted a capital likeness of Fany, a favorite dog. By the bye, we have a theory of our own about Blenheims; they make us believe in the doctrine of transmigration.—We have not the least doubt but that the soul of a petted, pretty, spoilt, capricious graceful French *Marquise*, goes to animate a thorough bred Blenheim. Among other pictures, are a head of Laura di Medici, one of those haunting faces which "seem become a part of sight," a wild and imaginative scene from Faust, by Van Holst, where Mephistophiles turns the wine into fire; an astrologer's study by Rembrandt; Peter striking the High Priest, by Paul Veronese; Banditti dividing their spoil, by Salvator Rosa, and an original portrait of Elizabeth of York, wife to Henry VIIIth. There is also a holy family, by Poussin, where the countenance of the Madonna is the ideal of subdued loveliness. But it is not the luxury, nor even the taste, that constitutes the attraction of this delightful house; it is the charm of association. Almost every thing is connected with some picturesque reminiscences. In one room are golden candlesticks, and a clock, belonging to the ill fated La Valliere; in another, the ivory chairs, inlaid with gold, which Warren Hastings gave as a peace offering to Queen Charlotte, and which were sold after her death. The charm of association is the great charm of the place. We own that in our eyes it has another, viz: Berry Mead Priory is only four miles from London, a villa forming a boundary to Kensington gardens. It is the very place for a *fete champetre*; so we conclude, commending this haunt to its beautiful mistress.

* * *

From Bulwer's Rienzi.

Rienzi's Character.—Cola di Rienzi was no faultless hero of romance. In him lay, in conflicting prodigality, the richest and most opposite elements of character strong sense, visionary superstition, and eloquence and energy that mastered all he approached, a blind enthusiasm that mastered himself; luxury and abstinence, sternness and susceptibility; pride to the low, the most devoted patriotism, and the most avid desire of personal power. As few men undertake great and desperate designs without strong animal spirits, so it may be observed that with most who have risen to eminence over the herd, their is an aptness, at times, to a wild mirth, and an elasticity of humor, which often astonish the more sober and regulated minds, that are "the commoners of life;" and the theatrical grandeur of Napoleon, the severe dignity Cromwell, are strongely contrasted by a frequent, nor always seasonably buffoonery, which was equally a trait in the temperament of Rienzi, distinguished his hours of relaxation, and contributed to that marvellous versatility with which his harder nature accommodated itself to all humours and all men.

Domenichino's Sybil.—Reader should'st thou ever go to Rome, thou wilt see in the capitol the picture of the Cuman sybil, which often copied, no copy can ever faintly represent; why this is so called I know not, save that it has something strange and unearthly in the dark beauty of the eyes. I beseech thee, mistake not this sybil for another, for the Roman galleries abound in sybils. The sybil I speak of is dark and the face has an eastern cast; the robe and turban, gorgeous though they be grow dim before the rich, but transparent roses of the cheek; the hair would be black, save for that golden glow which mellows it to a hue and lustre never seen but in the south most rare, the features, not Grecian, are yet faultless; the mouth, the brow, the ripe and exquisite contour, all are human and voluptuous; the expression, the aspect, is something more; the form is, perhaps, too full for the ideal of loveliness, for the proportions of sculpture, for the delicacy of Athenian models; but the luxuriant fault has a majesty. Gaze long upon that picture; it charms yet commands the eye. While you gaze, you call back five centuries.

A Spark of the Divinity.—He who first arouses in the bondman the sense and soul of freedom comes as near as is permitted to man, nearer than the philosopher, nearer than the poet, to the great creative attribute of God!—But if the breast be uneducated, the gift may curse the gift, and he who passes at once from the slave to the freeman, may pass as rapidly from the freeman, to the ruffian.

Enthusiasm.—Nothing ever so inspires human daring, as the fond belief that it is the agent of a diviner wisdom. Revenge and patriotism, united in one man of genius and ambition—such are the Archimedian levers that find in fanaticism the spot out of the world by which to move the world. The prudent man may direct a state; but it is the enthusiast who regenerates it, or ruins.

The Peril of sudden Elevation.—When, as in well-ordered states and tranquil times, men rise slowly, step by step, they accustom themselves to their growing fortunes. But the leap of an hour from a citizen to a prince—from the victim of oppression to the dispenser of justice is transition so sudden as to render dizzy the most sober brain. And, perhaps, in proportion to the imagination, the enthusiasm, the genius of the man, will the suddenness be dangerous—excite too extravagant a hope—and lead it to too chimerical an ambition. The qualities that made him rise hurry him to his fall, and victory at the Marengo of his fortunes, urges him to destruction at its Moscow.

Woman's Love. No woman ever loved to the full extent of the passion who did not venerate where she loved, and who did not feel humbled (delighted in that humility) by her exaggerated and overweening estimate of the superiority of the object of her worship.

What state could fall, what liberty decay, if the zeal of man's noblest patriotism was as pure as the silent loyalty of a woman's love?

Woman's love is a robe that wraps her from many a storm.

Eloquence. The great secret of eloquence is to be in earnest—the secret of Rienzi's eloquence was in the mightiness of his enthusiasm. He never spoke as any one who doubted of success. Perhaps, like most men who undertake high and great actions, he himself was never thoroughly aware of the obstacles in his way. He saw the end, bright and clear, and over leaped, in the vision of his soul, the crosses and the length of the path; thus the deep convictions of his own mind stamped themselves irresistibly upon others. He seemed less to promise than to prophecy.

LACONICS.

Always be doing something; never seem to have nothing to do.

To live peaceably in the world, and to avoid rudeness or familiarity, you can hardly be too cautious or too reserved in your conduct. 'Tis better to use too much than too little ceremony and apparent respect—do this courteously.

Praise every thing and every body, right or wrong, and you will please more than by telling the truth like an honest man.

If you dislike people, shun their society, but do not express your dislike, or utter complaints against them.

All that a man has to do in a place where he is a stranger, is to bridle his tongue and his temper, cultivate good feelings and kind affections, and meet every advance of his neighbor with courtesy, cordiality, and cheerfulness.

In any society where a difference of opinion arises on matters of little or no consequence, it is wise to give in, although you may have incontestible proofs to support the correctness of your opinion—this flatters the other's vanity and cannot injure yourself.

If I thought my very [illegible] knew my secrets, I would throw it [illegible]

If you cannot keep your own secrets, how can you expect that others will do it for you?

Love, though the sweetener of life, cannot constitute its business. In whatever relation we may stand to society, we are bound to the performance of certain active duties, inconsistent with a life of contemplative indulgence. The world is our creditor, and a hard one, for it will relax nothing of its claims; a life devoted to love, though one of the staple fictions of poets and romance writers, is incompatible both with the natural character of man and his social relations. Our bodies and our minds are alike framed for action, and he who could merge all his duties, in the indulgence even of the purest passion, would, in so doing, prove himself to be an object not of love, but of contempt.

Loneliness is attractive to men of reflection, not so much because they like their own thoughts, as because they dislike the thoughts of others. Solitude ceases to charm, the moment we can find a single being whose ideas are more agreeable to us than our own.

The man who stands listening even to a barrel organ, because it repeats the tones he loved from the lips of his music; or who follows a common ballad singer, because her song is familiar in its sweetness, or linked with some touching words or hallowed by some other dearest voice: surely that man has a thousand times more "soul for music" than he who raves about execution, chromatic runs, semitones, &c.

If the best man's faults were written on his forehead it would make him pull his hat over his eyes.

Either say nothing of the absent or speak like a friend.

He that would be well spoken of himself, must not speak ill of others.

Be slow to give advice, ready to do any service.

Few men take his advice who talks a good deal.

He that is going to speak ill of another, let him consider himself well and he will hold his peace.

A wise man doth that at first, that which a fool must do at last.

If you would have a thing kept secret, never tell it to any one; and if you would not have a thing known of you, never do it.

A wise man will not tell such a truth as every one will take for a lie.

Respect a good man that he may respect you; and be civil to an ill man that he may not affront you.

Improve by other men's errors rather than find fault with them.

Trouble not yourself about news, it will soon grow stale and you will hear it.

Forget not in all your plans and operations that there are two worlds.

No thoroughly occupied man was ever yet very miserable.

Nothing appears to me so absurd as placing our happiness in the opinion others entertain of our enjoyment, not in our own sense of them.

The enjoyment of high minds is only to be found in the unbounded vehemence and strong tumult of the feelings; and all gentler emotions are tame and feeble, and unworthy to move the soul that can have the agency of the greater passions.

It is a weary thing to look on the game and see how it might be won, while we are debarred by the caprice of others from the power of playing it according to our own skill.

It has been computed by some political arithmeticians, that if every man and woman would work for four hours each day each day on something useful, their labor would produce sufficient to procure all the necessaries and comforts of life.

There is no doubt something meritorious in the conceiving of great and noble resolutions. But the patriotism of the imagination does not rise to a higher scale of merit than the sensibility of those who cannot hear a tale of sorrow without weeping, but whose sympathy never assumes the expensive form of actual charity.

Noah Webster.—The following is an extract from a eulogy on the venerable *Noah Webster*, delivered before the Connecticut Alpha of the Phi Beta Kappa Society, at their late anniversary, by chancellor Kent:

"For nearly half a century, amidst obstacles and toils, disappointments and infirmities, he has nobly sustained his courage, and by reason of his extraordinary skill and industry in the investigation of the languages, he will transmit his name to the latest posterity. It will dwell on the tongues of infants as soon as they learn to lisp their earliest lesson. It will be changed on our American literature, and carried with it over every part of this mighty continent. It will be honored by three hundred millions of people—for that is the number which it is computed will be sure to occupy the wide space of territory extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean, and from the Gulf to the polar regions. The American Dictionary of the English Language is a work of a profound investigation, and does infinite honor to the philological learning and general literature of this country. Happy the man who can thus honorably identify his name with the existence of our vernacular tongue."

Maryland Legislature.

From the Correspondent of the Balt. Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS, Feb. 22, 1836.

The Legislature did not sit to-day, both branches having adjourned over from Saturday to to-morrow.

The whole town, citizens and strangers, turned out to witness the annual commencement of St. John's College, which took place this day in the hall of that Institution. There were eleven graduates, also received the baccalaureate degree, and the addresses delivered on the occasion were highly creditable to themselves and the faculty of the College. After the conferring of the degrees, the Hon. Robt. H. Goldsborough addressed the *alumini* in a speech of somewhat more than an hour's length. I was not seated to advantage to hear Mr. Goldsborough, but those who did hear him characterise his address as a chaste and classical production, replete with interest and abounding with excellent admonitory instruction. It will, I presume, be published very shortly, and I will therefore leave to the critic the task of analyzing its merits.

The Rev. Dr. Humphreys, President of St John's, preached yesterday a baccalaureate sermon to the class which were graduated to-day. It was a most eloquent, ornate and appropriate discourse, breathing throughout a spirit of melting pathos and Christian eloquence, and touching with great effect the hearts of all who heard it. Dr. H. is a ripe and profound scholar, a mild and amiable man, and a good and practical Christian, and we doubt not, that under his auspices and those of his very excellent associates, old St. John's will revive from her fall and know somewhat of her former renown.

ANNAPOLIS, Feb. 23.

The House, after the reception of petitions and the reports of Committees, proceeded to the consideration of the order of the day—Mr M'Lean resumed his remarks in favor of reform. After he had concluded Mr. Long rose and commenced a reply. He had not proceeded far before Mr Pratt moved that the Committee rise, report progress and ask leave to sit again, which motion was adopted. Mr. Long has the floor for to-morrow.

ANNAPOLIS, Feb. 24.

In the Senate to-day, Mr. Morris presented the memorial of Samuel D. Walker and others, praying the passage of an explanatory act relative to the inspection of Tobacco, the growth of Virginia, Kentucky and other States.

The following bills were postponed.—The bill for the establishment of Carroll county. Mr. Teakle's Real Estate Bank bill, the several bills from the committee of Ways and Means to incorporate Banks in Baltimore, and the supplemental bill fixing the salaries of the Judges of the several Judicial districts.

The bill for the better organization of the militia in the city of Baltimore was taken up for consideration and after some time being spent in its discussion, was rejected.

This bill gave rise to an unpleasant and angry discussion. Mr. Dulany in advocating it alluded to the necessity of adopting some vigorous system to restrain the turbulence of the citizens of Baltimore, too many of whom, he regretted to state, were fit subjects for the Penitentiary.

He made use of other harsh and opprobrious epithets in relation to the population of Baltimore. Mr. McLean retorted with a good deal of warmth—he repelled as a slander the unjust and unfounded imputation the gentleman from Charles had thrown upon the character of his constituents, insisted that the mob of Baltimore was attributable to the inflammatory and panic discourses of certain wandering Senators who had desecrated the Sabbath by their sinister appeals to the excited passions of the multitude.

Mr. Richardson said that the citizens of Baltimore would compare in every respect, as good citizens, with the "lean and hungry fisherman," who had sent the gentleman from Charles as their delegate in the House. This called forth Mr. Merrick, who was evidently much exited. He said that he could not sit in his seat, and hear his constituents defamed without attempting to defend them from such disparaging insinuations. However "hungry and lean his constituents might be, they were the friends of order and law, and were entitled to as much respect and more than the gentleman himself.

The following appointments were made by the Governor and Council to-day.

Topographical Engineer.—John H. Alexander.

Geologist—Dr. Julius T. Ducatel.

Assistant Revisers of the Laws in the place of Irving Spence, deceased and William Frick, resigned, Thomas A. Spence and William H. Tuck.

ANNAPOLIS, Feb. 25.

In the Senate to-day, the bill to define and enlarge the powers of Courts of Equity was taken up for consideration. Several amendments were proposed by Mr. Mayer; the bill and amendments were then made the order of the day for to-morrow.

Mr Mayer, from the Committee on Judicial Proceedings, reported a bill relating to the form in which promissory notes may be given to the incorporated Banks of this State.

Mr. Morton from the Committee on Internal Improvements, reported favorably on the bill to allow the city of Baltimore to subscribe to the capital stock of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company with amendments to the same, and sent to the House of Delegates.

The bill in relation to limited partnership was made the order of the day for to-morrow.

In the House to-day, at 12 o'clock the order of the day—the Report of the Committee on the Constitution was taken up for consideration. Mr. Long resumed his remarks. He contended that the present Constitution is a compact which cannot be altered, amended or destroyed, except with the consent of the parties to that compact. He enforced this position with much ability. Mr Long has a high reputation in the House as a young man of talents and promising usefulness, and was listened to through out the whole of his argument with satisfaction.

Mr Brown rose in reply. After replying to some of the arguments which had been urged against the general merits of reform, he expressed his dissent from the report of the Committee on the Constitution. He [illegible] measures which [illegible] and offered a substitute to the report under consideration. [illegible] the precise purport of the substitute. [illegible] posed the repeal of the [illegible] Constitution so as to [illegible] convention to reverse the Constitution of the State within the powers of the Legislature.

Mr. Carroll replied. He would not accept the substitute of his colleague. He was for a convention of the people to make a thorough revision of the Constitution. Nothing less would satisfy him or the Reformers of the State. He hoped the substitute would not be adopted.

The question was then taken upon concurring in the report of the Committee and decided in the negative, by a large majority.

Thus ends, so far as the action of the present Legislature is concerned, the question of reform in the Constitution of the State which has occupied so much time and given rise to so much angry and irritating discussion.

The substitute proposed by Mr Brown will be under consideration, the House having adjourned before the final question was taken on it.

ANNAPOLIS, Feb. 26.

The bill to define and enlarge the powers of Courts of Equity, being the order of the day, was then taken up for consideration. The amendment proposed by Mr Mayer some days ago was rejected. Before the question was taken upon the final passage of the bill, the Senate adjourned.

Mr. Duckett proposed a resolution which was adopted requesting the senators and representatives in Congress from Maryland to adopt such means as are calculated to bring before the National Government the eligibility of the city of Annapolis, for the establishment of a Navy Yard.

Mr. Merrick reported a bill for the appointment of District Attorneys in the several judicial districts, for the more certain and speedy collections of the revenue and other public monies and for other purposes.

The Reform Question—the substitute proposed by Mr. Brown to the report of the Committee on the Constitution, was postponed.

The bill to lessen the use of ardent spirits was then taken up for consideration. Several amendments were proposed, some of which were accepted, others rejected. The bill gave rise to a lengthened desultory discussion. It was then passed as amended.

ANNAPOLIS, Feb. 27.

The bill to enlarge and define the powers of Courts of Equity was amended and passed.

The Bill reported by Mr. Mayer, prescribing the form in which promissary notes may be given to incorporated Banks in this State, was passed.

In the House of Delegates, several memorials from Baltimore praying some Legislative enactment to prevent illegal voting in Baltimore were presented by Mr. Brewer.

The bill in the Senate to reduce into one the Election laws, so that the several State Elections may take place on the same day, was rejected.

Considerable local business was disposed of.

The Reform question was postponed.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

Reported for the Baltimore Republican.

IN SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 24.

FORTIFICATION BILL.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the Fortification Bill.

Mr. Benton read a schedule of the various forts in existence, in process of the construction, and proposed to be constructed, as an appendix to his remarks of yesterday.

Mr. Preston then made some remarks at length on the subject of the bill.

Before Mr. Preston had concluded he was induced to give way for the purpose of going into executive business.

After a few words from Mr. Benton, in correction of an error.

On motion of Mr. Ewing, the Senate adjourned.

THURSDAY, Feb. 25.

Mr. Robbins, from the Committee on the Library, reported a joint resolution, authorizing a subscription to Carey, Lea & Co's History of Congress.

When the question was about to be [illegible] [illegible] for the purpose of being extended to the Senate, that its character may be better understood.

FORTIFICATION BILL.

The Senate resumed the [illegible] making appropriations [illegible]

Mr. P[illegible] after a few remarks to [illegible] to strike out the [illegible] dollars for a fortification at [illegible] River.

The question seemed about to be taken [illegible] at first moment.

Mr. Clay suggested the necessity of further examination before questions are taken on motions to amend in detail. He thought that the tabular statements and schedules which had been read by Mr. Benton and Mr. Preston, ought to be printed so as to be in the possession of every Senator. He declined making any motion to postpone or lay on the table, until he was satisfied that no Senator wished to speak on the subject.

Mr. Shepley then rose and spoke at length, in opposition to the motion to strike out, and continued speaking until past 3 P. M.

The further consideration of the Bill was then postponed till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 24.

Mr. R. M. Johnson, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported the following bills, which were read twice and committed.

A bill to establish an arsenal of construction in the State of South Carolina.

A bill for the erection of a national armory on the western waters.

NEW YORK RELIEF BILL.

Mr Cambreleng moved that the special order be postponed for the purpose of proceeding with the bill for the relief of the sufferers by the fire in the city of New York—agreed to: ayes 120, noes 41.

The question on engrossing the amendments agreed to, and ordering the bill to be read a third time.

Mr. Johnson of Virginia asked for the yeas and nays, which were ordered; and the question being then taken, resulted as follows—yeas 185, nays 84.

So the bill was ordered to a third reading.

THURSDAY, Feb. 25.

The New York Relief Bill was read a third time, and the question being on its passage,

Mr. Pearce, of R. I., took the floor, and spoke in opposition to the bill till the time when this packet was closed.

In the Senate on Monday 29th ult. among the petitions presented, was one by Mr Goldsborough, praying the erection of a light house on Swan point, in the Chesapeake Bay; and another by Mr. Kent from merchants in Baltimore, praying the admission of brown linens free of duty.

Some time was occupied to day in the discussion of the Abolition of Slavery in District of Columbia.

On Tuesday Mr. Clayton from the Committee on the Judiciary to whom was referred the bill to establish the Northern Boundary line of Ohio, and the joint resolution for the purpose, made a report which was received, and on motion of Mr. Ewing of Ohio, 5,000 extra copies were ordered to be printed.

Foreign News.

By the packet ship Charlmagne, the editors of the New York Journal of Commerce have received Paris papers to the evening of the 15th Jan. and Havre to the 16th.

The Queen of Portugal was married by proxy, on the 1st of Jan., at the Metropolitan church, (the proxy being the Duke of Terceira,) and immediately received the diplomatic body. The present state of the Ministry was the general topic of conversation at Lisbon, and partial changes were reported. The Treasury was in an exhausted state. On the 2d her Majesty opened the session, with a speech to the Chambers, in which, after a brief allusion to her double bereavement of father and husband, she calls the attention of her legislature to the measures necessary to carry the principles of the Charter and the Monarchy into operation, and specifies particularly the necessity of regulating the Administration of the Government, and of Ecclesiastical affairs with economy, and in a manner calculated to protect religion and public morals, and also to remove the confusion which circumstances have thrown around the administration of justice. Her majesty then refers to the necessity of providing for the Army, Navy, [illegible]

Massacre at Barcelona.—[illegible] excesses were committed at Barcelona, on the [illegible] of Jan. About 100 Carlists were murdered by the mob. The city [illegible] been captured by the Carlists and burnt. The Citadel, by the last accounts, remained in the hands of the Constitutionalists.

Much sympathy is expressed both by the London and Paris papers, on account of the late calamitous fire in New York. In Paris a subscription was opened for the relief of the sufferers. It was anticipated that a great many bills would come back dishonored, but in this there will be a happy disappointment.

BOUNDARY DIFFICULTIES.

After the difficulties of last summer upon our border had been encountered, we hoped that Congress would promptly settle the matter on meeting, and that we should hear no further account of collisions of authorities in that quarter, but the following letter from a gentleman at Toledo, dated January 30th, 1836, to the editors of the Columbus Hemisphere, shows that difficulties will occur until this question shall have been definitely and finally settled. This we hope Congress will not fail to do at an early day, though, at present the prospect of a speedy termination is not flattering, as may be seen from the statements of a member of the committee to which the subject was referred.

RENEWAL OF HOSTILITIES.

Gentlemen,—On my arrival at this place last evening, from Columbus, I found the town thrown into considerable excitement from a recent attempt on the part of the Michigan authorities to collect taxes from the citizens of the disputed district. From a statement of the facts by Judge Willson, who was one of the sufferers by this recent act of violence, I gather the following particulars.

The town of Whiteford, as organized under the laws of Michigan, passes over the northern boundary of the State, to the Fulton line, and comprehends the town of Sylvania, in Ohio. The Assessors of Whitford having made out their assessment roll an attempt was made a few days since, by a Michigan officer, living north of the constitutional line of Ohio, to collect taxes from citizens of Sylvania. Against these proceedings the citizens of Sylvania remonstrated—alleging that they were in Ohio, and that they would pay taxes to that State only.

The officer thereupon levied upon the property of the citizens, among whom were Judges Wilson and Jerome, Cyrus Hollaway, James Egnew and Benj. Joy Esqs. A number of cattle and horses belonging to these gentlemen were seized by the officer, who proceeded on the 28th inst. to sell them at public auction. Among other outrages, the dwelling house of Col. Hoadly, living some 15 miles beyond the Sylvania settlement, was broken open in his absence, and a large amount of personal property taken and sold. The people at length becoming enraged at these several acts of violence, collected in a body, and after having taken out a warrant for the offender under the laws of Ohio, seized him and conveyed him to the Jail of Wood county.

This has created a high degree of excitement as well in the neighboring towns within Michigan, as among the inhabitants within the disputed district. The officer who has been since bailed out of prison, swears vengeance upon the citizens, and declares his determination of raising a posse to carry out his threat.

Mexico and Texas.—We received intelligence yesterday from Texas, by which we learn that an express had been sent on the 14th ult from Colonel Neill commanding at San Antonio, informing the provisional government that a force of 2,500 men had been at Laredo a short time before, and that 1500 of them had advanced as far as Rio Frio, 80 miles from San Antonio. An attack on the latter place was daily expected. In the Alamo there where then only 75 men, with little provisions. The acting governor had issued a proclamation on the 19th ult. calling on volunteers, to go the defence of San Antonio.

We also learn that the Texians were fiting out an army to seize on Matamoros; and prove that they fight with Mexicans for the constitution of 1824; and not against the Mexican republic to which they have sworn allegiance under that constitution.

They have also resolved on another declaration which will meet with the approbation of our merchants who trade with Mexico—that is to desist from the contemplated system of privateering. We are requested by competent authority to [illegible] to remove the apprehensions of all engaged in the Mexican trade.

This is also to prove that a sense of oppression and justice guides the Texians in their present contest; and that though they war against Santa Anna and military dictation, they war not against the Mexican people, republic or commerce. This will restore confidence to our citizens, and should promote the cause of Texas.

N. O. Bee.

Advantage of Drinking Water.—It is a great mistake to think that any thing is better for hard working men than water. There was a party employed in draining, by task work, in Richmond Park, who were patterns of English laborers. They worked hard from morning to night, and in all weather, but drank only water or coffee. They did not even use beer. The expensive of coffee was comparatively trifling; and they performed as hard day's work as any men in England, and were often exposed to wet and cold. A proof of this may also be found in Capt. Ross' recent voyage to the artic regions.—He says that, on a journey of great difficulty and hardships, he was the only one of the party whose eyes were not inflamed and he was the only one who did not drink grog. He was also the oldest of the party, yet, for the same reason he bore the fatigue better than any of them. He adds that whoever will make the experiment on two equal boats' crews, rowing in a heavy sea, will soon be convinced that the water drinkers will far outdo the others. No better testimony to this is required than the experience of men who work at iron foundries, which is the hardest labor done by men. But they know that they cannot perform it if they drink even beer, and there sole drink during the hours of this hot and heavy labor is water. It is a well-attested fact that when an armed brig was wrecked in Plymouth harbor in 1779 (the last of December) in a severe snow storm, the men who drank freely of spirits perished by the cold, while those who refrained wholly, or took very little, survived till they were taken from the wreck.—*English paper.*

Youthful Feelings.—In them everything was *young!* the heart unchilled, unblighted; that fulness and luxuriance of life's life which flows in it something divine. At that age, when it seems as if we should never die, how deathless, how flushed and mighty as with the youngness of a God, are all that our hearts create. Our own youth is like that of the earth itself, when it peopled the woods and waters with divinities; when life ran riot, and yet only gave birth to beauty; all shapes, of poetry, all its airs, the melodies of Arcadia Olympus, all earth itself, even its wildest fairs, another, nay, a brighter heaven, prodigal of the same glories and haunted by the same forms! The golden age never leaves the world: it exists still, and shall exist, till love, health, poetry, are not more, but only for the young.

THE HERALD.

Princess-Anne, Md.

TUESDAY, MARCH 8, 1836.

☞ The sale of the personal estate of John Horsey, dec'd. will take place on the 16th inst. instead of the 23d, as heretofore advertised in the Herald.

The communication signed "A Workingman," came to hand too late for publication in to-day's paper.

[COMMUNICATED.]

MR. CALLAHAN: Observing in a late Philadelphia S. E. Post a mathematical question, a solution being requested, I take the liberty of sending you the following for publication if you see proper.

"*Three-fifths of one-fourth of three-fifths of five score,*"

When properly figured produces just Nine;

"*One-third of two sixes divided by four,*"

By the like operation turns out only One;

"*One-half of two-thirds of six more than four threes,*"

When correctly computed in fact is full Six;

"*Three-fourths of [illegible] if you please*"

Is more [illegible] actually Eighty;

"The initials of [illegible] when join'd" fully shows

A thing under [illegible] which we call the Nose. L.

INDIAN WAR.

ST. AUGUSTINE, E. F. Feb. 15.

[illegible] It is rumored [illegible] that an attack was made on [illegible] Picquet on Saturday night [illegible] were 15 muskets fired at the [illegible] without effect. We expect an attack every [illegible] the enemy—should they attempt it, [illegible] meet with a warm reception."

ST. AUGUSTINE, Feb. 15.

INDIAN DEVASTATIONS.—[illegible] whole of the country south of St. [illegible] time has been laid waste during the week, and not a building left [illegible]. There is not a single house [illegible] ing, between this city and [illegible] distance of 250 miles, [illegible] barat to the general. On Sunday morning last, a dense smoke was seen in the direction of Bulowville, and it was conjectured that the buildings on that plantation were in flames, as it was known that there were none but Indians in that direction. The smoke was seen in the same direction until Tuesday. On Thursday it was reported that Gen. Hernandez' houses at St. Joseph's were on fire, and in the afternoon this report was confirmed by two of Gen. Hernandez' negroes, who stated that they had rode from Mala Compra to St Joseph's that morning, and came within a quarter of a mile of the house, and had a full view of the burning buildings.

They state the houses to have been fired about 7 o'clock that morning and that every house except the corn house was burning at the time they were there. The Indians had posted sentinels at some distance from the houses while the main body were dancing around the fire. The negroes can give us no correct idea as to the number of Indians, but say that there was a large crowd of them. The plantation of Col. James Williams was also set fire to and destroyed at the same time.—Mr. Dupont's plantation of Buen Retiro, is also destroyed. There now remains no doubt of the destruction of Bulowville. It is the opinion of many that after the battle of Dunlawton, the Indians procured a large reinforcement and returned to Attack Bulowville alone, the buildings are said to have cost $50,000. The property destroyed during the past week, on those plantations, cannot be less than $200,000.

ST. AUGUSTINE, Feb. 16.

Washington Barracks.

What I told you in my last, as founded upon rumor, has proved to be fact: Bulow's, Hernandez' and some other places have been entirely devastated, and beyond doubt, the enemy is within a few miles of us. Last night an alarm was made at the upper picquet, and our company was the first upon the ground. The men acted promptly, and appeared anxious to meet the foe. Our officers showed that they knew their duty, and the calm, but energetic movements of our Captain, drew forth the admiration of every man of the corps. When we arrived at the picquet station where the alarm was given, a portion of the company were placed under Lieut. Jervey, to strengthen the sentinels, and on his return we scoured the adjoining wood under Capt. Ravenel. Nothing was discovered, but it is presumed that a scouting party of the enemy gave cause for the alarm, as the sentinels who gave it were men who could be depended upon.

At half past 12 we returned to the barracks, and had no further occasion to be called out. A scouting party has just returned, and reports that they saw tracks which did not belong to our men. Before you receive this the South Carolina troops will be here, and Gen. Scott is anxiously expected every day. We have no news from Camp King. An express arrived yesterday from Picolata, who stated that the night previous a sentinel fired and moccasin tracks were seen."

The Columbia Telescope, in an article respecting the volunteer corps which left there for Florida, says:—

"We must not omit a striking trait of patriotic zeal, to which the occasion gave birth. When the Brigadier General came over to direct that this corps should change its organization, and become a mounted one, many difficulties ensued, on the part of a number of the men, who could not at once provide themselves with horses; and it was feared that the company would be broken up. But our gallant fellow citizen, Col Wade Hampton, came forward with his characteristic public spirit, and pledged himself that the necessary number of horses should be furnished within twenty-four hours; and that he would himself supply twenty at once, and *more*, if necessary. This is employing a noble fortune in a noble manner. Our sporting friends must not, however, suppose, that Argyle or Rowton, or their renowned compeers of the Colonel's racing stock, were included in this generous proffer.

WASHINGTON MONUMENT.

The following extract from a communication in the National Intelligencer develops a splendid plan for a monument:

"Designs will be obtained in abundance for this great monument—designs which will reflect honor on the genius and skill of the architects of our country. It will be a prize more glorious than any ever won at the Olympic games, as it will confer immortality on him who shall be successful, by rendering his name as imperishable as the material of which the monument is to be composed. Were I permitted to recommend a design, it should be [illegible] should [illegible] narrowing [illegible] an obelisk. [illegible] should be circular, and built of the American marble, commencing with the Tuscan order, and terminating with the Composite or National. The top of the base and each temple surrounded by a balustrade of marble, and the temples by a colonnade of 14 pillars. Each temple should contain niches for the reception of the statues of distinguished men of the different States, and built, in part, of the stone brought from each State, so that each State may have the honor of contributing to the great [illegible] in materials as well as in funds. [illegible] the monument from [illegible] highest temple, narrowing [illegible] and supporting the obelisk. The space between the shaft and the exterior walls of the temples to be divided into apartments, and appropriated to such purposes as the Board of Managers shall designate. The staircase to be connected with the shaft, at the foundation of which should be a solid cast iron sarcophagus for the remains of Washington, and, at the entrance, a statue of him, in marble or bronze. The whole elevation to be upwards of 500 feet. This design would cost, in its execution, about a million of dollars, would be the highest edifice in the world, and the most stupendous and magnificent monument ever erected to man. I merely throw out this idea, I know not what design will be adopted, but, I doubt not, it will be one that will show the taste of our countrymen, and the condition of the arts of the present age." W.

NEWSPAPERS.

We are aware that there are in every community a large number of persons whose moral sentiment is opposed to the sports and amusements which occupy so large a share of the attention of others, and who dislike the notices and advertisements which appear in the daily papers in relation to such subjects. There is one consideration however, which does not probably occur to them, which is entitled to be taken into consideration, and which ought to have its weight. The object of a newspaper is to give a record of the current events of the day, and at the same time to disseminate sound and correct principles upon politics and morals, the two great sciences, promotive of public and private happiness. Now it is very clear, that this latter object can never be effected, as regards those who are supposed to stand in need of information, unless they can be brought to read what those who are qualified to teach, desire to place in their way. All the moral writings in the world could answer no purpose unless those who are deficient in virtue would read them, and so far as such writings are confined to books, so far must their influence be circumscribed. It is for this reason, that newspapers are considered as by far the most powerful engines which the press employs. Every body reads them. And why does every body read them?—Simply because every body can find in them something to his taste. Theatres, concerts, exhibitions of paintings, and tricks of legerdemain, horse and boat races, with all the assortment of contrivances to kill time and pass an idle hour, are brought into the public view, and it is reasonable to suppose, that did not the motive to read newspapers exist, which we have described, a large portion of the solid and wholesome matter contained in them, would never reach the persons for whose instruction and improvement it was principally designed. Let no virtuous man then, shudder at seeing a moral sentiment placed in a newspaper along side of the account of some trivial or idle amusement for how does he know but that as beneficial a result might take place with the reader, as that described by the poet in relation to the church of the village parson,

"And fools who went to scoff, remained to pray."

Newspapers in fact, are the common ground upon which people of every description meet, and contamination is no more dreaded from their perusal, when conducted upon virtuous principles, than from meeting bad men in the streets.

Phil. Gaz.

POETRY.

TO THE LADY OPPOSITE.

I wish the girl would move away—
Why need she all the while
Sit beaming at her window seat,
With that eternal smile!
'Tis very strange, and very odd,
And very like a plan;
With such a look and such an air—
And I a single man!

There sat she, like a seraph chained
In morning's earliest flame,
And there she leaned upon her hand
When crimson sunset came,
And there she was at twilight hour—
I saw the shutters close,
How slowly, as with vain regret
They folded up my rose!

And I will sit, mysterious maid,
And watch by morning sun,
And fondly gaze through mist and shade,
When the fair day is done;
And love the lips, the rosy lips
That never to me have spoken,
And wear the chains that silence wove;
And words have never broken.

State of Maryland, sc:

SOMERSET COUNTY ORPHANS COURT,

Feb. 8, 1836.

ON application of John Cottman, Adm'r. of Margaret B. Chapman, late of Somerset County, deceased, it is ordered by the Court that the said Administrator give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the estate of the said deceased, and that the same be published once a week for three weeks, in a paper printed in Princess Anne.

True copy. Test.
JAMES POLK, Reg. W. S. C.

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Somerset County hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said County, in Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of Margaret B. Chapman, late of said County, dec'd. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the 6th day of Sept. 1836; they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. —Given under my hand this 8th day of February, A. D. 1836.

JOHN COTTMAN, Adm'r. of
Margaret B. Chapman, Dec.

Feb. 16.

Public Sale.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans Court of Somerset county, will be sold at public sale, at the late residence of *John Horsey*, dec'd., on WEDNESDAY the 23d of MARCH (instant,) if fair, if not, the next fair day, all the

Personal Estate

Of said deceased, (Negroes excepted,) consisting of

A quantity of Corn and Fodder, Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Farming Utensils,

And a variety of other articles too tedious to mention.

The terms of sale are—a credit of six months on all sums over five dollars, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale—on all sums of and under five dollars the cash will be required.

☞ No property to be removed until the terms are complied with.

SUSAN HORSEY, Adm'x.
of John Horsey, dec'd.

March 1, 1836.

To the Public.

THE SUBSCRIBER having taken the *SCHOOL* known by the name of Maddox's Corner, informs the public that if any wish to learn SURVEYING or NAVIGATION they can have board and tuition on reasonable terms, and I flatter myself that I would be competent to teach them the art both by theory and practice.

The public's ob't. serv't.
ROBERT W. SWAN.

March 1, 1836.

To the Public.

THE subscriber requests all persons indebted to him, to come forward and close their accounts by cash or note.—His books are ready for settlement, and he hopes that instead of having personally to call on each person, that each person will call on him or his authorized agent, Rufus M. Parsons, in 30 days, and pay the cash or give their notes, otherwise he will be forced to place the same in the hands of a law agent for collection, as no longer indulgence will be given.

H. K. LONG.

P. S. Creditors grant me the privilege of a dead man—forbear to press while I collect.

H. K. L.

AGAIN!

The public's obedient servant, H. K. Long, presents the compliments of the season, to his friends and customers and returns his thanks for past favors, he solicits a continuation and increase of them, as he has associated with him Mr. RUFUS M. PARSONS, who joins him in the above compliments and solicitation.

Jan 5 '36

Steam Saw and Grist MILLS

At Princess-Anne, Md.

THE subscriber respectfully gives notice that he is now prepared for GRINDING CORN at his Mills at Princess-Anne. The sawing of timber will be continued as heretofore stated. Those who may favor him with their custom are assured that every attention in his power will be paid to give them satisfaction.

John S. Zieber.

Jan. 5, 1836.

A CARD.

A. W. PEARCE,

SURGEON DENTIST,

RESPECTFULLY tenders his thanks to the citizens of Somerset and Worcester for the very liberal patronage he has already received at their hands.

Mr. P. has returned to the shore, and will positively be in Princess Anne the first of January, where he will spend three or four months, and where he will continue to perform every operation pertaining to his profession.

He will insert natural, artificial incorruptible imitation human teeth, from one to an entire set, and on the most liberal terms.

Dec 29

Six Cents Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber some time since, an indented apprentice by the name of WILLIAM GALE. All persons are cautioned against harboring or employing said apprentice, at their peril. For his apprehension and delivery to the subscriber, the above reward will be given, but no charges paid.

ISAAC NEWMAN.

Somerset County, Feb. 16, 1836.

Fresh Seasonable GOODS.

DONE & HYLAND.

HAVE received by the latest arrivals from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and offer for sale on the most liberal terms, a very extensive assortment of

STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS

Hardware, Cutlery, Castings, Guns, Crockery China, Stone and Earthen Ware:

STATIONARY,

Shoes, Hats, Caps, and Ladies Beaver Bonnets.

ALSO

400 lbs. Best Virginia Cotton Yarn,
2000 " Prime Brown Sugars,
500 " Refined do.
1400 " Best Rio & St. Domingo Coffee
500 " Cheese,
20 bbls. Fine, Super Fine and White Wheat Family Flour,
250 galls. Prime W. I. Molasses,

Fresh Buckwheat FLOUR.

No. 1 FIRKIN BUTTER, very superior,

And with a few exceptions, every article usually called for in country trade.

They take the liberty of returning their unfeigned thanks for the large share of public patronage which has been bestowed on them, and respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

Jan 5

☞ All persons indebted on open account for the year 1835, will please come forward and close the same either by cash or note. Their books are now ready for settlement, and it is of great importance to them to close their business annually.

Jan 19

NOTICE.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the firm of DORSEY & DASHIELL, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said firm will please make payment to WILLIAM DORSEY, who is legally authorised to receive the same.

WILLIAM DORSEY,
THEO. G. DASHIELL.

Jan. 6, 1836.

The Baltimore American and Bicknell's Detector will insert the above 1mo3w and send their accounts to the Herald office.

jan 19

New Firm.

THE subscribers having entered into partnership under the firm of

DORSEY & CURTIS,

At the old stand lately occupied by Dorsey & Dashiell, will continue to keep constantly on hand a first rate assortment of

SEASONABLE GOODS,

All of which will be sold for cash, lumber, ore money, produce, or any domestic articles, at fair prices.

WM. DORSEY,
WM. H. CURTIS.

Calm Retreat, Jan. 12, 1836

PRINTING.

THE PRINTING OF

BOOKS PAMPHLETS,

Blanks, Cards, Labels,

HANDBILLS, &c.

Is thankfully received and neatly done At the Herald Office.

Constable's Sale.

By virtue of three writs of fieri facias issued by William Whayland a justice of the peace for Somerset county, and to me directed, all at the suits of William and John Gunby, against Constand D. Stanford, I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit:—Part of a tract of land called Assars' Choice, containing 59½ acres, also, part of Hopkins' Lot, containing 21½ acres, also, a part of White Chapel, 33½ acres, also, a tract of land called Come no Nearer, 33½ acres, also, a tract of land called Poor-fields, 99½ acres, and a part of a tract of land called Satisfaction, 20½ acres: Also a negro woman called Eliza, one horse one cow, one ox cart, one Clock and case, one Cupboard; and fifty bushels corn, more or less, taken as the property of the said Stanford, which I shall proceed to sell at public sale, at William and John Gunby's store in Forktown on THURSDAY the 17th of March next, between the hours of 1 and 3 o'clock, P. M. to the highest and best bidder, for cash, to satisfy the above mentioned writs and costs.

ARTHUR LANKFORD, Const.

Feb. 22

Constable's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued by Covington Cordray, a Justice of the Peace in and for Somerset county, and to me directed, at the suit of John Turner, Sen. against William S. Disharoon, I have levied, seized and taken in execution all William S. Disharoon's right to one negro woman named Metilda and child named Samuel Jones, and I hereby give notice that I shall sell the above property on WEDNESDAY the 16th day of MARCH next, between the hours of 1 and 3 o'clock P. M., at the office door of Elijah C. Johnston in the town of Salisbury, to the highest and best bidder, for cash, to satisfy the above mentioned writ and costs.

THOMAS ROBERTSON, Const.

Feb. 23, 1836.

Constable's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued by Wm. Whayland, a Justice of the Peace for Somerset county, and to me directed, at the suit of John Robertson Administrator of George Robertson, use of Benjamin Davis, against John H. Price, I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit: all the said Price's right in and to his wife's right of dower to the lands of Isaac Harris, of Wm., dece'd, to wit—to a certain tract or part of a tract of land lying on the south side of Wicomico creek, formerly part of the land of Daniel Whitney deceased; also, the said Price's right to one other tract or parcel of land lying and being in Somerset county, on the road leading from the Upper Trappe to Wicomico river, whereon the said Isaac Harris formerly resided, which I shall proceed to sell at public sale, at the Court House door in Princess Anne, on THURSDAY the 3d day of MARCH next, between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock, P. M. to the highest and best bidder for cash to satisfy the above mentioned writ and cost.

JAMES ADAMS, Const.

Feb 9 '36

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of two writs of Fieri Facias issued out of Somerset County Court, and to me directed, one at the suit of Thomas S. Cooke, use of James Botham, use of John White; and one at the suit of Thomas H. Parks, both against Alexander Kibble of said county, I have seized and taken in execution a tract or parcel of land called Adams' Purchase, also a tract of land called End of Strife, containing in all 370 acres, and situated in Somerset county; and the said schooner BEE, as the property of the said Kibble, which I shall proceed to sell on TUESDAY the 8th day of MARCH next, at the hour of 2 o'clock, P. M. at the Court House door in Princess Anne, for cash, to satisfy the above mentioned writs and cost, and county levy and officers' fees for 1834 and '35.

S. G. HOLBROOK, Shff.

Feb. 16, 1836

Collector's Notice.

THE subscriber being desirous of completing his collections for the years of 1834 and 1835, earnestly requests all persons who stand indebted to him for County Taxes and Officers' Fees, to come forward and settle them without delay, as he must, if possible, settle with all those who have claims against him, and it is impossible for him to pay them unless he is first paid; therefore, all those that do not comply with this notice may certainly expect the letter of the law to be enforced against them, without respect to persons, as his duty as an officer will compel him to this course. Persons holding property in the county and residing out of it will please pay attention to this notice and save themselves trouble.

S. G. HOLBROOK, Collector
of Somerset co.

Jan 20 '36

We are authorized to announce

John N. Rowland Esq.

As a candidate for the next Sheriffalty of Somerset county.

June 17, 1834.

We are authorized to announce

John S. Crockett, Esq.

As a candidate for the next Shrifflty of Somerset county.

Dec. 16, 1834.

BLANKS

OF THE FOLLOWING KINDS

For Sale at the Office of the Village Herald

Fi Fa's before Sups.	*Appeal Bonds,*
Do do after do	*Constables' Attornments,*
Ca Sa's before do	
Do do after do	*Bills of Sale,*
Warrants,	*Venditioni's,*
Narrations, &c.	*State Warrants,*

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

Samuel W. Jones

HAS the pleasure to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has just returned from Baltimore with a large assortment of

Seasonable Goods,

Consisting of Superfine Black, Blue, Brown, Olive, Mixed, Mulberry, Drab and Wine colored CLOTHS—Plain, Double Milled, Black CASSIMERE—Fancy CASSIMERES—English MERINOES—CIRCASSIANS—SATINETS—FLANNELS: Bleached and Unbleached Shirting MUSLINS—Book, Jaconet, Cambric and Swiss ditto—Gentlemen's Patent Merino SHIRTS—Lambswool ditto—ditto DRAWERS—BOBINETS——GRÆCIANETS——Irish GAUZE, &c.

Also a large assortment of GROCERIES,

Consisting of 4th proof Cognac Brandy, Rye Whisky, Holland Gin, Jamaica Spirit, Maderia and Sicily Maderia Wines, Lisbon, Malaga and Scherry ditto—Flour, Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, G. Alum and Liverpool Salt, Lemons, Prunes, English Walnuts, Almonds, Filberts, Raisins, Figs, Citron, Cheese, Water and Butter Crackers

Also a large assortment of

Hardware, Castings, Stationary, Drugs and Medicines, China, Glass, Queen's, Stone and Tin Ware, Water Proof Boots, sewed; Men's and Boy's Brogan's, Men's Ball Pumps, Furred Gum Elastic Shoes, Ladies' Gaiter Boots, Morocco, Prunello and French Kid Shoes—which he will dispose of on accommodating terms for cash, or on time to punctual customers.

Dec. 23, 1835.



Coach, Gig, & Harness Making,

In all its various branches.

THE subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and the public in general, that they have just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, a large and carefully selected STOCK OF MATERIALS, surpassing any former purchases, in quality as well as quantity, consisting of well seasoned *TIMBER, IRON,* various kinds of *LEATHER, PLATINGS, LACE, TRIMMINGS, &c. &c.* Having first rate workmen in their employ, they now feel confident that they can finish work in as neat and workmanlike a manner as it can be done in any other establishment in Maryland, and they hope that by good work, close attention to business, and moderate charges, to merit a continuance of public patronage.

They also take pleasure in informing the public, that they have commenced the

Saddle & Bridle Business.

And intend keeping on hand a variety of *SADDLES, BRIDLES, HALTERS, GIRTHS, TRUNKS, TRAVELLING BAGS, &c. &c.* Mr. Briding being himself a practical Saddler, they flatter themselves that they will be able to please such of their friends as will give them their custom.

The public's ob't. serv'ts,

Brodwater & Briding.

N. B.—All persons having open accounts at our Shop, are earnestly requested to close the same, by cash or note, before the first day of February next—we having made it a rule, from which we will not deviate, to close our books every year. We shall, therefore, place all accounts not closed by that time into officers' hands for collection.

Two or three APPRENTICES wanted at the above named establishment.

Jan 5, 1836.

A CARD.

H. PAGE,

Attorney at Law,

WILL attend the Courts of Somerset and Worcester counties. His office in the former place will be in the house of Mr. Willing; in the latter in that of Mr. Givans.

Dec 1, 1835.

The Sentinel at Snow Hill will publish the above.

Cash in Hand!

THE subscriber is at all times prepared to give the HIGHEST CASH PRICES FOR NEGROES. He will purchase any number of male and female slaves between the ages of 12 and 25 years, and give more for them than any purchaser on this Shore. Please call at his store in Little Annamessex Somerset county.

WM ROACH, Jun.

Jan. 27, 1835.

NOTICE.

CASH and fair prices will at all times be given for NEGROES of both sexes, by applying to

ALEXANDER S. JONES

N. B.—All communications attended to immediately.

Jan. 21, 1834.

Wanted.

I wish to hire for the present year, a [illegible] who can come well recommended [illegible] good country BLACK SMITH. To such an one liberal wages will be given.

ROBERT [illegible]

Kingston, Somerset county,
Jan. 19, 1836.

Insolvent's Papers,

For Sale at this Office.

THE SALMAGUNDI,

And News of the Day.

Embellished with a multitude of

COMIC ENGRAVINGS.

A new periodical, of a novel character, bearing the above appellation, will be commenced on the beginning of January, 1836. While it will furnish its patrons with the leading features of the news of the day, its principal object will be to serve up a humorous compilation of the numerous lively and pungent sallies which are daily floating along the tide of Literature, and which for the want of a proper channel for their preservation, are positively lost to the reading world. Original wits and humorists of our time will here have a medium devoted to the faithful record of the scintillations of their genius. It is not necessary to detail the many attractions which this journal will possess, as the publisher will furnish a specimen number to every person who desires it—(those out of the city, will forward their orders, *postage paid*)—☞ *and he pledges himself that no exertion on his part shall be wanting to make each succeeding number superior to the preceding ones.*

The Salmagundi will be printed on large imperial paper, equal in size and quality to that which is at present used for the Gentleman's Vade Mecum. It is calculated that MORE THAN *FIVE HUNDRED ENGRAVINGS* will be furnished to the patrons of this Journal in one year—these, in addition to an extensive and choice selection of Satire, Criticisms, Humor, and Wit, to be circulated through its columns, will form a Literary Banquet of a superior and attractive order; and the publisher relies with perfect confidence on the liberality of the American public, and the spirit and tact with which this expensive undertaking will be prosecuted to bear him successfully and profitably along with it.

The Terms of the Salmagundi will be $2 per annum, payable invariably in advance. No paper will be furnished unless this stipulation is strictly adhered to. ☞Clubs of three will be supplied with the paper for one year, by forwarding a five dollar note *postage paid.* Clubs of seven will be supplied for the same term by forwarding a ten dollar note. ☞The papers that are sent out of the city will be carefully packed in strong envelopes, to prevent their rubbing in the mail.

☞The SALMAGUNDI will be published on alternate weeks—otherwise it would be impossible to procure the numerous embellishments which each number will contain—and the general interest it will afford must be enhanced by this arrangement.

☞*All orders must come postage paid*

☞Address CHARLES ALEXANDER, Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place, Philadelphia.

Jan 19, 1836

The Weekly Metropolitan.

A general Literary, Historical, Congressional and Miscellaneous Journal, published at Washington, D. C. in all its departments aims at the highest character. Printed in good clear type, on a large sheet of fine white paper, the whole of it being devoted to valuable and interesting reading matter.

TERMS:—*One Dollar and a Half* per annum, in advance.

Four papers will be sent to the order of any person, acting as agent for the collection of subscribers, enclosing $5; nine for $10; nineteen for $20; fifty for $50. The enclosures by mail at the risk of the editors. The receipt of a number of the paper will be a sufficient receipt for the money transmitted.

Postmasters, booksellers, and in general, all persons interested in the success of such an enterprise, are respectfully requested to act as agents for the Metropolitan; the above terms being of the most liberal character.

☞All letters must be addressed (free of postage) to

LANGTREE & O'SULLIVAN,
Georgetown, D. C.

Feb 16

To the Printers of the U. States.

J. SPITTALL

Wood Letter Cutter & Engraver,

No 2, Franklin Place, Philadelphia,

RESPECTFULLY announces to the printers of the United States, that he has commenced the manufacture of

WOOD LETTERS.

Wood Letters of every description, from 4 to 24 lines Pica, or upwards, made to order on the shortest notice.

Ornamental Letters of entirely new and most splendid patterns, for heads of Newspapers, title lines, &c. from two lines Great Primer, to any size larger.

His type will be made of materials of the best assortment, well seasoned and prepared by machinery, invented for the purpose which insures the most exact adjustment.

Specimens will be published as early as possible.

Engravings on Wood,

Executed with neatness and promptitude.

Heads for Newspapers, Fac-Similies, Ornamental and Plain Rules, &c., cut with the greatest accuracy in type metal or wood.

Old cast metal cuts, ornaments, &c., engraved over and made equal to new, for half their original cost.

A liberal discount for cash. Six months credit on the most approved security. Orders from the country promptly attended to.

All letters must be post paid.

Sep 29

Bank of Salisbury,

January 23, 1836.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the Dealers of the Institution that a resolution has been passed by the Board of Directors, requiring the entire payment of all notes [illegible] said Institution, which are drawn for sums less than fifty dollars, and which will arrive at maturity on, or after the first of March next, and upon all notes of a larger amount than fifty dollars, and not exceeding one hundred dollars, a payment of fifty per cent. and a curtailment of 20 per cent upon all those which are drawn for sums exceeding one hundred dollars.

W. H. RIDER, Cash'r.

Jan 26

THE VILLAGE HERALD.

BY S. T. CALLAHAN, PRINCESS-ANNE, SOMERSET COUNTY, MARYLAND.

Vol. IX—No. 51. TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 15, 1836. [New Series, Vol. 1—No. 42.

VILLAGE HERALD.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Three Dollars a year, to be satisfied by $2 00 *if paid in advance;* or $2 50 if paid within six months.

☞Subscriptions paid within 30 days after delivering the first number, (of the year subscribed for,) will be considered *in advance.*

No subscription will be taken for less than *one year.*

No paper will be discontinued (unless at the Editor's discretion,) until all arrearages are paid off; and a failure to notify a discontinuance, previous to the expiration of the year subscribed for, will be invariably considered as a new engagement.

☞*Advertisements* inserted on the usual terms.

☞All communications addressed to the editor must come post paid.

POETRY.

DANISH WARRIOR'S DEATH SONG.

"Away, away! your care is vain;
No leech could aid me now;
The chill of death is on my heart,
Its damp upon my brow.

Weep not—I shame to see such tears
Within a warrior's eyes;
Away! how can ye weep for him
Who in the battle dies.

If I had died with [illegible]
Upon my lady's [illegible]
Had Fate stood by my sickbed,
Then might ye weep for me.

But I lie on my own proud deck
Before the [illegible] sky;
The wind that [illegible]
Will have my latest sigh.

My banner floats [illegible]
Another [illegible]
Well with my [illegible] blood is paid
[illegible]

Go ye and seek my [illegible]
A [illegible]
Give him my sword, [illegible] the blood
Darkens [illegible]

Tell him [illegible]
[illegible]
And if he [illegible]
There [illegible]

Farewell, my [illegible]; farewell my friends!
Now [illegible]
One cup of [illegible]
Pour on my [illegible]"

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the London Magazine [illegible]

CAMPBELL'S LETTERS FROM ALGIERS.

All the Algerines, Jews included, speak a Patois dialect of Arabic; though they affect to write the language purely in studied composition. [illegible] a printing press was unknown in Algiers; about two years since the French established the "Moniteur Algerien," which they promised should be written both in their own language and in that of the natives; but this paper remains [illegible] gazette, with only a few Arabic words for a motto, and is no way calculated to enlighten Africa.

Lewson, who wrote about Africa some sixty years ago, says that it was then rare to meet with a book in Algiers, and that his library consisted of [illegible] the Koran, and some commentaries upon it, with a couple of [illegible] and [illegible] Moorish chronicles [illegible] the most contemptible [illegible] prolix, he says, and [illegible] marvellous [illegible] of our monkish chronicles. Notwithstanding all this, I wish I understood Arabic, and were young enough to sit down to study those Moorish chronicles. Some of them, I understood, go farther back than the times of Barbarossa and his brother; those adventurers are the [illegible] of Algerine romance.

Hearing, however, that there was such a thing as modern Algerine literature, I applied for information to the Professor who is appointed by the French Government to teach Arabic here. He is an Egyptian, and his name, by a singular conjunction of the familiar and scriptural, is Johnny Pharaoh; but he is a worthy Johnny, and not in the least like his namesake of Red Sea memory. When I asked him if he could help me to any modern Arabic poetry that had been written in or about Algiers—"Modern Arabic poetry?" he exclaimed; "why there is no more a poet on the face of the earth." Hem, I thought, Johnny, your truth is more plain than pleasant. "But, let me see," he continued, "perhaps there may be some slight exception to the general barrenness of modern poetry in a few of the popular songs, which are clever, but licentious." "That will not do for me," I replied; "you must help me to something *warranted moral.*" "Oh, then, you must have something *warranted dull.*" Well, home his translations came to me, and sure enough, no fault of his, for I know he translated them faithfully, they were sonniferously dull. Canning was once asked by an English clergyman how he had liked the sermon he had preached before him. "Why, it was a short sermon," quoth Canning: "Oh! yes," said the preacher, "you know I avoid being tedious." "Ah! but," replied Canning, "you were tedious." In like manner, though these translated sonnets were but six in number, I thought them as wearisome as if I had clambered through a hundred. The poetaster concludes by saying [illegible]

[illegible]

RICE FAMILY BREAD.

The following letter from a lady, will teach the housewives of our country how to add to the comforts of home:—

"I have been trying experiments with rice flour, and have produced a bread that is unrivalled, for superior to [illegible]

[illegible]

EXCERPTS.

There are many more shining qualities in the mind of man, but there is none more useful than discretion; it is this, indeed, which gives a value to all the rest, which sets them at work in their proper times and places, and turns them to the advantage of the person who is possessed of them. [illegible]

[illegible]



THE HERALD.

Princess-Anne, Md.

TUESDAY, MARCH 15, 1836.

☞The Orphans Court of Somerset county will sit next Tuesday.

Virginia Senator.—The Legislature of Virginia, on the 3d inst., elected William C. Rives to the Senate of the United States, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Tyler. The vote on joint ballot stood thus:—For Wm C. Rives, 95, scattering 41.

The following appointments were made by the Executive of Maryland, for this county, on the 10th of February last.

For the 23d Regiment, Somerset county.

Edward M. Adams, Captain, vice Taylor promoted.
George F. Ward, Lieutenant.
Thomas W. Long, Ensign.

The Bill to establish Magistrates' Courts in this State has passed the House of Delegates almost unanimously; but we doubt whether it will pass the Senate.—Among other provisions the bill proposes to invest three Justices with power over all civil cases, where the debt and damages do not exceed one hundred dollars, and likewise gives them the cognizance of all assaults and battery cases, where there shall be no evidence to kill.

In the following paragraph, published in the Globe of the 5th inst, we have a new assurance of the speedy approach of the U. States and France to their ancient footing of friendly intercourse and reciprocal kind feeling. May we not justly hope that the recent misunderstanding, now so happily explained away, will be the means of confirming in the strongest manner the good will which the common interest and happiness of the three great Powers—France, Great Britain and the United States—call upon them to cherish towards each other.

We have announced among our items of foreign news, the fact that the King of [illegible] the place of M. Serrurier. As the French Government withdrew their minister under a false impression in regard to the President's feelings and intentions, the early appointment of a successor to M. Serrurier evinces a just sense of what is proper on the part of that great and powerful nation in restoring amicable relations between it and the U. States. This advance of the French Government will, we have no doubt, be promptly and cordially met by the American Executive, and every trace of the late dissention will soon be obliterated, except as a matter of history.

METHODIST BOOK CONCERN.

A meeting for the purpose of raising means for rebuilding this establishment, was held in New York on Monday, 29th ult. The New York Commercial of Tuesday, says.—"It was of much interest, and its results surpassed our most sanguine expectations. The official proceedings will be shortly published; meantime we state, for the information of the public, that upwards of *thirteen thousand dollars* were subscribed." The same paper contains the following:—

Beautiful Incident.—At the meeting of citizens in the Methodist Church in Green street, held last evening, for the purpose of taking measures to rebuild the noble structure known as "The Methodist Book Concern," very interesting and impressive addresses were delivered by the Rev. Dr. Bangs, and the Rev. Mr. Waugh. The history of that extensive institution, from its infancy, fifty years ago, its recent means of great and extensive usefulness, and the efficient and salutary manner in which they have been applied, were disclosed in the most clear and satisfactory manner, and with the best possible effect, as will be seen in the sequel. In the course of his remarks, Dr. Bangs related the following remarkable incident. Among the burning fragments of books and printed sheets which were whirled aloft upon the wings of the flame, and borne onward upon those of the wind, was a page of the Bible containing the sixth chapter of Isaiah. It was picked up on the morning of the conflagration, about twelve miles distant, on Long Island, and before the catastrophe was known which had carried it thither. It was indeed a winged messenger of truth, in a double sense, for the fact is no less striking than authentic, that every word of the page was so marred as to be illegible, save the 11th verse, which reads in the words following:

"Our holy and beautiful house, where our fathers praised thee, is *burned up with fire:* and all our pleasant things are *laid waste!*"

Allegany Lands.—The Cumberland Advocate gives the following flattering proofs of the value of Allegany county lands:

"Sales of land in Allegany have not yet ceased. Last week two purchases were made; one by the Boston Company,—from Mr. Combs. They pay him $22,000 for his farm near Frostburgh. It cost Mr. C. about $700. The other purchase was made by Gen. Duff Green. It consists of a small farm lying near Westernport, for which he gives Mr. Duckworth $1,000. Its original cost was about $400."

The following resolution has been adopted by the corporate authorities of the city of Baltimore:

"*Resolved*, That the Senators and Delegates from the city of Baltimore be and they are hereby requested to use their exertions to have the authority of the city to borrow money for the completion of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road to the Western Waters, extended to $5,000,000."

THE WAR IN FLORIDA.

The Washington Globe, of Saturday, March 5, says: "We learn that information has been received in this city, that General Gaines, with about twelve hundred men, took up his line of march from Tampa bay on the 15th ultimo, and encamped the first night about six miles from the fort, on his way to Fort King. He will pursue the route taken by Major Dade, and thus pass through the country occupied by the hostile Indians."

We observe in the Key West Inquirer, of the 13th ult., a contradiction from the collector, of the story which has been running through the newspapers, that the Indians had been supplied with arms by the Spanish fishermen. "Thus," says the editor, "do mountains grow out of mole hills."

The same paper contains a letter from Lieutenant Avord, dated at Tampa bay, in which he states that the commanding officer had burnt the quarters at Fort Brooke, and that scarcely a vestige is left of the cantonment. He adds: "Little did we think that our first succor would be from the navy. Glory ever rest upon the fact!" Really it seems to us that the panic must have been great indeed, when officers of the army could write and act in this manner. We were brought up in the west, and have heard many tales of Indian cruelty and bravery; but that the Seminoles intended to attack a fortified position, maintained by regular troops, friendly Indians, and some volunteer force, probably to the amount of upwards of three hundred, and defended by cannon, is something new. In the west the women would have repulsed them, as they did in doing at Wheeling and other places.

It seems that every place in Florida expected Powell and his force at the same time. He was, as reports said, at Tampa bay, at Fort King, *preparing to attack* Tallahassee. And yet for more than six weeks the Indians have struck no stroke, nor appeared any where in much force. They have done great injury, destroyed a large amount of property, and occasioned much waste of life; and the situation of that part of the Territory where all this has occurred, is greatly to be deplored.—We trust that in a short time this lamentable state of things will be over; but in the meantime the strength of the Indians should not be magnified, nor unreasonable apprehensions be entertained, and the exertions of our forces thus paralyzed."

Extract of a letter received at Charleston, dated St. Marks, Feb. 19.

"I have no way to get from here south or north, as the Indians are supposed to infest Florida throughout. During my absence, a few days since, at Tallahassee, the citizens were called upon to do duty, having been informed that the Indians were in the adjoining neighborhood, and it was presumed, were waiting to attack the troops which were on the road down from Tallahassee. Ship Avis sailed for Tampa with a detachment of 300 troops—among them are, 25 friendly Indians to act as guides. The troops at Tampa are under the command of Major Reed. It is thought that the forces from St. Augustine will concentrate at the former place at head quarters, where Gen. Scott will join them and proceed forthwith to action. They will first proceed to Withlacoochee, in order to inter the dead which were killed in the late engagement there. The whole number of troops is estimated at 4000, now in readiness to take the field. Capt. Jones of the Cutter Washington, on arrival at Charlotte Harbor, despatched a barge round the Island, learning that a Body of Indians were located in the neighborhood; they have not been heard of yet, and the general opinion is, that they have been cut off and murdered. There has been no farther news received here from that quarter respecting the movements of the Indians."

A special envoy from Mexico to this country, *Senor Gorostiza*, has within a few days arrived at New York. The Courier and Enquirer concludes some speculations on the object of his mission with the opinion that he comes to say to the United States,—"Give us a fair price in money for that portion of Texas between the line you claim and the desert south of the Rio Grande, and we are prepared to establish the boundary line where nature has so clearly fixed it."

Our southwest boundary being undefined, and extending according to our interpretation to the heart of Texas, the Courier and Enquirer thinks that such an arrangement would be expedient for both parties.—*Balt. Amer.*

FROM ANNAPOLIS.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Chronicle.

THURSDAY, March 3.

Mr. McLean reported favorably on the bill from the Senate to encourage the Fine Arts in this State; also reported a bill to incorporate the Globe Insurance Company.

Mr. Mercer submitted a series of resolutions in relation to the contemplated movement in the Senate of the U. States, to expunge from the Journal of that body, the resolution declaring "that the President, in the Executive proceedings in relation to the public revenue, assumed upon himself authority and power not conferred by the constitution and laws, but in derogation of both."—The resolutions declare that "the expunging from the Journal of either House, any part of the proceedings of that body, is a manifest and dangerous violation of the Constitution of the U. States."—And they request our Senators and Representatives "to use all constitutional means to prevent a measure fraught with such danger to constitutional freedom."—They were read the first time and laid on the table.

Mr. Pratt's substitute to the report of the Committee of the Whole, recommending the rejection of Mr. Teackle's bill, to establish the Real Estate Bank of Maryland, was, after being amended, rejected. The report of the Committee of the Whole was then laid on the table.

In Senate, Mr Pigman submitted a report on the subject of the Manuscript History of Maryland, by John Leeds Bozman, presented to the Legislature by John Leeds Kerr, Esq., accepting the present and presenting the thanks of the Legislature to the donor and authorizing the printing of said History.

Mr. Taney, Counsel for the sufferers by the Baltimore riots, will appear at the Bar of the House to-morrow afternoon at 4 o'clock.

SATURDAY, March 5.

Mr. McLean reported a declaratory act concerning contempts of court.

Mr. Teackle asked leave to bring in a bill to alter the Constitution so as to require the assent of two-thirds of the members elected to both branches of the Legislature to pass every bill or other enactment appropriating the public moneys or property for local purposes, or creating, altering or renewing any act of incorporation. The leave was not granted.

His Excellency H. S. Fox, His Britanic Majesty's Minister to the Government of the United States, has taken lodgings at Swann & Iglehart's Hotel, where he will remain a few days. He will be complimented by a public Ball, to be given on Monday next.

ANNAPOLIS, March 7, 1836.

Mr Berry's bill, proposing to alter the Constitution so as to allow Baltimore city four Delegates was passed—ayes 32, noes, 22.

The bill reported by Mr. McLean to incorporate the Grand Council of the State [illegible] *Red Men*, was passed.

Mr. McLean presented a communication from Samuel Hoker, Chairman of a Committee of one of the Branches of the City Council of Baltimore requesting the Legislature to postpone further action upon the report of the joint Committee on the memorials of the sufferers by the late Baltimore riots, to afford an opportunity to the corporate authorities of said City to produce and have examined before the Committee, testimony on their part, and also to be heard by counsel.

Mr. Pratt submitted an order which was adopted, directing the Clerk of the House to inform the corporate authorities of Baltimore, that Thursday next has been assigned for hearing the Counsel for the petitioners praying indemnity, and also to inform them that the joint Committee on that subject will be instructed to hear any testimony which may be furnished antecedent to that day, or on the same day examined—and that on the same day the Counsel on their part will be heard, if they desire it.

The New Orleans Courier of the 19th ult. has the following report. If it be founded in truth, the hope of the achievement of the independence of Texas is indeed a forlorn one:

Highly Important—if true.—We extract from the Donaldsonville (La.) Eagle of the 14th inst., received by the mail yesterday evening, the following important intelligence:

"We learn from a respectable person arrived here, that the *Camanche* and several other tribes of Indians have declared war against Texas, and will second the operations of Gen. Santa Anna, who is now advancing on San Antonio at the head of 6000 men, and 25 pieces of artillery. The Indian force, it is said, amounts to 10,000 warriors, and 5,000 cavalry. This report accords perfectly well with the departure of the 6th regiment of U. S. troops from Jefferson barracks, for the Mexican frontier, where they are to be joined by Gen. Gaines, who is to take the command."

The disaffection of the Camanche Indians is also stated in an article which we published on Tuesday last; according to the Arkansas Advocate, they had torn up the treaty lately entered into by them with the Commissioners of the U. States, and exhibited a hostile attitude.

If this rumor prove correct, which God forefend, then indeed the friends of Texian liberty have every thing to fear—a bloody and savage war must ensue, the consequences of which will be terrible, and may forever seal the chance of Texian independence.

Santa Anna, perhaps, has offered the numerous hordes of Indians, who inhabit our frontiers and those of Mexico, the whole of Texas as a reward for their services, in case they should expel the colonists. This measure would be politic on his part, as it would crush all that vestige of liberty which is so rapidly diffusing itself among his countrymen, and which every moment threatens to hurl him from his usurped power—besides it would put a stop to all future American enterprise in that quarter. The Indians he could easily induce to become his allies, and use them either as means to gratify his ambition or revenge.

The frontiers of Louisiana and Arkansas would require a large force to keep the Indians in awe; and even then be subject to the depredatory excursions of the savages.

LATEST FROM TEXAS.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 18.

By some papers received from the west of this State, we learn that Gen. Samuel Houston has issued a proclamation calling on the Texians to declare themselves an independent and sovereign people; and denouncing those who are desirous of forming a confederacy with some of the eastern Mexican States. This indicates too strongly a division among the Texian leaders; and may seriously prejudice the interest of Texas, as the Mexican people have made the contest a national affair.

General Sesma, a nobleman of wealth and bravery, will command the Mexican expedition against Texas, and Santa Anna will remain at home to attend to his interest.—*Bee.*

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

IN SENATE.

MONDAY, March 7.

The Committee on Public Lands was discharged from the further consideration of the petition of the Mad River and Lake Erie Rail Road Company, for the right of pre-emption to the lands through which the Road may pass.

Mr. Kent offered the following resolution, which will be considered hereafter:

Resolved, That the Judiciary Committee inquire into the propriety of giving to the District of Columbia a delegate on the floor of the House of Representatives, and thereby place them on an equal footing with the other territories of the United States.

Mr Clay offered the following resolution, which was considered and agreed to:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to communicate to the Senate the total amount expended in constructing and repairing the Cumberland Road, (including bridging) distinguishing the sum expended east of Wheeling, and in the three States of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, and that he also communicate to the Senate, the total amount of the [illegible] by the compacts with the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri respectively, was received out of the nett proceeds of the sales of the public lands, for making roads or canals leading to those several States; distinguishing between the amounts of that fund, which have accrued in each of those States.

The subject of the Abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia was resumed on the Pennsylvania petition, praying for its abolition.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MONDAY, March 7.

The House took up, as the unfinished business of Monday, the motion of Mr. Patton to suspend the rules in order to enable him to submit a motion for the withdrawal of the [illegible] A [illegible] on the [illegible] referred to the Committee on Abolition, Mr. Pinckney's resolution.

Mr. Adams moved to lay on the table.

Mr. Patton asked for the yeas and nays on the motion, and they were ordered.

The question being taken, it was decided in the negative. Yeas [illegible] N[illegible]

The motion to suspend [illegible] then put and negatived. Yeas 89, N[illegible] 96.

On motion of Mr. Grayson, the rules were suspended for the purpose of proceeding to call the States for the presentation of petitions and memorials.

Mr. Robertson, of Va., asked the consent of the House, to offer a resolution directing the Committee on the District of Columbia to inquire into the expediency of retroceding the District of Columbia to the States of Maryland and Virginia, respectively, and report the prominent objections to such measure, and the advantages and disadvantages likely to result from it to the citizens of the District, to the United States and to the States concerned.

Objections being made,

Mr. Robertson moved to suspend the rules for the purpose indicated.

Mr. Garland, of Louisiana, asked the yeas and nays, and they were ordered.

Mr Bouldin said this was a very important subject, and, as the House was then very thin, he moved a call of the House, which was ordered.

The call, after some time, was suspended, and the question being taken, it was decided in the negative—yeas 71, nays 114.

Mr. Turner, of Md., presented the memorial of a public meeting of the citizens of Hartford county, Md., praying an appropriation for removing obstructions, and deepening the channel of the bay, at or near Havre-de-Grace—referred to the Committee on Commerce.

The Hon. John Tyler, of Virginia, has resigned his seat in the United States Senate—the following is his letter:

WASHINGTON, Feb. 29.

Sir:—I beg leave through you, to inform the Senate that I have on this day resigned into the hands of the General Assembly of Virginia, for reasons fully made known to it, my seat in the Senate of the United States as a Senator from that State.

This annunciation is now made, so as to enable the Senate, at its earliest pleasure, to fill such vacancies in the several committees as may be created by my resignation.

In taking leave of the body over which you preside, I should be faithless to the feelings of my heart if I did not frankly confess that I do so with no ordinary emotions. I look to the body itself as the representative of those federated features of our system, to preserve which unimpaired, has been the unceasing object of my public life. I separate from many with whom I have been associated for years, and [illegible] with friends whose recollection I shall cherish to the close of my life. These are sacrifices which it gives me pain to make. Be pleased to assure the Senate that I carry with me into retirement sentiments of respect towards its members; and that in bidding them adieu, I extend to each and all my very best [illegible] their health, happiness and long life. I have the honor to be, sir,

Your ob't servant,
JOHN TYLER.

Hon. M. VAN BUREN.

Items of News.

The Baltimore American of the 9th inst. says:—"Fresh Shad were sold in the market yesterday, at from 75 cts. to $1 per pair. A few days continuance of the present moderate weather will bring full supplies of fresh fish to our markets."

Joice Heth.—We learn from the New York papers, that this aged black died in that city on Friday last. She is supposed to have reached the advanced age of *one hundred and sixty-two.*

The banking capital of Louisiana, it is stated, will have been enlarged, before the close of the present session of the Legislature of that State, to about $72,000,000!

Accounts from St. John's (N. F.) to the 18th Dec. represent the small pox as raging there to a frightful extent. Upwards of 2000 cases had occurred, and 500 individuals had been swept away by it to the tomb.

An old Stager.—After upwards of 40 years connection in different ways with the United States Mail Lines, we see Mr Reeside has announced his determination to retire from the service, or rather, we should say, he has, since the 1st Dec. "cut" the concern.

Sweet.—A Miss McCoy, of Ohio, has recovered in a suit against some faithless lover the enormous sum of fifteen thousand dollars!!

The Washington papers announce that the frigate Columbia was launched at the Navy Yard in that city on the 9th inst.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

The mediation of England, in our late [illegible] with France, spoken of in the [illegible] as an unwelcome news [illegible] to the Autocrat of Russia.

[illegible] the New Jersey Legislature [illegible] a bill accepting the proposal of the Camden and Amboy company to sell their road to the state.

FOR THE HERALD.

Statistical Report of the Weather,

FOR FEBRUARY, 1836.

	7 A. M.		1 P. M.	
1	24	1	27—10	30
2	14	1	20 1—11	29
3	14	1	22—10	30
4	16—17	1	22—10	16—17
5	12	1	20—10	18
6	12—13	1	23 4—10	26
7	30	1		31
8	34	1		42
9	32	1		45
10	41—2	1		44—5
11	35	1		39
12	30	1		39
13	37	1		42—3
14	35—6	1		34
15	25	1		31
16	33	1		37—8
17	31	1		38—9
18	30	1		[illegible]
19	21 5	1		30
20	31 8	1		37
21	31 7	1		40
22	[illegible]	1		[illegible]
23	40	1		[illegible]
24	50	1		[illegible]
25	41	1		41—
26	36	1		[illegible]
27	27 8	1		30
28	30—1	1		34
29	35	1		36

S. K.

From the N. Y. Com. Advertiser.

FROM LIBERIA.

We give below a brief extract from the letter of Dr. Skinner, the Colonial Agent in Liberia, of which we spoke last evening.—In addition to this letter we have a late Liberia Herald, containing the proceedings of the "Palaver" held with Joe Harris, and its pacific results, in detail.

It appears that all, or nearly all, the kings and chiefs of the surrounding country, are favorable to the American colonies, excepting King Joe. He was reluctant to meet the "palaver," but was at length compelled by the other chiefs to do so, and he gave a dogged submission to the terms of peace proposed. The Colonial Delegates, with the friendly chiefs were attended by seventy armed men. King Joe was attended by forty of his life guards. On the first day he refused to attend. On the second day he emerged from a thicket, and took his seat two miles from the appointed place, where the other parties were assembled. He was evidently afraid of being attacked and punished for his outrage and murder at Bassa Cove Settlement; and when at last he came forward to the palaver, his men were careful to dispose themselves in the best manner for flight, in case of danger. The Liberia Herald has no confidence in the sincerity of King Joe's present pacific professions, or that he will adhere to them any longer than the colonists are prepared to resist and punish him. The Bassa Colony is therefore to be protected by fortifications.

The articles of agreement, or the treaty which was concluded, give additional territory for the Bassa Cove settlement—and King Joe has bound himself to make restitution of the property of which the Colony was robbed, so far forth as it has not been used or destroyed, and he promises indemnification for the residue. He also stipulates to abstain from the slave trade.

We have conversed with Capt. Lewlin, of the brig Susan Elizabeth, who gives favorable representations of the state of the colony. He was at Monrovia for two or three weeks. The Colonial Agent was doing exceedingly well. There were many slavers on the coast, several of which had been captured by the British cruizers. The Liberia Herald mentions the capture of three Spanish slavers, by the British brig Curlew, while lying within the harbor of Monrovia. The editor states that these slavers frequently come into that port for wood and water, before taking their cargoes of slaves on board. These cargoes are in readiness at distant positions not within the jurisdiction of the colony; and the colonial authorities have no right or power to interfere.

Captain Lawlin also visited the Maryland settlement at Cape Palmas. He gives the most cheering account of that colony. The Maryland plan is superior to all others. It is growing finely. All is health, activity, and prosperity.

We regret to have to announce the death of Capt. Charles W. Knapp, of this city, late commander of the schooner Florida, and better known as commander of the packet ship Jupiter, of this port. He died on the 18th November, at Whydah, on the west coast of Africa, and was buried at the English fort at that place. Capt. K. was esteemed and beloved by all who knew him, particularly by those missionaries who went out with him when he was on board the Jupiter.

MONROVIA, Dec. 22d, 1835.

Reverend and dear sir,—It is with the deepest solicitude I wait to hear from your society. The letters I have written and the information of Mr. McElroy, will give you a full view of the state of things at the time he left us, and the Liberia Herald, accompanying this letter, will inform you of the conditions of the treaty with Joe Harris.

After stating his purchase of the territory from the native Princes, agreeably to the instructions formerly received from the managers of the Colonization Society, Dr. Skinner remarks: "I have laid out the town in squares of 17 rods, containing four lots and a highway; the streets run east and west, and north and south, by the compass; fifteen town lots are already cut down, and one large thatched house nearly completed. This place for salubrity of air and healthiness of location, cannot be exceeded by any spot on the western coast of Africa. I would just remark that on Saturday the 19th inst., the bones of the inhabitants who fell in the massacre, were collected together and put into a coffin, and on Sabbath the 14th, I preached a funeral sermon on the occasion.

I hope that the society will not abandon their object, which will be followed by most glorious results soon, if persevered in; and I expect the time will shortly come, when perhaps the town I have now laid out, will be the capital of a great empire. Shall it be called Port Cresson, Philadelphia or New York? I am with much respect and esteem,

Yours,
EZEKIEL SKINNER.

Rev. Dr. Proudfit."

"P. S.—The ship Independence has arrived Jan. 1, 1836, which will save you some expense. I rejoice at the promptness with which your society met this trying crisis in their affairs, and hope Mr. Buchanan will get all things in order at Bassa Cove. Every assistance I can give will be cheerfully rendered. I would also add that King Soldier, king Prince John, Bob Gray and Young Bot, with their head bowmen, have agreed, if furnished by the American people with cloth, to dress in the American style; no step could be taken by your inhabitants which would more effectually advance the cause of civilization here than to furnish the means. I received yours of Nov. 5, 1835, with pleasure; it contains those religious reflections which impart comfort to my soul. I can truly say that the Lord does all things well, and that his providences are right.

Yours truly,
E. SKINNER

Jan. 3, 1836."

From the Liverpool Courier.

A climax is fast approaching in the struggle between despotic and constitutional principles on the continent of Europe. The opposing clouds are daily gathering weight and blackness, and whether they are eventually to burst in hostile collision, and deluge Europe with war, or to be averted by some happy event yet concealed in the bosom of futurity is a problem upon which not only the attention of statesmen, but of a great portion of the public of this and other States, is at present deeply fixed.

An impetus has been given to the settlement of this question by a recent decision of the French Chamber of Deputies. On the moving of the address, which seemed purposely to shun allusion to Russia and Poland, M. de Mornay proposed an amendment, hoping for a "restoration of the balance of Europe, and as the first pledge, the preservation of the ancient nationality of Poland, as consecrated by existing treaties. The amendment was adopted by an overwhelming majority. This event will, of course, not produce any result upon the constitution of the French cabinet, inasmuch as it involves no definite obligation as to present policy, and the ministers themselves did not think proper to vote against the amendment. Still it is pregnant with meaning. It shows that the scoundrel speech of the Russian despot has not struck unheeded on the ear of France. It shows that as Russia fills up the cup of her iniquity, she hastens the deliverance of Poland. In all State affairs a certain progress bars the way to an honorable retreat. Nicholas, there is reason to believe, has gone too far to recede and were it not so, his blind bigotry and overweening ambition would hurry him on. What then is to be done? France is interested in checking Russian influence in the centre of Europe, and she has another bond of enmity in her sympathy with Poland, which has manifested itself on this occasion, not in the cold common-places of an official document, but in a spontaneous burst of indignant feeling. England is also interested in checking the encroachments of Russia in the east and both are but points of defence against one grand scheme of aggrandizement. Whether France will be prepared, when the proper moment arrives, to carry out her resolution to its natural consequences, a war for Polish independence; and whether, assuming this, England will unsheath the sword in the same cause must depend upon ulterior considerations. But no such war will be worth engaging if that does not contemplate, in connexion with Polish Independence, a Polish hereditary monarchy. An elective monarchy would be only, as it has been already, an open door for intestine feuds and foreign domination. A constitutional monarchy, on a firm basis, which must be that of hereditary succession, would spread around it a moral atmosphere, which would penetrate to the very root and centre of despotism, and diffuse a gradual renovation over the whole surface of society in that quarter of Europe.

Improvement in Fire Arms.—A Mr. Colt, of Connecticut, has exhibited in this city, a newly invented rifle and pistol, of admirable construction. The chamber contains tubes for several charges of powder and ball; it may be made to contain from 6 to 10. In cocking the gun to shoot, the chamber revolves on an axis, and brings in succession every tube in the chamber in line with that of the barrel, and when discharged, the act of cocking brings the next tube into position, until all are discharged. All the tubes may be re-charged as quickly as a single gun of the ordinary structure. This new implement of war has been shown to the President, the Secretary of War, and the Navy, many officers of both the army and navy, and is considered the most efficient instrument of the kind ever invented. We made an experiment with the rifled pistol, and found it as sure in firing, and accurate to the aim, as the best of the common construction.

We are informed that Mr. Colt has already obtained a charter from the New Jersey Legislature, and is about to organize a joint stock company, with a capital of $300,000 for the purpose of manufacturing rifles and pistols for private use, and that in a few months his guns will be in the market.—*Globe.*

A bill has been reported in the Pennsylvania Legislature to remove the seat of government from Harrisburg to Philadelphia, which it is thought will pass.

PRICE CURRENT.

BALTIMORE, March 10.

Flour,	$6 87½ a 7 00	
Wheat,		1 50
Corn,	74 a	77

DIED, at the residence of his father, in this county, on last Thursday, Mr. THOMAS H. DRYDEN, in the 22d year of his age.

——, in this county, on Saturday last, MATTHIAS MILES, Esq. in the 56th year of his age.

Mr. M. was a valuable member of the community in which he lived, and his death will be deeply lamented by those who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

Trustee's Sale.

Ezra T. G[illegible] vs. G[illegible] Jas[illegible] & Benjamin T. B[illegible] at heirs of William H. Bell.	In Chancery. In Somerset County Court

BY virtue [illegible] Court [illegible] the undersigned [illegible] sale on TUESDAY [illegible] of APRIL next, [illegible] Princess Anne, [illegible] interest [illegible] W[illegible] H. Bell [illegible] Districts [illegible] situate [illegible] Somerset county, Maryland [illegible] same [illegible] Noble, [illegible]

The [illegible] to be paid [illegible] two equal [illegible] months, [illegible] proved security [illegible] sale. [illegible] Court [illegible] free, [illegible] the complainant [illegible] cause.

Notice is hereby given to the creditors of the said William H. Bell [illegible] the office of the Clerk of Somerset County court, [illegible] sale. WM. W. HANDY, Trustee.

March 8, 1836.

Trustee's Sale.

George McElroy vs. Benjamin T. B[illegible]	In Chancery, In Worcester County Court.

BY virtue of a decree of Worcester County Court [illegible] the undersigned [illegible] Trustee [illegible] to the highest [illegible] House door in Princess Anne, on TUESDAY the 5th of April next, at 2 o'clock, all the interest [illegible] James T. B[illegible] tract of land [illegible] 200 acres [illegible] the tract of land [illegible] taining 40 acres [illegible] tract of land [illegible] ing a part of [illegible] ed to the said B[illegible] dren of Anne M[illegible] acres of land [illegible] are situated [illegible] on Wicomico creek. [illegible] to give a [illegible] property [illegible] chase will exercise [illegible]

The terms of sale [illegible] a credit of [illegible] of the purchase [illegible] bond and security [illegible] Trustee, [illegible] sale. Upon [illegible] purchase money [illegible] will convey [illegible] or purchasers [illegible] clear and discharged [illegible] complainant [illegible] cause. WM. W. HANDY, Trustee.

March 8, 1836.

To the Public.

THE SUBSCRIBER [illegible] SCHOOL [illegible] Corner, [illegible] to learn SURVEYING & NAVIGATION [illegible] they can have [illegible] able terms, [illegible] be competent [illegible] theory and practice.

The public's [illegible] ROBERT [illegible]

March 1, 1836.

NOTICE.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership [illegible] der the firm of DORSEY & DASHIELL is this day dissolved by mutual [illegible] persons indebted to said firm [illegible] make payment to WILLIAM DORSEY, who is legally authorized [illegible]

WILLIAM DORSEY,
THOS. G. DASHIELL.

Jan. 6, 1836.

The Wilmington American and Elizabeth's Dialector will insert [illegible] and send their accounts to the Herald office. Jan 12

New Firm.

THE subscribers having entered into partnership under the firm of

DORSEY & CURTIS,

At the old stand lately occupied by Dorsey & Dashiell, will continue to keep constantly on hand a first rate assortment of

SEASONABLE GOODS,

All of which will be sold for cash, lumber, or country produce, or any domestic articles, at fair prices.

WM. DORSEY,
WM. H. CURTIS.

Calm Retreat, Jan. 12, 1836.

PRINTING.

THE PRINTING OF

BOOKS PAMPHLETS,

Blanks, Cards, Labels,

HANDBILLS, &c.

Is thankfully received and neatly done [illegible]

PRINCESS-ANNE HOTEL.

BY the urgent [illegible] of his old friends and customers the undersigned has been induced to open again a House of Entertainment in this place. He has opened the large [illegible] rooms, NEW HOTEL, opposite the Court House, and the offices of the Clerk of the County Court, and Register of Wills, under the PRINCESS ANNE HOTEL, recently occupied by G. M. Waters, Esq.—The requisite outbuildings [illegible] will be immediately erected. Notwithstanding the high prices of the present season, he has laid in a [illegible] supply of all the requisites of good eating and drinking, and has made every arrangement for the most comfortable accommodation [illegible] and all travellers [illegible] may favor him with their patronage. [illegible] to the Court House [illegible] and its comfortable rooms [illegible] gentlemen of the bar, and [illegible] business with the Court and [illegible] public offices, will find it to their advantage, [illegible] to patronize his Establishment.

The undersigned hopes to receive, as he will endeavor to merit, a share of the public patronage.

GEORGE HANDY.

Princess Anne, Jan 12, '36.

SOMERSET HOTEL.

[illegible] the wellknown [illegible] in Princess Anne, lately occupied [illegible] called the Somerset Hotel. [illegible] will at all times be supplied with all the delicacies [illegible] his Stables [illegible] well supplied with provender, and he has engaged a first rate Hostler.

His friends and the public generally are invited to give him [illegible] that he will [illegible] will be devoted to the service of [illegible]

Boarders can be accommodated [illegible] by the year, upon reasonable terms. The public's obt servt.

WM. [illegible]

Jan 6, 1836.

To the Public.

THE [illegible] to pay [illegible] to come [illegible] small, [illegible] P[illegible]

WILLIAM H. [illegible]

Dec. 22, 1835.

Collector's Notice.

THE subscriber [illegible] for the year 1834 [illegible] all persons [illegible] Tax [illegible] S. G. HOLBROOK, Collector of Somerset co.

Jan 26 '36

To the Public.

THE subscriber requests all persons indebted to him, to come forward and close their accounts by cash or note. His books [illegible] for settlement, and he hopes that [illegible] Parsons, in [illegible] days, [illegible] will be forced to place [illegible] in the hands of a law agent for collection, [illegible] H. K. LONG.

P. S. [illegible] the privilege [illegible] H. K. L.

AGAIN!

The public's obedient servant H. K. Long, presents the compliments of the season, to his friends and customers and returns his thanks for past favors, he solicits a continuation and increase of them, as he is associated with him Mr. RUFUS M. PARSONS, who joins him in the above [illegible]

Jan 5 '36

A CARD.

A. W. PEARCE,

SURGEON DENTIST,

RESPECTFULLY tenders his thanks to the citizens of Somerset and Worcester for the very liberal patronage he has already received at their hands.

Mr. P. has returned to the shore, and will positively be in Princess-Anne the first of January, where he will spend three or four months, and where he will continue to perform every operation pertaining to his profession.

He will insert natural, artificial incorruptible imitation human teeth, from one to an entire set, and on the most liberal terms.

D[illegible] 29

Fresh Seasonable GOODS.

DONE & EYLAND,

HAVE received by the latest arrivals from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and offer for sale on the most liberal terms, a very extensive assortment of

STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS

Hardware, Cutlery, Castings, Guns, Crockery China, Stone and Earthen Ware:

STATIONARY,

Shoes, Hats, Caps, and Ladies Beaver Bonnets.

ALSO

400 lbs. Best Virginia Cotton Yarn,
2000 " Prime brown Sugars,
300 " Refined do.
1200 " Best Rio & St. Domingo Coffee
500 " Cheese,
20 bbls. Fine, Super Fine and White Wheat Family Flour,
250 gall. Prime W. I. Molasses,
Fresh Cocoanut Candy.
No. 1 PECAN BUTTER, very superior,

[illegible] exceptions, every article [illegible] country trade.
[illegible] the patronage [illegible]

Jan 5

All persons indebted on account [illegible] will please [illegible] the settlement [illegible]

Jan 19

State of Maryland, sc:

SOMERSET COUNTY ORPHANS COURT.

[illegible]

J. M. S. [illegible], Reg. W. S. C.

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber [illegible] Somerset County, in Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of Margaret B. Chrisman, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the [illegible] day of Sept. 1836, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this [illegible] day of February A. D. 1836.

JOHN COTTMAN, Adm'r. of
Margaret B. Chrisman, Dec.

Feb. 16

Constable's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of [illegible] issued by Covington Cordray, a Justice of the Peace in and for Somerset county, and to me directed, at the suit of John Turner, Sen. against William S. Francisco, I have levied, seized and taken in execution all William S. D[illegible] negro woman named [illegible] and child named [illegible] I shall sell the above property on WEDNESDAY the 16th day of MARCH next, between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock P. M., at the office door of Elijah C. Johnston in the town of Salisbury, to the highest and best bidder, for cash, to satisfy the above mentioned writ and costs.

THOMAS ROBERTSON, Const.

Feb. 23, 1836.

Constable's Sale

By virtue of three writs of fieri facias issued by William Whitelock a justice of the peace in Somerset county, and to me directed, all at the suits of William and John Gunby, against Cane and D. Stanford, I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit: Part of a tract of land called Assars' Chance, containing 694 acres, also, part of Hopkins' Lot, containing 214 acres, also, a part of White Chapel, 831 acres, also, a tract of land called Come no Nearer, 351 acres, also, a tract of land called Pear fields, 224 acres, and a part of a tract of land called Satisfaction, 201 acres: Also, a negro woman called Eliza, one horse, one cow, one ox cart, one Clock and case, one Cupboard; and fifty bushels corn, more or less, taken as the property of the said Stanford, which I shall proceed to sell at public sale, at Wilson and John Gunby's store in Forktown on THURSDAY the 17th of March next, between the hours of 1 and 3 o'clock, P. M. to the highest and best bidder, for cash, to satisfy the above mentioned writs and costs.

ARTHUR LANKFORD, Const.

Feb. 22

We are authorized to announce

John S. Crockett, Esq.

as a candidate for the next Shrievalty of Somerset county.

Dec. 16, 1834.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

Samuel W. Jones

HAS the pleasure to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has just returned from Baltimore with a large assortment of

Seasonable Goods,

Consisting of Superfine Black, Blue, Brown, Olive, Mixed, Mulberry, Drab and Wine colored CLOTHS—Plain, Double Milled, Black CASSIMERE—Fancy CASSIMERES—English MERINOES—CIRCASSIANS—SATINETS—FLANNELS; Bleached and Unbleached Shirting MUSLINS—Book, Jaconet, Cambric and Swiss ditto—Gentlemen's Patent Merino SHIRTS—Lambswool ditto—ditto DRAWERS—BOBINETS—GRECIANETS—Irish GAUZE, &c.

Also a large assortment of

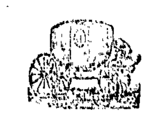
GROCERIES,

Consisting of 4th proof Cognac Brandy, Rye Whisky, Holland Gin, Jamaica Spirit, Madeira and Sicily Madeira Wines, Lisbon, Malaga and Sehrey ditto—Flour, Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, G[illegible] and Liverpool Salt, Lemons, Prunes, English Walnuts, Almonds, Filberts, Raisins, Figs, Citron, Cheese, Water and Butter Crackers.

Also a large assortment of

Hardware, Castings, Stationary, Drugs and Medicines, China, Glass, Queen's, Stone and Tin Ware, Water Proof Boots, sewed Men's and Boy's Brogans, Men's Ball Pumps, Furred Gum Elastic Shoes, Ladies' Gaiter Boots, Morocco, Prunella and French Kid Shoes—which he will dispose of on accommodating terms for cash, or on time to punctual customers.

Dec. 22, 1835



Coach, Gig, & Harness Making,

In all its various branches.

THE subscribers [illegible] their friends and the public [illegible] that they have just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, a large [illegible] STOCK OF MATERIALS [illegible] as well as quality, consisting of [illegible] *PLATED, BRASS [illegible] of LEATHER, PLATING, LACE, TRIMMINGS, &c. &c.* [illegible] workmen [illegible] confident that they can finish work to as neat and workmanlike a manner as can be done in any other establishment on this Shore, and they hope that by good work, close attention to business, and moderate charges, to merit a continuance of public patronage.

They also take the pleasure in informing the public, that they have commenced the

Saddle & Bridle Business,

And intend keeping on hand a variety of *SADDLES, BRIDLES, HALTERS, GIRTHS, TRUNKS, TRAVELLING BAGS, &c. &c.* Mr. Bishop being himself a practical Saddler, they flatter themselves that they will be able to please such of their friends as will give them their custom.

The public's obt. servts.

Pendleton & Bishop.

N. B.—All persons having open accounts at our Shop, are earnestly requested to close the same, by cash or note, before the last day of February next—we having adopted a rule, from which we will not deviate, [illegible] accounts not closed by that time [illegible]

Two or three APPRENTICES wanted at the above named establishment.

Jan 5 1836.

A CARD.

M. PAGE,

Attorney at Law,

WILL attend the Courts of Somerset and Worcester counties. His office in the former place will be in the house of Mr. Willing; in the latter in that of Mr. Givans.

Dec. 1, 1835.

The Sentinel at Snow Hill will publish the above.

Cash in Hand!

THE subscriber is at all times prepared to give the HIGHEST CASH PRICES FOR NEGROES. He will purchase any number of male and female slaves between the ages of 12 and 25 years, and give more for them than any purchaser on this Shore. Please call at his store in Little Annamessex Somerset county.

WM ROACH, Jun.

Jan. 27, 1835.

NOTICE.

CASH and fair prices will at all times be given for NEGROES of both sexes, by applying to

ALEXANDER S. JONES

N. B. All communications attended to immediately.

Jan. 21, 1834.

Wanted.

I wish to hire for the present year, a single man who can come well recommended as being a good country BLACKSMITH. To such an one liberal wages will be given.

ROBERT BELL.

Kingston, Somerset county, Jan. 19, 1836.

THE SALMAGUNDI,

And News of the Day.

Embellished with a multitude of COMIC ENGRAVINGS.

A new periodical, of a novel character, bearing the above appellation, will be commenced on the beginning of January, 1836. While it will furnish its patrons with the leading features of the news of the day, its principal object will be to serve up a humorous compilation of the numerous lively and pungent sallies which are daily floating along the tide of literature, and which for the want of a proper channel for their preservation, are positively lost to the reading world. Original wits and humorists of our time will here have a medium devoted to the faithful record of the scintillations of their genius. It is not necessary to detail the many attractions which this journal will possess, as the publisher will furnish a specimen number to every person who desires it (those out of the city, will forward their orders, *postage paid*)—*and he pledges himself that no exertion on his part shall be wanting to make each succeeding number superior to the preceding ones.*

The Salmagundi will be printed on large imperial paper, equal in size and quality to that which is at present used for the Gentleman's Vade Mecum. It is calculated that MORE THAN *FIVE HUNDRED ENGRAVINGS* will be furnished to the patrons of this Journal in one year—these, in addition to an extensive and choice selection of Satire, Criticism, Humor, and Wit, to be circulated through its columns, will form a literary Banquet of a superior and attractive order; and the publisher relies with perfect confidence on the liberality of the American public, and the spirit and tact with which this expensive undertaking will be prosecuted to bear him successfully and profitably along with it.

The Terms of the Salmagundi will be $2 per annum, payable invariably in advance. No paper will be furnished unless this stipulation is strictly adhered to. Clubs of three will be supplied with the paper for one year, by forwarding a five dollar note *postage paid.* Clubs of seven will be supplied for the same term by forwarding a ten dollar note. The papers that are sent out of the city will be carefully packed in strong envelopes, to prevent their rubbing in the mail.

The Salmagundi will be published on alternate weeks—otherwise it would be impossible to procure the numerous embellishments which each number will contain [illegible] the general interest it will afford must [illegible] the arrangement.

All orders must come postage paid.

CHARLES ALEXANDER, [illegible] Franklin Place, Philadelphia.

Jan. 19, 1836.

The Weekly Metropolitan.

A general Literary, Historical, Congressional and Miscellaneous Journal, published at Washington, D. C. in all its departments one of the highest character. Printed on good clear type, on a large sheet of fine white paper, the whole of it being devoted to valuable and interesting reading matter.

Terms: *One Dollar and a Half* per annum, in advance.

Four papers will be sent to the order of any person acting as agent for the collection of subscribers, enclosing $5; nine for $10, nineteen for $20; fifty for $50. The remittance by mail at the risk of the editors. The receipt of a number of the paper will be a sufficient receipt for the money transmitted.

Postmasters, booksellers, and in general, all persons interested in the success of such an enterprise, are respectfully requested to act as agents for the Metropolitan; the discount [illegible] of the most liberal character.

All letters must be addressed (free of postage) to

LANGTREE & O'SULLIVAN,
Georgetown, D. C.

Feb 16

To the Printers of the U. States.

J. SPIEPANEL

Wood Letter Cutter & Engraver,

No. 1 [illegible] Place, Philadelphia.

RESPECTFULLY announces to the printers of the United States, that he has commenced the manufacture of

WOOD LETTERS.

Wood letters of every description, from 4 to 24 lines Pica, or upwards, made to order on the shortest notice.

Ornamental letters of entirely new and most splendid patterns, for heads of Newspapers, title lines, &c. from two lines Great Primer, to any size larger.

His type will be made of materials of the best assortment, well seasoned and prepared by machinery, invented for the purpose, which insures the most exact adjustment.

Specimens will be published as early as possible.

Engravings on Wood,

Executed with neatness and promptitude.

Heads for Newspapers, Fac Similes, Ornamental and Plain Rules, &c., cut with the greatest accuracy in type metal or wood.

Old cast metal cuts, ornaments, &c., engraved over and made equal to new, for half their original cost.

A liberal discount for cash. Six months credit on the most approved security. Orders from the country promptly attended to.

All letters must be post paid.

Sep 29

Bank of Salisbury,

January 23, 1836.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the Debtors of this Institution that a resolution has been passed by the Board of Directors requiring the entire payment of all notes due said Institution, which are drawn for sums less than fifty dollars, and which may arrive at maturity on, or after the first day of March next—and upon all notes of a larger amount than fifty dollars, and not exceeding one hundred dollars, a payment of fifty per cent,—and a curtailment of 25 per cent upon all those which are drawn for sums exceeding one hundred dollars.

W. H. RIDER, Cash'r.

Jan 26

THE VILLAGE HERALD.

BY S. T. CALLAHAN, PRINCESS-ANNE, SOMERSET COUNTY, MARYLAND.

Vol. IX—No. 51. TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 15, 1836. [New Series, Vol. 1—No. 42.

VILLAGE HERALD.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Three Dollars a year, to be satisfied by $2 00 *if paid in advance;* or $2 50 if paid within six months.

☞Subscriptions paid within 30 days after delivering the first number, (of the year subscribed for,) will be considered *in advance.*

No subscription will be taken for less than one year.

No paper will be discontinued (unless at the editor's discretion,) until all arrearages are paid off; and a failure to notify a discontinuance, previous to the expiration of the year subscribed for, will be invariably considered as a new engagement.

☞*Advertisements* inserted on the usual terms.

☞All communications addressed to the editor must come post paid.

POETRY.

DANISH WARRIOR'S DEATH SONG.

"Away, away! your care is vain;
No leech could aid me now;
The chill of death is on my heart,
Its damp upon my brow.

Weep not—I shame to see such tears
Within a warrior's eyes;
Away! how can ye weep for him
Who in the battle dies.

If I had died with idle head
Upon my lady's knee—
Had Fate stood by my silken bed,
Then might ye weep for me.

But I lie on my own proud deck
Before the sea and sky;
The wind that sweeps my gallant sails
Will have my latest sigh.

My banner floats among the clouds,
Another droops below;
Well with my heart's best blood is paid
Such purchase of a foe.

Go ye and seek my halls, there dwells
A fair hair'd boy of mine;
Give him my sword, while yet the blood
Darkens that falchion's shine.

Tell him that only other blood
Should wash such stains away;
And if he be his father's child,
There needs no more to say.

Farewell, my bark; farewell my friends!
Now thou art on the waves;
One cup of wine and one of blood,
Pour on my heading grave."

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the London Magazine for January

CAMPBELL'S LETTERS FROM ALGIERS.

All the Algerines, Jews included, speak Patois dialect of Arabic, though they affect to write the language purely in studied compositions. Before the conquest, printing press was unknown in Algiers; but two years ago the French established the "Moniteur Algerien," which they ordained should be written both in their own language and in that of the natives, but that paper is a mere government paper, with only a few Arabic words for its motto, and is no way calculated to enlighten Africa.

Lowson, who wrote about Africa some fifty years ago, says that it was then rare to meet with a *reading* Moor; if you did, his library consisted at most of the Koran, and some commentaries upon it, with a couple of prayer-books and some old Moorish chronicles; the last of these lucubrations, the chronicles, he describes in the most contemptuous terms. They are prolix, he says, and stuffed with the marvellous—more stupid even than the works of our monkish chroniclers. Notwithstanding all this, I wish I understood Arabic, and were young enough to sit down to study those Moorish chronicles. None of them, I understand, go farther back than the times of Barbarossa and his brother; whose adventures are the pet heroes of Algerine romance.

Hearing, however, that there was such a thing as modern Algerine literature, I applied for information to the Professor who is appointed by the French Government to teach Arabic here. He is an Egyptian, and his name, by a singular conjunction of the familiar and scriptural, is Johnny Pharaoh; but he is a worthy Johnny, and not in the least like his namesake of Red Sea memory. When I asked him if he could help me to any modern Arabic poetry that had been written in or about Algiers—"Modern Arabic poetry?" he exclaimed; "why there is no more a poet on the face of the earth." Hem, I thought, Johnny, your truth is more plain than pleasant. "But, let me see," he continued, "perhaps there may be some slight exceptions to the general barrenness of modern poetry in a few of the popular songs, which are clever, but licentious." "That will not do for me," I replied; "you must help me to something *warranted moral.*" "Well, then, you must have something *warranted dull.*" Well, home his translations came to me, and sure enough, no fault of his, for I know he translated them faithfully, they were somniferously dull. Canning was once asked by an English clergyman how he had liked the sermon he had preached before him. "Why, it was a short sermon," quoth Canning: "Oh! yes," said the preacher, "you know I avoid being tedious." "Ah! but," replied Canning, "you *were* tedious." In like manner, though those translated sonnets were but six in number, I thought them as wearisome as if I had clambered through a hundred. The poetaster concludes by saying, "Write on my tomb that I have been murdered by my black-eyed Gazelle." "And she served you right, you caterwauler," I responded.

The popular songs of Algiers are by all accounts very gross. Those sonnets which my friend Pharaoh translated for me, in one respect are tolerable, and they are modest, and express, however monotonously, the feelings of sentimental love. How such a feeling can exist among the Moors is to me surprising. From all that I can learn of their domestic manners, that pure but free intercourse between the sexes, which is the prelude to our courtships, which ripens acquaintance into friendship, and refines sensation into sentiment, cannot be known among this people. When a man wishes to have a handsome wife and the daughter of a respectable family, he either bribes one of her negresses or hires some female merchant of trinkets and millinery, not to carry her a love letter, but to give him a true and faithful description of her person, eyes, stature, complexion, features, &c. Now, in the true and faithful report which he receives there is always some chance of the portraiture being flattered, for his informants will very naturally convey a hint of their commission to the marriageable lady, and like the Judges of Russia, be apt to take a bribe on both sides. The zealous match-makers will, therefore, act up to Lord Bacon's definitions of poetry, and *accommodate the shows of things to the wishes of the mind.*

Thus, the lover, with dreams of beauty in his heart, may find himself betrothed one fine morning to a hag or a dowdy, and when her veil is lifted the Lord have mercy upon him! How blessedly different is the matter with us; we deny our devotion even to personal beauty, when the soul's free and good will is not fascinated. Nevertheless, I cannot help suspecting that there are stolen means of courtship between the young Moores and Mooresses more than are commonly avowed in the description of their manners. By the way, it was no bad trait in the character of the last Dey of Algiers, Hussein Pasha, that he had affection enough for his daughter to wish her to marry a husband of her own choice. To be sure the proceeding was not quite in our style of romance. He took her to a window under which he had brought together some of the best looking men of Algiers, and bade her make her selection. She chose—ah! sinking of poetry!—a handsome youth, whose vocation was that of a wrestler. And yet, after all, has Shakspeare made Rozalind fall in love with Orlando from seeing him wrestle? The anecdote at least proves that a woman's free will in matrimony was even respected by a *Dey of Algiers.*

On a general view of the Algerines, I should not despair of their becoming one day a literary, scientific, and highly-refined people. Our common idea of the Moors is, that they are savage and unsocial, but that is as vulgar an error as blackening the visage of Othello. They are generally courteous and intelligent. Captain Rozet affirms that the majority of them are better educated than the majority of Frenchmen, *i. e.* that fewer of them are ignorant of reading and writing. It is true that their schools are not conducted on the Lancasterian system, as we were told by a would be discoverer, of mare's-nests; but they diffuse a pretty general education, and every Moorish boy learns to read the Koran, to write, and to cast accounts by the four first rules of arithmetic. I have already alluded to an historical work by a living Moorish Algerine, entitled "The Mirror of Algiers," which, with all its faults, is not destitute of interest.

Lowson, though he was scarcely more fortunate than myself in getting translations of any interesting Algerine poetry, mentions one exception. It is a poem by a Moorish Cadi of Algiers, interspersed with prose, and is entitled "A Dialogue between the Wine and the Wax-candle." It is remarkable that the jolly Cadi should have made wine the subject of eulogy.—"The scene is a nuptial chamber, where the bride and bridegroom heightened the joys of their first evening by a cup of the forbidden vintage. The poet not unnaturally figures their imaginations so exalted, that they heard the wine and wax-light speak out, and maintain a controversy about the comparative claims to the gratitude of the happy pair:—"I am's sun in their chamber," quoth the wax-light, "when heaven is dark. I bring beams to their eyes by which they may see each other's beauty." "And I put a new life into their life, and a new soul into their soul," responds the wine. The lovers are flattered by the controversy and encourage it; but I suppose got at last overdazzled with the eloquence of the one candidate, and overcome by the influence of the other. There exists, I believe, a translation of this poem in German. Lowson's account of it makes me think it has a spice of originality, though I fear, a little prurient.

RICE FAMILY BREAD.

The following letter from a lady, will teach the housewives of our country how to add to the comforts of home:—

"I have been trying experiments with rice flour, and have produced a bread that is unrivalled, far superior to the receipts you have. Since I got it perfect, I have sent some samples to every one I could think of. It is the best bread I ever tasted, and I don't think it more expensive than wheat bread, for the rice flour goes so much farther than the same weight of flour. I make it thus:—one quart of rice flour made into a stiff pap by wetting it with warm water, not so hot as to make it lump; when well wet, add boiling water, as much as two or three quarts; stir it continually until it boils; then add one pint of milk; when cool enough to avoid scalding the yeast, add half a pint of good yeast, and as much wheat flour as will make it of a proper consistency for bread; put it to raise; when sufficiently risen, it will be necessary to add a little more wheat flour. If baked too soft, the loaves will be hollow. The first I baked were mere shells. If you can abbreviate the receipt for use, you may; but if you do not give all this information, people will not succeed in making it good. The same mixture, rather thinner, baked in muffin rings, makes the best muffins I ever tasted. I forgot to say the bread must stand half an hour or more in a warm place, after it is put in the baking pans, and it will rise again almost as much as it did at first.—*N. E. Farmer.*

Manure is Wealth.—In our intercourse with some of the farmers residing within forty or fifty miles from New York, on Long Island, we have been surprised at the instances related to us of the profitableness of farming. Some farmers, known to have labored and toiled hard, have continued yearly to fall in arrears until they have commenced buying manure.—Fifty six cents are given per cartman load at the landing, for the apparently worthless dirt swept from the street. This applied at the rate of twenty loads produces wealth. The very farmers who could not obtain a living by using only manure made on their farms, have, in a very few years, not only freed their farms from incumbrances, but purchased others in addition, and are now, from the yearly profits of their farms, putting money out at interest. If then it is found so profitable to buy manure, and be at the various expense attending the carting, how very important is it to give special attention to increasing the quantity and improving the quality of that made on the farm. There is no question but that almost every farmer can double the quantity of his domestic or yard manure, without scarcely any additional expense. It is thought too, that at least fifty per cent. of the nutritive properties of yard manure are lost by drenching of rains, excessive fermentations, and injudicious application to soil. The more we consider this subject the greater does it become in importance, and justly regarded as the primary object in farming.—*N. Y. Farmer.*

From a German Newspaper of the 20th of March, 1764

THE BOY MOZART, AT PARIS.

Paris, 20th March, 1764.—There has been at Paris for some months past, Mr. Mozart, director of music to his Grace the Archbishop of Salzburg, with two most accomplished children. His daughter, eleven years old, plays on the piano to perfection. His son, of the age of seven years is a perfect prodigy. He has all the knowledge and execution of a master of music; he not only performs in an astonishing manner the concerts of the most celebrated masters but he also composes himself. He will extemporise for whole hours, and add the choicest thoughts to the deepest knowledge of harmony. All who know any thing about music are, as it were, enchanted to find in a child what they would not have discovered without admiration in the most perfect music masters; put before him pieces without the base, and he will write it down, just as it should be, without the assistance of an instrument. Songs, given by others, he will accompany by ear—introducing manifold variations. His praxis on the piano is so great that you may cover the keys with a towel, without preventing him from playing with equal precision and rapidity. These children have had the honor to play several days in succession before the Dauphine, the Princesses of France, and before many other high personages at court and of the city; young Mozart also, had the honor of playing for an hour and a half the organ in the Royal Chapel, at Versailles, in the presence of this high assembly. The Princess Victoire, has most graciously condescended to accept the humble dedication of some Sonatas composed by this master, a child, and which will be published forthwith. They are prefaced as follows:—Madam! The essays which I present to your Royal Highness, are not the most perfect, but having the gracious permission of adorning them with your Highness' name, their success cannot be doubtful, and the world cannot but entertain a favorable opinion of an author of seven years appearing under your Highness' protection, would, that the language of gratitude might be expressed by music! I should then be less embarrassed to speak of the impression made on my heart by your Highness' beneficence, I must carry the remembrance to my fatherland, and as long as nature, which has made me like the nightingale, a musician, shall animate me the name Victoire shall remain engraven on my memory with traits as indelible as it dwells in the hearts of all Frenchmen. I am, with the deepest veneration.

J. G. WOLFGANG MOZART.

RICE GRASS.

The Charleston Southern Agriculturist says:—"We have recently seen hay made of this valuable grass in the neighborhood of this city, which was cured with great ease; it was eaten with great avidity by cattle, and was pronounced by good judges equal to Timothy imported from the North. We feel confident it is the most valuable grass for hay that is produced in our southern country. The time for collecting the seed this year was from the first to the fifteenth of October. An enterprising and successful planter of our acquaintance had three bushels of the seed of this grass collected in a short time at intervals, amounting to not more than a day, within two miles of our city; he intends to make a fair experiment in cultivating it on his plantation for the Charleston market. We wish him success."

The Contrast.—The rich prairie country of Illinois, west of Lake Michigan, enjoys a peculiar exemption in the mildness of its climate at this moment, when all the northern States, east and southeast of the great lakes is covered with snow. We understand at Chicago and westward from thence, there has been no snow, and that the ground is bare and already indicating the approach of spring vegetation. The western and northwestern winds to us so cold from their sweeping over the great sheets of the inland lakes, are there much warmer and drier as they pass the whole distance of several thousand miles from the Pacific over an uninterrupted extent of land. This must make the great difference in the climate of Illinois, Missouri, &c. as compared with ours on the Atlantic.—*New York Star.*

Valuable Receipt.—Mr. A. Branson of Meadville, Pa. says from fifteen years' experience, he finds that an Indian meal poultice, covered over with young hyson tea, softened with hot water, and laid over burns and frozen flesh, as hot as it can be borne, will relieve the pain in five minutes, that if blisters have not arisen before they will not after it is put on, and that one poultice is generally sufficient to effect a cure.

From the British Ladies' Magazine

SIGNIFICATION

Of some of the most used Christian Names

Name	Origin	Signification
Anna, derived from the	Hebrew	Gracious
Adelaide	German	A Princess
Arnold	German	A maintainer of Honor
Blanche	French	Fair
Charles	German	Noble spirited
Cynthia	Latin	Fickle
Catharine	Greek	Pure and cold
Clara	Latin	Clear and bright
Caroline	Latin	Noble minded
Emma	German	A Nurse
Eliza	Hebrew	A Vow
Edward	Saxon	Happy keeper
Edwin	Saxon	Happy conqueror
Edmund	Saxon	Happy peace
Frederick	German	Rich and Peaceful
Francis	German	Free
Felix	Latin	Happy
George	Greek	A Farmer
Gertrude	German	All truth
Henry	German	A Rich Lord
Isabella	Spanish	Of a bright brown color
Margaret	German	A pearl
Mary	Hebrew	A drop of Salt Water
Martha	Hebrew	Bitterness
Rebecca	Hebrew	Fat
Robert	German	Famous in Council
Sophia	Greek	Wisdom
Susan	Hebrew	A Lilly
Thomas	Hebrew	A Twin
Virginia	Latin	A Maiden.

Criterion of a Woman.—Her voice and carriage may serve as an index to the mind. When you hear a lady in conversation whose tones resemble the shrieking of a bag-pipe—beware! for you may depend upon it she is a shrew. Or if her voice sounds like the beating of a drum muffled for a soldier's funeral, there is equal cause of alarm; in most cases, it will be found that such are sullen and perverse. Some women there are who talk so flippantly that you might well mistake it for the rattling of a cart wheel over the pavement. Beware also of these, they are closely akin to the hyena. If, on the contrary, they mince their words, or speak in a languid drawling tone, you have every reason to fear that they are made up of deceit and hypocrisy, and would prove unworthy of your esteem and confidence. But give me a voice that is clear, full, soft, and musical. If it be a female who possesses it, I would ask no better recommendation. It will generally be found that she is above deceit—sincere in her friendships—warm in her attachments, and are utterly devoted to those whom she loves.

Paul Ulric

On the 20th of January a brute in human form sold his wife, at a village near Sherborn, (England) in open market, with a halter round her neck, for sixpence and a quart of cider.

EXCERPTS.

There are many more shining qualities in the mind of man, but there is none more useful than discretion; it is this, indeed, which gives a value to all the rest, which sets them at work in their proper times and places, and turns them to the advantage of the person who is possessed of them. Without it, learning is pedantry, and wit impertinence; virtue itself looks like weakness; the best parts only qualify a man to be more sprightly in his errors, and active to his own prejudice.—*Addison.*

There are occasions of intense emotion, when we fancy we shall not be able to endure the scene we picture to ourselves; when we imagine we shall betray instantly the grief or anger that is bursting in our hearts, and sink under the bitter trial. The moment comes, and a chilled faintness deadens every faculty; we speak, and move, and smile as we do in our most composed moments—we gaze without seeing—we answer without hearing our own voices, and no one guesses the inward struggle.—*The Wife.*

Modesty makes large amends for the pain it gives the persons who labor under it, by the prejudice it affords every worthy person in their favor.

Educate your children well, and you have done enough for them: let them take care of themselves: teach them to depend upon their own strength; and this can only be done by putting them upon their own strength—in no other way can they acquire strength. Setting a young man afloat upon the wealth accumulated by his father is like tying bladders under the arms of a swimmer, or rather one that cannot swim without them; ten chances to one he will lose his bladders, and his sole dependence, and then where is he? Teach him, while young, to swim a little with his own strength; and then chuck him into the stream of life to take care of himself without extraneous help. Under such circumstances, he will be likely to buffet the waves with far more success.

It is so seldom that we win peace! So seldom! Do we ever win it? The statesman, who devotes his youth to the struggles of ambition—the inventor of mechanical improvements, who starves his own generation to bestow invaluable benefits on the next—the fond idealist, who dreams restlessly through his youth, and dies unhappy in his old age—the man of the world, whose narrow heart is full of busy vanities,—all look forward to its enjoyment: but life passes (I speak of *successful* lives,) and when the statesman has won power, and place and patronage—when the utilitarian has realized a shadowy portion of some single plan—when the poet is feted, flattered, and caressed—and the man of the world has become an oracle in his own little circle—peace is still a distant dream! Old age creeps on. Into the narrow bound of a few feeble years they crowd all that youth's fond energies were to have achieved. The arm of destiny urges them forward: They totter to the grave. Alas! Death's curtain falls on hopes half fulfilled; plans half matured, energies weakened, but still at work—it is over! Life is over; and peace is yet unknown!—*Woman's Reward.*

Kepler, the astronomer, who was full of ingenious theories, held that space was a fluid, something like a sea; that the planets, stars, and satellites were great animals that swam in it; that the earth was a monstrous beast, the trees, &c. being its hairs and bristles, and men, dogs, and other animals occupied it in much the same manner as the ay and vermin occupied them, in turn.

A sincere man is consistent with himself; he is never embarrassed; he has courage enough for truth, but to lie he is afraid. He is far above the meanness of simulation; the words of his mouth are the thoughts of his heart.

Good manners is the art to make those easy with whom we converse. Who[illegible] makes the fewest persons uneasy, is the [illegible] bred in the company.—*Swift.*

Human happiness has no perfect security but freedom; freedom none but virtue; virtue none but knowledge; and [illegible] freedom, nor virtue, nor knowledge, has any vigor, or immortal hope, except in the principles of the Christian faith, and in the sanctions of the Christian religion.

He who envies another admits his [illegible] inferiority.

THE HERALD.

Princess-Anne, Md.

TUESDAY, MARCH 15, 1836.

☞ The Orphans Court of Somerset county will sit next Tuesday.

Virginia Senator.—The Legislature of Virginia, on the 3d inst., elected William C. Rives to the Senate of the United States, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Tyler. The vote on joint ballot stood thus:—For Wm. C. Rives, 93; scattering 41.

The following appointments were made by the Executive of Maryland, for this county, on the [illegible] of February last.

For the 23d Regiment, Somerset county.

Edward M. Allen, Captain, vice Taylor promoted.

George F. Ward, Lieutenant.

Thomas W. Long, Ensign.

The Bill to establish Magistrates' Courts in this State has passed the House of Delegates almost unanimously, but we doubt whether it will pass the Senate—Among other provisions the bill proposes to invest three Justices with power over all civil cases, where the debt and damages do not exceed one hundred dollars, and likewise [illegible]

Allegany Lands.—The Cumberland Advocate gives the following flattering proofs of the value of Allegany county lands:

"Sales of land in Allegany have not yet ceased. Last week two purchases were made; one by the Boston Company,—from Mr. Combs. They pay him $22,000 for his farm near Frostburgh. It cost Mr. C. about $700. The other purchase was made by Gen. Duff Green. It consists of a small farm lying near Westernport, for which he gives Mr. Duckworth $1,000. Its original cost was about $200."

The following resolution has been adopted by the corporate authorities of the city of Baltimore:

"*Resolved*, That the Senators and Delegates from the city of Baltimore be and they are hereby requested to use their exertions to have the authority of the city to borrow money for the completion of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road to the Western Waters; extended to $5,000,000."

THE WAR IN FLORIDA.

The Washington Globe, of Saturday, March 5, says: "We learn that information has been received in this city, that General Gaines, with about twelve hundred men, took up his line of march from Tampa bay on the 15th ultimo, and encamped the first night about six miles from the fort, on his way to Fort King. He will pursue the route taken by Major Dade, and thus pass through the country occupied by the hostile Indians."

We observe in the Key West Inquirer, of the 13th ult., a contradiction from the collector, of the story which has been running through the newspapers, that the Indians had been supplied with arms by the Spanish fishermen. "Thus," says the editor, "do mountains grow out of mole hills."

The same paper contains a letter from Lieutenant Alvord, dated at Tampa bay, in which he states that the commanding officer had burnt the quarters at Fort Brooke, and that scarcely a vestige is left of the [illegible]

FROM ANNAPOLIS.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Chronicle.

Mr. McLean reported favorably on the bill from the Senate to [illegible] Arts in this [illegible] incorporate the [illegible]

[illegible]

LATEST FROM TEXAS.

[illegible]

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

IN SENATE.

[illegible]

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

[illegible]

The Hon. John Tyler, of Virginia, has resigned his seat in the United States Senate—the following is his letter:

WASHINGTON, Feb. 29.

Sir:—I beg leave through you, to inform the Senate that I have on this day resigned into the hands of the General Assembly of Virginia, for reasons fully made known to it, my seat in the Senate of the United States as a Senator from that State.

[illegible]

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your ob't servant,

JOHN TYLER.

Hon. M. VAN BUREN.

Items of News.

[illegible]

From the N. Y. Com. Advertiser.

FROM LIBERIA.

We give below a brief extract from the letter of Dr. Skinner, the Colonial Agent in Liberia, of which we spoke last evening.—In addition to this letter we have a late Liberia Herald, containing the proceedings of the "Palaver" held with Joe Harris, and its pacific results, in detail.

It appears that all, or nearly all, the kings and chiefs of the surrounding country, are favorable to the American colonies excepting King Joe. He was reluctant to meet the "palaver," but was at length compelled by the other chiefs to do so, and he gave a dogged submission to the terms of peace proposed. The Colonial Delegates, with the friendly chiefs were attended by seventy armed men. King Joe was attended by forty of his life guards. On the first day he refused to attend. On the second day he emerged from a thicket, and took his seat two mi[illegible] from the appointed place, where the other parties were assembled. He was evidently afraid of being attacked and punished for his outrage and murder at Bassa Cove Settlement; and when at last he came forward to the palaver, his men were careful to dispose themselves in the best manner for flight, in case of danger. The Liberia Herald has no confidence in the sincerity of King Joe's present pacific professions, or that he will adhere to them any longer than the colonists are prepared to resist and punish him. The Bassa Colony is therefore to be protected by fortifications.

The articles of agreement, or the treaty which was concluded, give additional territory for the Bassa Cove settlement—and King Joe has bound himself to make restoration of the property of which the Colony was robbed, so far forth as it has not been used or destroyed, and he promises indemnification for the residue. He also stipulates to abstain from the slave trade.

We have conversed with Capt. Lawlin, of the brig Susan Elizabeth, who gives favorable representations of the state of the [illegible]

[illegible]

advance the cause of civilization here than to furnish the means. I received yours of Nov. 5, 1835, with pleasure; it contains those religious reflections which impart comfort to my soul. I can truly say that the Lord does all things well, and that his providences are right.

Yours truly,

E. SKINNER.

Jan. 3, 1836."

From the Liverpool Courier.

A climax is fast approaching in the struggle between despotic and constitutional principles on the continent of Europe. The opposing clouds are daily gathering weight and blackness, and whether they are eventually to burst in hostile collision, and deluge Europe with war, or to be averted by some happy event yet concealed in the bosom of futurity is a problem upon which not only the attention of statesmen, but of a great portion of the public of this and other States, is at present deeply fixed.

An impetus has been given to the settlement of this question by a recent decision of the French Chamber of Deputies. On the moving of the address, which seemed purposely to shun allusion to Russia and Poland, M. de Mornay proposed an amendment, hoping for a "restoration of the balance of Europe, and as the first pledge, the preservation of the ancient nationality of Poland, as consecrated by existing treaties. The amendment was adopted by an overwhelming majority. This event will, of course, not produce any result upon the constitution of the French cabinet, inasmuch as it involves no definite obligation as to present policy, and the ministers themselves did not think proper to vote against the amendment. Still it is pregnant with meaning. It shows that the scoundrel speech of the Russian despot has not struck unheeded on the ear of France. It shows that as Russia fills up the cup of her iniquity, she hastens the deliverance of Poland. In all State affairs a certain progress bars the way to an honorable retreat. Nicholas, [illegible]

[illegible]

PRICE CURRENT.

BALTIMORE, March 10.

Flour,	$6 87½ a 7 00	
Wheat,	[illegible]	
Corn,	74 a 77	

DIED, at the residence of his father, in this county, on last Thursday, Mr. THOMAS H. DRYDEN, in the [illegible] year of his age.

[illegible]

Trustee's Sale.

Esther T. Gray, vs. George McElheney, & Jane his wife, & Benjamin T. Bell, heirs at law of William H. Bell. } In Chancery, In Somerset County Court.

BY virtue of a decree of Somerset County Court sitting as a Court of Chancery, the undersigned Trustee will expose to public sale on TUESDAY the 5th day of APRIL next, at the Court House door in Princess-Anne, to the highest and best bidder, all the interest and estate of which Wm H Bell died seized, in and to a tract of land called Dashiell's Lot, and a tract called Chance, situated on Wicomico creek, in Somerset county, Maryland, the same being an undivided interest in the same,—it being the same plantation formerly owned by John Noble. The sale will take place at 2 o'clock.

The Terms of Sale will be, $50 cash to be paid on the day of sale, the balance in two equal instalments of six and twelve months, the purchaser giving bond with approved security, bearing interest from the sale. On the ratification of the sale by the Court and the payment of the purchase money, and not before, the Trustee will execute a deed of conveyance to the purchaser or purchasers, his, her or their heirs, conveying the land to him, her or them sold free, clear, and discharged of the claim of the complainant or defendants in the above cause.

Notice is hereby given to the creditors of the said William H. Bell, to file their claims with the vouchers thereof in the office of the clerk of Somerset County court, within six months from the day of sale. WM. W. HANDY, Trustee.

March 8, 1836.

Trustee's Sale.

George McElheney vs. Benjamin T. Bell. } In Chancery, In Worcester County Court.

BY virtue of a decree of Worcester County Court in Chancery sitting, the undersigned as Trustee will expose to public sale to the highest and best bidder, at the Court House door in Princess Anne, on TUESDAY the 5th of APRIL next, at 2 o'clock, all the interest and estate of the said Benjamin T. Bell in and to the following lands, to wit:—the one undivided third part of a tract of land called "Bellville," containing 200 acres of land more or less—also the one undivided ninth part of the residue of the tract of land called "Bellville," containing 441 acres of land more or less—also one undivided twelfth part of part of a tract of land called "Dashiell's Lot," being a part of a tract of land which descended to the said Benjamin and the other children of Anne Maria Bell, containing 145 acres of land more or less. The said lands are situated in Somerset county, Maryland, on Wicomico creek. The Trustee forbears to give a more particular description of the property as he hopes all who wish to purchase will examine the premises.

The terms of sale will be $50 cash and a credit of twelve months for the residue of the purchase money, to be secured by bond and security, to be approved by the Trustee, bearing interest from the day of sale. Upon the payment of the whole of the purchase money, and not before, the Trustee will convey the property to the purchaser or purchasers, his, her, or their heirs, free, clear and discharged from all claim of the complainant or defendant in the above cause. WM. W. HANDY, Trustee.

March 8, 1836.

To the Public.

THE SUBSCRIBER having taken the *SCHOOL* known by the name of Maddux's Corner, informs the public that if any wish to learn SURVEYING or NAVIGATION they can have board and tuition on reasonable terms, and I flatter myself that I would be competent to teach them the art both by theory and practice.

The public's ob't, serv't,
ROBERT W. SWAN.

March 1, 1836.

NOTICE.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the firm of DORSEY & DASHIELL is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said firm will please make payment to WILLIAM DORSEY, who is legally authorised to receive the same.

WILLIAM DORSEY.
THEO: G. DASHIELL

Jan. 6, 1836.

The Baltimore American and Bicknell's Detector will insert the above 3 times and send their accounts to the Herald office. jan 12

New Firm.

THE subscribers having entered into partnership under the firm of

DORSEY & CURTIS,

At the old stand lately occupied by Dorsey & Dashiell, will continue to keep constantly on hand a first rate assortment of

SEASONABLE GOODS,

All of which will be sold for cash, lumber, or country produce, or any domestic articles, at fair prices.

WM. DORSEY,
WM. H. CURTIS.

Calm Retreat, Jan. 12, 1836

PRINTING.

THE PRINTING OF

BOOKS PAMPHLETS,

Blanks, Cards, Labels,

HANDBILLS, &c.

Is thankfully received and neatly done at [illegible] Office.

PRINCESS-ANNE HOTEL.

BY the urgent importunities of his old friends and customers the undersigned has been induced to open again a House of Entertainment in this place. He has opened the large, commodious, NEW HOTEL opposite the Court House, and the offices of the Clerk of the County Court, and Register of Wills, called the PRINCESS ANNE HOTEL, recently occupied by G. M Willing, Esq.—The requisite out buildings, of ample dimensions, will be immediately erected. Notwithstanding the high prices of the present season, he has laid in abundant supplies of all the requisites of good eating and drinking, and has made arrangements for the most comfortable accommodation of his customers, and all travellers and others that may favor him with their patronage. From the situation of his Hotel, as contiguous to the Court House and public offices, and its comfortable rooms with fire-places, gentlemen of the *bar*, and others having business with the Court and in the public offices, will find it to their advantage, convenience, and comfort to patronise his Establishment.

The undersigned hopes to receive, as he will endeavor to merit, largely of the public patronage.

George Dashiell.

Princess Anne, Jan 12 '36

SOMERSET HOTEL.

THE subscriber has taken the well known public house in Princess Anne lately occupied by Col. George Dashiell, called the "Somerset Hotel." His Table will at all times be supplied with all the delicacies which the market and the season will afford. His Bar contains a choice assortment of liquors, and his Stables are well supplied with provender, and he has engaged a first rate Hostler.

His friends and the public generally are invited to give him a call and he feels confident that he will be able to give satisfaction, as his entire *personal* attention will be devoted to the service of his customers.

Boarders can be accommodated by the day, week, month, or year, upon reasonable terms. The public's ob't, serv't.

Wm. H. Curtis.

Jan 6, 1835.

To the Public.

THE subscriber earnestly requests [illegible] of his customers who have unsettled accounts on his tavern books, to call and settle them either by cash or note, as he is desirous of closing his books annually. Moreover his demands for money are urgent. The amount in most cases is small, and he is aware that persons are apt to neglect the payment of small accounts because they are small, but he hopes in his case they will act on a different principle, and pay them because they are, while small, more easily paid. "Short settlements make long friends," and as he does not wish to lose the friendship of any body, he sincerely hopes this request will not be slighted. His capital is small—his expenses very heavy, and unless paid punctually cannot carry on his business to any advantage.

WILLIAM H. CURTIS.

Dec, 22, 1835

Collector's Notice.

THE subscriber being desirous of completing his collections for the years of 1834 and 1835, earnestly requests all persons who stand indebted to him for County Taxes and Officers' Fees, to come forward and settle them without delay, as he must, if possible, settle with all those who have claims against him, and it is impossible for him to pay them unless he is first paid; therefore, all those that do not comply with this notice may certainly expect the letter of the law to be enforced against them, without respect to persons, as his duty as an officer will compel him to this course. Persons holding property in the county and residing out of it will please pay attention to this notice and save themselves trouble.

S. G. HOLBROOK, Collector of Somerset co.

Jan 26 '36

To the Public.

THE subscriber requests all persons indebted to him, to come forward and close their accounts by cash or note.—His books are ready for settlement, and he hopes that instead of having personally to call on each person, that each person will call on him or his authorized agent, Rufus M. Parsons, in 30 days, and pay the cash or give their notes, otherwise he will be forced to place the same in the hands of a law agent for collection, as no longer indulgence will be given. H. K. LONG.

P S Creditors grant me the privilege of a dead man—forbear to press while I collect. H. K. L.

AGAIN!

The public's obedient servant, H. K Long, presents the compliments of the season to his friends and customers and returns his thanks for past favors, he solicits a continuation and increase of them, as he has associated with him Mr. RUFUS M. PARSONS, who joins him in the above compliments and solicitation.

Jan 5 '36

A CARD.

A. W. PEARCE,

SURGEON DENTIST,

RESPECTFULLY tenders his thanks to the citizens of Somerset and Worcester for the very liberal patronage he has already received at their hands.

Mr. P. has returned to the shore, and will positively be in Princess-Anne the first of January, where he will spend three or four months, and where he will continue to perform every operation pertaining to his profession.

He will insert natural, artificial incorruptible imitation human teeth, from one to an entire set, and on the most liberal terms.

Dec 29

Fresh Seasonable GOODS.

DONE & HYLAND,

HAVE received by the latest arrivals from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and offer for sale on the most liberal terms, a very extensive assortment of

STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS

Hardware, Cutlery, Castings, Guns, Crockery China, Stone and Earthen Ware:

STATIONARY,

Shoes, Hats, Caps, and Ladies Beaver Bonnets.

ALSO

400 lbs. Best Virginia Cotton Yarn,
2000 " Prime Brown Sugars,
300 " Refined do.
1200 " Best Rio & St. Domingo Coffee
500 " Cheese,
20 bbls. Fine, Super Fine and White Wheat Family Flour,
250 galls. Prime W. I. Molasses,

Fresh Buckwheat FLOUR,

No. 1 FIRKIN BUTTER, very superior,

And with a few exceptions, every article usually called for in country trade.

They take the liberty of returning their unfeigned thanks for the large share of public patronage which has been bestowed on them, and respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

Jan 5

☞ All persons indebted on open account for the year 1835, will please come forward and close the same either by cash or note. Their books are now ready for settlement, and it is of great importance to them to close their business annually.

Jan 19

State of Maryland, sc:

SOMERSET COUNTY ORPHANS COURT,

Feb. 8, 1836

ON application of John Cottman, Adm'r of Margaret B. Chapman, late of Somerset County, deceased, it is ordered by the Court that the said Administrator give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the estate of the said deceased, and that the same be published once a week for three weeks, in a paper printed in Princess Anne.

True copy Test,
JAMES POLK, Reg W S C.

In compliance with the above order,

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Somerset County hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said County, in Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of Margaret B. Chapman, late of said County, dec'd. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the 6th day of Sept. 1836; they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 8th day of February, A. D. 1836.

JOHN COTTMAN, Adm'r. of Margaret B. Chapman, Dec.

Feb. 16

Constable's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued by Covington Cordray, a Justice of the Peace in and for Somerset county, and to me directed, at the suit of John Turner, Sen. against William S. Dobsroon, I have levied, seized and taken in execution all William S. Dobsroon's right to one negro woman named Matilda and child named Samuel Jones, and I hereby give notice that I shall sell the above property on WEDNESDAY the 16th day of MARCH next, between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock P. M., at the office door of Elijah C. Johnston in the town of Salisbury, to the highest and best bidder, for cash, to satisfy the above mentioned writ and costs.

THOMAS ROBERTSON, Const.

Feb. 23, 1836.

Constable's Sale

By virtue of three writs of fieri facias issued by William Whayland a justice of the peace for Somerset county, and to me directed, all at the suits of William and John Gunby, against Constand D Stanford, I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit:—Part of a tract of land called Assars' Choice, containing 591 acres, also, part of Hopkins' Lot, containing 214 acres, also, a part of White Chapel, 354 acres, also, a tract of land called Come no Nearer, 351 acres, also, a tract of land called Pear fields, 291 acres, and a part of a tract of land called Satisfaction, 201 acres: Also, a negro woman called Eliza, one horse one cow, one ox cart, one Clock and case, one Cupboard; and fifty bushels corn, more or less, taken as the property of the said Stanford, which I shall proceed to sell at public sale, at William and John Gunby's store in Forktown on THURSDAY the 17th of March next, between the hours of 1 and 3 o'clock, P. M to the highest and best bidder, for cash, to satisfy the above mentioned writs and costs.

ARTHUR LANKFORD, Const.

Feb. 22

We are authorized to announce

John S. Crockett, Esq.

As a candidate for the next Shrievalty of Somerset county.

Dec. 16, 1834.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

Samuel W. Jones

HAS the pleasure to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has just returned from Baltimore with a large assortment of

Seasonable Goods,

Consisting of Superfine Black, Blue, Brown, Olive, Mixed, Mulberry, Drab and Wine colored CLOTHS—Plain, Double Milled, Black CASSIMERE—Fancy CASSIMERES—English MERINOES—CIRCASSIANS—SATINETS—FLANNELS: Bleached and Unbleached Shirting MUSLINS—Book, Jaconet, Cambric and Swiss ditto—Gentlemen's Patent Merino SHIRTS—Lambs-wool ditto—ditto DRAWERS—BOBINETS—GRECIANETS—Irish GAUZE, &c.

Also a large assortment of

GROCERIES,

Consisting of 4th proof Cognac Brandy, Rye Whisky, Holland Gin, Jamaica Spirit, Madeira and Sicily Madeira Wines, Lisbon, Malaga and Scherry ditto—Flour, Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, G Alum and Liverpool Salt, Lemons, Prunes, English Walnuts, Almonds, Filberts, Raisins, Figs, Citron, Cheese, Water and Butter Crackers

Also a large assortment of

Hardware, Castings, Stationary, Drugs and Medicines, China, Glass, Queen's, Stone and Tin Ware, Water Proof Boots, sewed; Men's and Boy's Brogan's, Men's Ball Pumps, Forced Gum Elastic Shoes, Ladies' Gaiter Boots, Morocco, Prunello and French Kid Shoes—which he will dispose of on accommodating terms for cash, or on time to punctual customers.

Dec. 24, 1835



Coach, Gig, & Harness Making

In all its various branches.

THE subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and the public in general, that they have just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, a large and carefully selected STOCK OF MATERIALS, surpassing any former purchases, in quality as well as quantity, consisting of as well a a sorted *TIMBER, IRON,* various kinds of *LEATHER, PLATINGS, LACE, TRIMMINGS, &c &c.* Having first rate workmen in their employ, they now feel confident that they can finish work in as neat and workmanlike a manner as it can be done in any other establishment in Maryland, and they hope that by good work, close attention to business, and moderate charges, to merit a continuance of public patronage.

They also take pleasure in informing the public, that they have commenced the

Saddle & Bridle Business.

And intend keeping on hand a variety of *SADDLES, BRIDLES, HALTERS, GIRTHS, TRUNKS, TRAVELLING BAGS, &c. &c.* Mr. Brinling, being himself a practical Saddler, they flatter themselves that they will be able to please each of their friends as will give them their custom.

The public's ob't, serv'ts.

Brodwater & Brinling.

N. B.—All persons having open accounts at our Shop, are earnestly requested to close the same, by cash or note, before the first day of February next—we having made it a rule, from which we will not deviate, to close our books every year. We shall, therefore, place all accounts not closed by that time into officers' hands for collection.

Two or three APPRENTICES wanted at the above named establishment.

Jan 5, 1836.

A CARD.

H. PAGE,

Attorney at Law,

WILL attend the Courts of Somerset and Worcester counties. His office in the former place will be in the house of Mr. Willing; in the latter in that of Mr Givans.

Dec 1, 1835.

The Sentinel at Snow Hill will publish the above.

Cash in Hand!

THE subscriber is at all times prepared to give the HIGHEST CASH PRICES FOR NEGROES. He will purchase any number of male and female slaves between the ages of 12 and 25 years, and give more for them than any purchaser on this Shore. Please call at his store in Little Annamessex Somerset county.

WM ROACH, Jun.

Jan. 27, 1835.

NOTICE.

CASH and fair prices will at all times be given for NEGROES of both sexes, by applying to

ALEXANDER S. JONES

N. B All communications attended to immediately.

Jan. 21, 1834.

Wanted.

I wish to hire for the present year, a single man who can come well recommended as being a good country BLACKSMITH. To such an one liberal wages will be given.

ROBERT BELL.

Kingston, Somerset county, Jan. 19, 1835.

THE SALMAGUNDI, *And News of the Day.*

Embellished with a multitude of COMIC ENGRAVINGS.

A new periodical, of a novel character, bearing the above appellation, will be commenced on the beginning of January, 1836. While it will furnish its patrons with the leading features of the news of the day, its principal object will be to serve up a humorous compilation of the numerous lively and pungent sallies which are daily floating along the tide of Literature, and which for the want of a proper channel for their preservation, are positively lost to the reading world. Original wits and humorists of our time will here have a medium devoted to the faithful record of the scintillations of their genius. It is not necessary to detail the many attractions which this journal will possess, as the publisher will furnish a specimen number to every person who desires it—(those out of the city, will forward their orders, *postage paid*)—☞ *and he pledges himself that no exertion on his part shall be wanting to make each succeeding number superior to the preceding ones.*

The Salmagundi will be printed on large imperial paper, equal in size and quality to that which is at present used for the Gentleman's Vade Mecum. It is calculated that MORE THAN *FIVE HUNDRED ENGRAVINGS* will be furnished to the patrons of this Journal in one year—these, in addition to an extensive and choice selection of Satire, Criticisms, Humor, and Wit, to be circulated through its columns, will form a Literary Banquet of a superior and attractive order; and the publisher relies with perfect confidence on the liberality of the American public, and the spirit and tact with which this expensive undertaking will be prosecuted to bear him successfully and profitably along with it.

The Terms of the Salmagundi will be $2 per annum, payable invariably in advance. No paper will be furnished unless this stipulation is strictly adhered to. ☞ Clubs of three will be supplied with the paper for one year, by forwarding a five dollar note *postage paid.* Clubs of seven will be supplied for the same term by forwarding a ten dollar note. ☞ The papers that are sent out of the city will be carefully packed in strong envelopes, to prevent their rubbing in the mail.

☞ THE SALMAGUNDI will be published on alternate weeks—otherwise it would be impossible to procure the numerous embellishments which each number will contain—and the general interest it will afford must be enhanced by this arrangement.

☞ *All orders must come postage paid*

☞ Address CHARLES ALEXANDER, Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place, Philadelphia

Jan 19, 1836

The Weekly Metropolitan.

A general Literary, Historical, Congressional and Miscellaneous Journal, published at Washington, D. C. in all its departments aims at the highest character. Printed in good clear type, on a large sheet of fine white paper, the whole of it being devoted to valuable and interesting reading matter.

TERMS—*One Dollar and a Half* per annum, in advance,

Four papers will be sent to the order of any person, acting as agent for the collection of subscribers, enclosing $5; nine for $10; nineteen for $20; fifty for $50. The cost sent by mail at the risk of the editors. The receipt of a number of the paper will be a sufficient receipt for the money transmitted.

Postmasters, booksellers, and in general, all persons interested in the success of such an enterprise, are respectfully requested to act as agents for the Metropolitan; the above terms being of the most liberal character.

☞ All letters must be addressed (free of postage) to

LANGTREE & O SULLIVAN, *Georgetown, D. C.*

Feb 16

To the Printers of the U. States.

J, SPITTALL

Wood Letter Cutter & Engraver,

No. 2, Franklin Place, Philadelphia,

RESPECTFULLY announces to the printers of the United States, that he has commenced the manufacture of

WOOD LETTERS.

Wood Letters of every description, from 4 to 34 Lines Pica, or upwards, made to order on the shortest notice.

Ornamental Letters of entirely new and most splendid patterns, for heads of Newspapers, title lines, &c. from two lines Great Primer, to any size larger.

His type will be made of materials of the best assortment, well seasoned and prepared by machinery, invented for the purpose which insures the most exact adjustment.

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Executed with neatness and promptitude.

Heads for Newspapers, Fac-Similes, Ornamental and Plain Rules, &c., cut with the greatest accuracy in type metal or wood.

Old cast metal cuts, ornaments, &c., engraved over and made equal to new, for half their original cost.

A liberal discount for cash. Six months credit on the most approved security. Orders from the country promptly attended to.

All letters must be post paid

Sep 29

Bank of Salisbury, January 23, 1836.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the Debtors of this Institution that a resolution has been passed by the Board of Directors requiring the entire payment of all notes due said Institution, which are drawn for sums less than fifty dollars, and which may arrive at maturity on or after the first day of March next—and upon all notes of a larger amount than fifty dollars, and not exceeding one hundred dollars, a payment of fifty per cent.—and a curtailment of 25 per cent upon all those which are drawn for sums exceeding one hundred dollars.

W. H. RIDER, Cash'r.

Jan 26

THE VILLAGE HERALD.

BY S. T. CALLAHAN, PRINCESS-ANNE, SOMERSET COUNTY, MARYLAND.

Vol. IX—No. 52. TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 22, 1836. [New Series, Vol. 1—No. 48.

[VI]LLAGE HERALD.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

[Tw]o Dollars a year, to be satisfied by [$2] *if paid in advance;* or $2 50 if paid [with]in six months.

Subscriptions paid within 30 days after receiving the first number, (of the year [subscri]bed for,) will be considered in advance.

[No s]ubscription will be taken for less [than o]ne year.

[No p]aper will be discontinued (unless at [the edi]tor's discretion,) until all arrearages [are pai]d; and a failure to notify a discontinuance, previous to the expiration of the [time su]bscribed for, will be invariably considered as a new engagement.

Advertisements inserted on the usual [terms].

[A]ll communications addressed to the [Editor] must come POST PAID.

POETRY.

From the Amulet for 1836.

THE MOTHER.

BY CHARLES SWAIN.

[illegible]ing thought of other years,
[illegible]eling linked to hours
[W]hen life was all too bright for tears,
[And] hope sang, wreathed with flowers;
[Me]mory of affections fled,
[V]oices heard no more;
[Stir]s in my spirit when I read
[Th]y name of fondness o'er.

[Mother!]—in that magic word
[Wh]at love and joys combined!
[What] hopes, too oft, alas, deferred!
[Wh]at watching—gentle—are thine!
[How]ever, till the hour ye roam,
[illegible] thy wiles oppress,
[illegible] to pray that blessed home,
[illegible] mother's breast.

[illegible] prayers at midnight poured
[illegible] our couch of woes,
[illegible] we endured
[illegible] often our repose;
[Wha]tever murmur marked thy tongue,
[illegible] relaxed thy care!
[Oh] Mother, is thy heart so strong,
[illegible] and forbear?

[Wha]t filial fondness e'er repaid,
[Or] could repay the past?
[Ala]s, for gratitude decayed—
[Re]grets, that rarely last!
['Tis] only when the dust is thrown
[Th]y blessed bosom o'er,
[We th]ink on all thy kindness shown,
[An]d wish we'd loved thee more!

['Tis] only when thy lips are cold
[W]e mourn—with late regret,
[The] myriad memories of old—
[Th]e days forever set;
[And] not an act, nor look, nor thought,
[A]gainst thy meek control,
[Bu]t, with a slight remembrance fraught,
[W]akes anguish in thy son!

[In] every land, in every clime,
[Tr]ue to her sacred cause;
[Fill]ed by that influence sublime
From which her strength she draws,
[St]ill is the mother's heart the same;
The mother's lot as tried;
[An]d, oh, may nations guard that name
With filial power and pride.

CONSCIENCE.

[Wh]at, thou art ever constant, sure—
A fix'd, unwavering light;
[W]hile mem'ry lasts thou wilt endure,
Though darkness shrouds thee quite.

[W]ithin the human breast thou art,
Speaking to one and all;
[In] thy voice joys spring in the heart,
Or dreadful thought appal.

[To] guileless souls a friend thou art
A messenger of peace—
[S]oother of the sadden'd brow,
Bidding their sorrows cease.

[Ev]'n in adversity's dark hour,
When friends and kindred flee,
[Th]ough art the talisman whose power
From pain can set them free.

[C]alumny and bitter scorn
The injur'd man can smile;
[T]hou deep with grief and anguish torn,
His heart is void of guile.

[B]ut, to the faithless and unjust;
A double scourge art thou!
[C]reating fears and dire distrust—
Their souls no peace can know.

[C]elestial power! from heaven sent
To punish and reward;
[F]rom hearts, on virtuous deeds intent,
Will find thee still their guard.

[G]rant, gracious RULER of the skies,
Of air, of earth, and sea,
That in my mind no doubts may rise
Of Conscience or of thee!

Among men what dire divisions rise,
For 'Union' one, and one, 'No Union' cries;
Blame on the sex that such dispute began,
Ladies are all for union—to a man.



HINTS ON MANURE.

BY WILLIS GAYLORD

If I were asked what I considered the first and most essential requisite to successful husbandry, the production of large crops, and the keeping of land in good heart, I should, without hesitation, answer—Manure. Should the question be repeated as to the second most necessary article, the reply would still be—Manure. And for the third time, if again asked, the answer must be as before—Manure.—To crop land continually, and return nothing to the soil, is most unphilosophical. To be continually borrowing from the indulgent earth, without an effort to repay, is, to say the least of it, foolish ingratitude. I scarcely could desire better evidence of the state of a man's farm, and his success in farming, than a knowledge of the manner in which he disposes of his manure, would afford. When I see how many farmers manage in this, to them, all important matter,—how negligent they are in the accumulation and use of their resources, and how they dole out their pitiful allowance of manure to their farms, I am reminded of that inveterate farming speculatist, Lord Kaimes, of Scotland. His overseer, a plain, strong-minded, practical man, was called into his lordship's study one day, and thus addressed—"John, I have made a great discovery that will save all this trouble and expense of carting out and spreading manure about the fields. In short, John, I have found out the way of extracting the *essence of dung*, so that I can carry out as much as will manure a whole field, in my waistcoat pocket." John hung his head and said nothing. "Why, John," resumed his lordship, "you do not appear to realize the value of the invention, or doubt you surely do not doubt what I am telling you, John." "Oh no, my lord," replied John, "it's not for me to doubt any thing your lordship say—but I was just thinking that if your lordship were to carry the dung out in your waistcoat pocket, ye might bring the crop home in your great-coat pocket."

Undoubtedly the great desideratum to successful farming is, to ascertain the best means of making the greatest possible quantity of manure, and the proper method of applying this when made. There are some farms so rich by nature, that comparatively small quantities of manure answer every desirable purpose, and where the application of more would, by inducing too large a growth of straw, and causing grain and grass to lodge before arriving at maturity, be rather injurious than otherwise; but such farms are few indeed, and it may safely be asserted, that nine in ten of the farms of Western New York, and I apprehend the same state of things exists elsewhere in the U. States, now require all the manure that can be produced on them; and this demand, in most cases, is yearly becoming more urgent. In a new country like ours, we have not yet been compelled to resort to the various measures older countries have adopted, to keep their lands fertile, and of course, public opinion has been very little directed, in any quarter, to the subject of manure. We have emptied our yards, if we happen to have any, once in two or three years, perhaps; but it has not been so much for the sake of the manure they contained, as to avoid the inconvenience resulting from its accumulation; but time and necessity will learn us to be more attentive, and more economical. There are, as the reader must already know, a multitude of articles that can be employed in fertilizing or manuring our soils, such as lime, marl, gypsum, and in general, all substances which assist decomposition, are liable to putrefaction, or in any way are capable of furnishing food for plants, but the remarks here made are intended to refer mainly to the manure produced in the stable and barn-yard, as such is the kind with which, for many years, the farmer of this country will be most conversant.

The first requisite in order to have stable and barn-yard manure, is to have stables and barn-yards. Every farmer who understands his business, appreciates the advantages of good yards; they are in fact almost as indispensable as a barn. It is surprising to see with what more apologies for yards some are contented, while those of others are as extensive as their farms, with the addition, perhaps, of the neighboring highways. Instead of being dispensed in racks, or well enclosed yards, their fodder is spread over half an acre—half of it scattered by the winds to every point of the compass—much of the remainder is trodden into the earth or snow, by the cattle or sheep, while in hot pursuit of such migratory parcels as they are able to overtake; and but a small part of the whole reaches its proper destination, the stomach of the ill treated brute. Thus farmers lose the benefit of their fodder—they lose their manure—in the spring they lose their sheep, while their cows resemble those of Florida, of which a veracious traveller asserts, it requires two, and sometimes three, to make a shadow. In order to derive the greatest benefit from a yard, no water should be suffered to run from it; or if such a result cannot be avoided, it should be received into an artificial basin, into which a thousand otherwise useless or noxious materials may be cast, and thus converted into valuable compost, or manure. By allowing the leachings of a yard to escape, the most fertilizing and nutritive parts of manure are lost, the essential salts are dispersed, and the decomposition of straw, cornstalks, and the litterings of the yard, is carried on much less rapidly and successfully. Experienced observation must have convinced every one that yards which are kept perfectly dry, will yield much less quantities of manure in proportion to the material fed out, than yards which retain their moisture. Where yards are in so sandy or porous a soil that all moisture speedily sinks into the earth, or is absorbed, it has in many places been found necessary to excavate the earth to a proper depth, and make it retentive by puddling or lining it with clay to a suitable thickness. The deeper the mass of manure in a yard is, the more valuable it becomes. The fermentation and decomposition of the matter is carried on more equally; the escape of the fertilizing gases is in a measure prevented, and by a less exposure of surface, it is less dried or bleached by atmospheric changes, than where spread over a greater extent. It is evident, therefore, that those who have yards with undefined boundaries, or which are as vast as the highways, are following a course very detrimental to their true interests.

As to the proper application of manure, various opinions are, and, of course, will continue to be, entertained among farmers. Such a result is to be expected from the diversities of soil, the crops sown or planted, the season of the year, and other causes which will be more or less operative. Particular rules for every soil, and every case, can never be given or expected; the judgment must be called in requisition, probabilities weighed, and experience largely consulted. As a general rule it may be remarked, that if the manure is fine or fully rotted, the first crop on receiving its application will undoubtedly receive the most benefit; if long manure or unrotted straw, &c., is used, the second crop will in general be equally benefitted with the first. It is well known that some plants are gross feeders, or in other words can scarcely be manured too high; of this corn, hemp, ruta baga, and mangel wurtzel, are familiar instances. There are other plants, particularly the cereal and culmiferous ones, on which the immediate application of manure in large quantities has a pernicious effect, by causing too large a growth of straw, and a small and inferior berry. The proper course, therefore, would seem to be, to apply manure as a dressing for those crops which would derive the most benefit from its direct application. Thus, for instance, if it is wished to sow a field with wheat in the fall—instead of summer fallowing and manuring for wheat alone, it might be better to manure the field thoroughly in the spring, turn it over carefully, and put on barley, or peas, or corn, if it is deemed advisable, though the last rarely comes off in sufficient season for sowing wheat. During the summer the turf is decomposed, the manure is perfectly incorporated with the soil, and while the land is, with a little labor, made ready for the reception of wheat, after the summer crop is removed, the profit of a crop which does not interfere injuriously with the production of wheat, and which not unfrequently amounts to a handsome sum, is added to the sum total of products of the farm. It cannot be too often repeated, or too deeply impressed upon the mind of the farmer, that to manure, clover, and plaster, he must look to the means of reinvigorating the soil, and the production of abundant crops.—*Monthly Genesee Farmer.*

ANECDOTE OF NAPOLEON.

Apropos of Napoleon. I remember hearing from somebody, or reading in some book, or pamphlet, or newspaper—bear with me, kind reader, in this incertitude, for I have forgotten all the particulars—an anecdote of him, that seems to be worth preserving—or perhaps I should rather say rescuing—from the oblivion to which it is rapidly hastening. It nobly illustrates one portion of his infinitely diversified character; and I marvel that it has escaped the notice of the chroniclers of all his biographers, eulogists, critics, and censors. I must be forgiven, if, in recalling it, I should be guilty of a lapse from historical accuracy: I am a sad bungler at dates, and my library boasts not a "Cronology."

Thus ran the tale. One of the *detenus,* whom the abrupt resumption of hostilities after the short peace of—I[?] that, was itself found a wanderer upon the French soil, for his greater misfortune, was an Englishman of large fortune, and some rank above that of a mere private gentleman—but whether knight, baron, or baronet, is more than I can remember. He was a widower, with an only child, a daughter. He had become personally known to the Emperor, when First Consul, and a certain degree of friendship had sprung up between them. This friendship was in some sort renewed, when the Englishman became an involuntary resident of the French capital; the rigors of detention and *surveillance* were much softened in his behalf, and he was often a partaker of the Emperor's hospitality—not indeed at the formal *levees* and *soirees* of the palace, but in private and familiar visits, of which Napoleon was fond, and to the enjoyment of which he appropriated as much of his time, as could be spared from the immense number and magnitude of his burdensome imperial occupations. The Englishman was discreet, and the monarch condescending; their *tete-a-tetes* were, therefore, not unfrequent, and both parties seemed to take pleasure in their repetition.

The child of the Englishman had been placed at a school in one of the provincial towns, but he solicited and obtained from his imperial friend permission for her to join him at Paris. He received intelligence of her setting out, accompanied by a faithful domestic; but days passed away, and she came not to lighten his solitude. His anxiety and alarm gained strength, day after day, until at length they drove him almost to frenzy. He implored leave to proceed in search of her, and it was granted; but the search proved unavailing. He was enabled to trace her some distance on her journey to the capital; but at a certain point, all indications disappeared, and he was driven to the miserable conviction that, in some mysterious and unaccountable manner, she had perished. He returned to Paris almost heart-broken.

The morning after his arrival, he was astonished by a sudden visit from an officer, at the head of a body of gens-d'armes, who arrested him in the name of the Emperor. His first emotion was astonishment—his second, indignation; and this was not a little heightened, when the officer, with an unusual degree of harshness and *brusquerie,* announced to him that he was accused of conspiring against the life of the Emperor, and that he was to be confined, *en secret,* until the day of his trial before a military commission.

His temper was naturally quick and ardent, and it vented itself in reproaches, exclamations and a few oaths; but as they were uttered in English, they seemed to produce no effect on the officer. He was placed in a carriage—the blinds were drawn—and the horses started at full speed.

After riding some distance, but in what direction the prisoner could not determine, by reason of the closeness of the vehicle, it stopped suddenly; a bandage was drawn over his eyes, and he was led into some building; but whether the Conciergerie, or the Bicetre, he could not conjecture. After traversing various passages in silence, but brooding over his wrongs, and almost bursting with indignation, his progress was arrested; the blind was removed from his eyes, and he found himself in the presence of his *friend,* the Emperor. His first glance conveyed more wonder; but the one which followed it, were glowing with anger, which increased every moment. The brow of Napoleon wore a gloomy frown, but the heart of the Englishman was too full of wrath to quail even before that fearful sign. It was but reflected from his own bold front. "Tyrant!" he exclaimed—but before he could add another word, a door was flung open, and his blooming child bounded, all life and loveliness, into his arms!! Amazement and happiness made him dumb, and Napoleon, smiling, as none but him could smile, turned to leave the room, with the single remark: "Joy and surprise would have turned your brain, it was better to prepare you for the shock by rousing you to anger."

The surprising skill of Fouche's myrmidons had been called into employment by the Emperor's command, and had succeeded in discovering the child—but how, or where, I have forgotten.

Knickerbocker.

From the Washington Globe.

The following extract from a Greek Gazette will serve to show what has already been done in the way of commercial intercourse between Greece and the United States, as well as the opinions entertained of our country in that quarter of the Globe. We sincerely hope that such an intercourse will be established as by the civilizing effects of commerce only can the regeneration of that long oppressed country be effected.

[Extract from the Greek Gaz. of Athens.]

COMMERCIAL.

"Several Greek Merchants of Syra, desirous of obtaining a knowledge of the advantages to be derived from a commercial intercourse with America, have, within the last few months, sent to that country a quantity of goods, as samples of all kinds of Grecian produce, such as wine, olive oil, currants, &c. This, their first trial, having proved successful, they opened a correspondence with Boston, one of the most flourishing cities of the United States. In praising the foresight of those our merchants, we nourish the fond hope experience will open a new commercial career; that the Greeks, naturally enterprising, will exercise their naval skill in the long and tedious voyages across the Atlantic, from whence they will derive great benefit in money as well as in manners. When the sons of America receive with open arms the sons of Greece, when a love of commerce prompts to visit their coasts, and when the former are doubtless ready to do every thing in their power to encourage and augment the commercial relations of the two countries—when, even at this day, we witness the prosperous state of Grecian commerce in the Mediterranean, why should we remain at the discretion of mercy of the merchants of the Black Sea, Adriatic, or those of Marseilles, and not carry directly with our own vessels to the Americans at least a portion of our products, such as wine, olive oil, currants, &c., which articles the Americans receive in search of, or who receive them from the southern part of Europe? Then would the profits, arising from our intercourse with America, remain to the Greek merchants and mariners. In recommending and pointing out to the Greeks the trade of the United States, we shall specify some of the leading articles which indeed must be already known to many of our countrymen.

"America being larger than Europe, is naturally divided into northern and southern; the former being the larger and most wealthy: the citizens of the United States being descendants of all nations of Europe, and principally of the English. When she was divided from England in 1776, that is fifty seven years ago, she had only 3,500,000 inhabitants. The government of the country is democratic, the people appointing a President every four years.

"The States are severally very vast, and the major part of their inhabitants are occupied with the cultivation of the land.

"In 1803, throughout the States, there existed but four machines for cotton factories. In 1812 they increased to 50,000, and at this day the number amounts to 1,000,000. The Spanish wool has been introduced, to manufacture which they have many of the necessary machines so that in a short time, the woollen manufactures of the United States will be equal to those of Europe. These American States from the second power of the universe for commerce and mercantile navigation, and this principally owing to the great facilities offered for commerce in the interior, by means of canals, steamboats, and rail roads. The citizens of the United States were far more backward in commerce and the arts up to the year 1802, but the wars of Napoleon, of ten years' duration, gave their citizens, expert merchants, both the time and opportunity to introduce themselves in all parts of the world, and thereby to gather treasures which have served for the many progresses of the nation.

"They have the advantage of producing at home, cottons, Indian corn, wheat, tobacco, hemp, dye wood, salt fish, salt pork and beef, leather, cotton goods, all kinds of leather manufactures, &c. &c. From the exterior they procure sugar, coffee, indigo, cochineal, paper, and many other valuable articles.

"The commercial cities on the coast of these States are New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, New Orleans, Charleston, Providence, Salem, Portland, Savannah, Brooklyn, and Alexandria. In the interior, Troy, Albany, Buffalo, Pittsburg, Lancaster, Richmond, Cincinnati, Louisville, &c.

"The principal of the commercial towns is New York, having 400,000 inhabitants; Broadway of this town is three miles in length, and eighty feet in breadth—on each side of the street there are magnificent houses, with shops and fine pavement. New York alone owns and employs 300,000 tons of shipping, and ninety steamboats. Packets leave there daily for Liverpool in England, and generally perform the voyage in seventeen days. Philadelphia has upwards of 170,000 inhabitants. One of her citizens, Stephen Girard, dying bequeathed to the city $16,000,000, upwards of 95,000,000 drachmas and $2,000,000 for the establishment of [illegible].

"Boston [illegible], containing upwards of 100,000 inhabitants. [illegible] the beautiful port. She has [illegible] as well as in the other of the happy American [illegible] mechanics, academies, and [illegible]."

Oh, mother said a very little child, 'Mr. [illegible] does love aunt Lucy—he bites her—he whispers to her, and he hugs her.' 'Why Edward,' exclaimed his mother, 'your aunt Lucy don't suffer that does she.' 'Suffer it,' replied the child, 'yes mother, she loves it.'

THE HERALD.

Princess-Anne, Md.

TUESDAY, MARCH [illegible] 18[illegible]

The very able and interesting report of Mr. Merrick, Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means in the House of Delegates of this State, shall be given entire in our next publication.

The Real Estate Bank bill has been lost in the House of Delegates of this State by a vote of 35 to 32

The bill to establish Magistrate's Courts in this State, passed the Senate, on Wednesday last, by a vote of eight to three.

The appointments, by the President, of the following gentlemen have been confirmed by the Senate, viz.—Roger B. Taney, of Maryland, to be Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States; P. P. Barbour, of Virginia, to be Associate Judge of the same Court, and Amos Kendall, to be Post Master General of the U. States.

The Hon. Isaac Hill, U. S. Senator, has been elected Governor of New Hampshire.

We learn from the Cambridge Chronicle that the Colored People's Meeting House in that town was consumed by fire on last Friday morning. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

The Indians.—The number of Indians removed or emigrated from the east to the west side of the Mississippi is, it appears 81,118, the number yet to be removed is estimated at 72,000. The number of Indians of the indigenous tribes being estimated at 15,000, it is calculated that the total number of Indians now on the frontier settlements of the west and the Rocky Mountains, after the emigration is completed, will exceed 2[illegible]0,000

Indian War.—The National Intelligencer states that Gen. Macomb, Commander in Chief of the Army, left Washington on Saturday, 12th instant, for Florida, to take command of the troops there, apprehensions being entertained that some dispute might arise between Generals Scott and Gaines, in regard to the right to command.

FROM FLORIDA.

LATE AND INTERESTING NEWS.

The reader will learn, with satisfaction, that the command of Gen. Gaines (from 1000 to 1200 men) which left Tampa Bay about the 14th ult. [illegible] the remains of the gallant [illegible] Major Dade) who were butchered [illegible] Indians, reached Fort King, without, however, having as yet met with a single hostile Indian.—*Nat. Intel.*

Extract of a letter from a young officer of the Army to his correspondent in Washington city, dated Fort Drane, Long Swamp, Florida, Feb. 24, 1836.

"My last letter to you was dated from Tampa Bay, and I am now at Gen. Clinch's plantation. We left Tampa on the 13th inst. and have marched across the country to this post without having the pleasure to meet a single hostile Indian. When we left the Bay, Gen. Gaines did not contemplate proceeding as far as Fort King; but, on our arrival at the battle ground where poor Dade's command was butchered, our provisions were scarce, and we were forced to continue on, for the purpose of procuring supplies. Upon arriving at Fort King, however, we found the garrison there unable to furnish us with more than one day's rations, and were therefore forced to come here, a distance of twenty-four miles, to get something to eat. The Artillery and Volunteers were left at Fort King, and the 4th Infantry was sent to procure provisions. We return this morning, and shall probably start the day after to-morrow for some of the Indian villages, with the view of hunting the boys up.—On our arriving at the battle ground, we found the bodies of the dead lying generally as they were shot. We had the melancholy pleasure of burying them. I counted the skulls as they were thrown in, and there were 98 soldiers and 8 officers. The officers were recognised by different signs and marks about them. They were fully identified. Three graves were dug, and the bodies interred therein. We of the regulars marched around the graves to the dead march, and they were covered over. Poor fellows! There was not one among us who did not resolve to revenge them; and only give us a chance, and we will fulfil our determination. We saw signs of Indians on our route, but they themselves kept out of the way. We shot some cattle and hogs, and caught some horses as we came along. We also burnt some small deserted villages. In one of these we found corn, rice, and beans enough for one day, which was of material assistance to us."

Extract of a letter received in Charleston, dated

"INDIAN KEY, Feb. 16, 1836.

"I have nothing very interesting to say; every thing remains much the same as when I last wrote—only the Indians and Negroes are collecting at Cape Sable, a distance of about 30 miles from us. This news came from Dr. Crews, at Charlotte Harbor, to Major Eastin, of Key West. We are still much alarmed here; no wreck of consequence, only the inhabitants of the Island."

Col. Bankhead issued orders, by direction of Gen. Scott, for the discharge of two volunteer companies from Savannah. His orders are dated at Picolata on the 24th February.

JACKSONVILLE, Feb. 25.

Further Hostilities of the Indians.—By accounts received from Micanopy, we learn that two men were fired upon by Indians, within a mile of that place. One was killed and most shockingly mangled. The particulars are contained in the following extract of a letter received by Mr. C. Waldron, dated Feb. 22d, 1836.

"Yesterday, Isaac Lanin and Willis Nettles went after hogs a little below Mr. Savry's, when they were attacked by 15 or 20 Indians. Mr. Nettles ran about two hundred yards and was killed. Lanin made safe home with a ball shot through the calf of his leg. This day a company went out and found Nettles' body,—his head taken off—his body split open and his entrails taken out. I never witnessed such a sight as he was. There have been Indians all around us several days. Many saw two yesterday running in the prairie."

This new instance of depredation, and the appearance of Indians in that quarter, may be regarded as a manifesto of their readiness to engage the whites again. It is the last manifesto of theirs. Their triumph is short.

By order of Gen. Scott, an express started from this place to Mill[illegible]ville yesterday morning.

LATER FROM FLORIDA.

Gen. Gaines' Battle with the Indians.

Gen. Gaines' force, supposed to consist of ten or eleven hundred men, while reconnoitering on the Withlacoochee, near Gen. Clinch's battle ground, was met by a considerable number of hostile Indians, on the 28th February, and a slight skirmish took place, which resulted in the loss of two Louisiana volunteers killed, and ten regulars wounded. The Indian force is supposed to have amounted to about 1500

A postscript of a letter from Picolata, published in the St. Augustine Herald, says:—

"We learn that Gen. Gaines had been attacked on the night of the 29th Feb. by about 1500 Indians, it is supposed, and after two hours hard fighting he succeeded in beating them off with a loss of 300 warriors. The loss on our side is 1 killed and 20 wounded, among the latter two officers. Gen. Gaines is in a dangerous situation; to use his own expressions, 'his wounded are increasing and his horses decreasing.' He is short of provisions, and entrenched and surrounded by the enemy."

Maryland Legislature.

IN SENATE.

TUESDAY, March 1, 1836.

Mr. Emory submitted the following message, which was read, and, on motion of Mr. Mayer, ordered to lie on the table:

By the Senate, March 1, 1836.

Gentlemen of the House of Delegates:

We respectfully ask you to send back to the Senate the two bills entitled "a supplement" and "an additional supplement" to an act entitled "an act to encourage internal improvement." These bills, with titles so indefinite, propose to effect the projection of a most important Rail Road, running from the Southern boundary of the Eastern Shore continuously, almost to the upper limits of that Peninsula, where it may intersect the Rail Road leading from Baltimore to Philadelphia. These bills are even to the State at large of some importance, but particularly so to the people of the Eastern Shore, and as we desire to examine and reconsider them, from a conviction of the importance of the contemplated objects to the section of the country through which the road is intended to pass, and a most sincere desire so to alter and amend them as to make them acceptable to the great body of landholders whose interests are deeply involved by these measures. Contrary to the practice observed with all other bills of a like nature, these have not been printed for the information of the members; bearing upon their title pages the appearance of being only of a local character, they may not have been read with the same care that public bills usually are, and were passed through both branches with a rapidity seemingly incompatible with a deliberate consideration of a subject of so much interest and importance. On a review of these bills we find they contain grants of a more onerous and dangerous character than have ever before been vested in any corporate body in the State, and to show this we will recite some of the more prominent, by which their general character may be judged. In the first place those bills grant to the corporation all general powers, "exemptions and privileges" which may ever have been granted to "any one or more" corporate bodies for any Rail Road "or other improvements."—Here perhaps may be found ample banking "privileges," without bonus or limit, as to time or capital. In the second place a power to condemn land, wholly unnecessary, as we conceive, to the work, and without a parallel in any other grant made by this State, either for Canals or Rail Roads; and this power to condemn and hold as the property of the corporation extends throughout the whole line of the road to all of the land lying within seventy-five yards on each side of the road. By this extraordinary grant upwards of 18,000 acres of land may be condemned for the benefit of the company without any necessity; for we respectfully suggest that it cannot be required for the purposes of the road; but this privilege, dangerous as it may be, is not the most dangerous part of this most extraordinary grant. By holding the land which is proposed to be enclosed along and parallel with the road, it may admit of a doubt whether the owners of adjacent wood lands may not be effectually shut out from it, except they lay contiguous to some present established road which the Rail Road may cross, and these owners, in such case, would be compelled to purchase their right of way to the Rail Road, at whatever price the company may choose to exact, or they may be obliged to sell those lands at their present reduced value to the owners of the stock of the Rail Road; much of the land through which this road will pass is covered with wood and timber, which such a road would at once raise into great value, and by this restriction the owners could not avail themselves of the necessary rise in value which the proximity of the road would occasion. We will then refer your honorable body to the extraordinary power granted by these bills to levy tolls on the road: by the original bill, to which these are supplementary, there is power granted to charge 30 cents per ton on transportation for every [illegible] yards, and as if this was not enough in all conscience, the supplements allow the additional charge of the tolls which are now paid for transportation on any of the existing Rail Roads in the State, thereby allowing this corporation to charge over 30 cents per ton per mile for transportation, whilst the tolls on the other Rail Roads are only four cents per mile, or within a fraction of ten times the ordinary tolls. Here is a grant which would give the company the power to monopolize the products of every heavy product that it could be transported.

Finally we cannot but regard this corporation, if reckless speculators to a sufficient amount can be found to take hold on it, as a tremendous engine for extortion and oppression on the people who hold land in the vicinity of the road, one well calculated to wrest from the freeholders the possession of their lands, without the benefit of the rise in value which the work of improvement ought to, and would produce; and if such could not be found, then we anticipate a failure of the entire project of this road, from the unlimited and unlimited character of the [illegible], the involved objects and occult purposes embodied in the intricate chain of the original act and these two supplements, which would deter other capitalists, and thus all the advantages to the Eastern Shore of perhaps the only great public work of which it is susceptible, may be lost forever. It would be better to have no charter than one which might be so grossly abused, or than one the character of which might cause it to be dormant forever.

MARCH 11, 1836.

On motion of Mr. Page, leave was given the Committee on the Judiciary, to report a supplement to the act for amending and reducing into system the laws and regulations concerning last wills and testaments, the duties of executors, administrators and guardians, and the rights of orphans and other representatives of deceased persons.

On motion of Mr. Page, the Senate resumed the consideration of the bill in relation to Magistrate's Courts, several amendments were proposed and rejected.

MARCH 12

A report in relation to colored population was made by Mr. Emory—five hundred copies were ordered to be printed.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

MONDAY, Feb. 29.

Mr. Dulany moved a message to the Senate proposing a joint Committee to inquire into the expediency of abolishing the office of Chancellor and the High Court of Chancery, and to investigate and report on the official conduct of Chancellor Bland. The Committee are Messrs. Dulany, Spence, Long, Matthews and Brown.

FRIDAY, March 4.

Mr. Burchenal, submitted the following message:

By the House of Delegates, March 4th, 1836.

We have received your message of the 1st inst. asking of this House to return to your body two bills entitled, a supplement and and an additional supplement, entitled an act to encourage internal improvement, for the purpose of reconsideration and amendment. In compliance therewith, we herewith return to your honorable body the said bills.

By order,

G. G. BREWER, Cl'k.

Which was read.

The question was then put, will the House adopt the resolution.

Resolved in the affirmative.

MARCH 10, 1836.

The further supplement to the charter of the Delaware and Maryland Rail Road Company was amended and passed.

Mr. McLean presented a communication from John Nelson and Albert Constable, Esqs. in behalf of the City Authorities of Baltimore, representing that they have repaired to the seat of Government, for the purpose of resisting the passage of the act providing indemnity for the sufferers by the late riots, and that the City of Baltimore desires to be heard upon the whole case, as the evidence when taken may exhibit it.

On motion of Mr. Richardson it was ordered, that inasmuch as the House desire to have a full, fair and thorough examination of the important points connected with the late riots, and the Counsel for the City have declared they are unprepared, in the absence of testimony on the part of the City, to do justice to the important interests committed to their charge, the Counsel for the City have leave to appear at the Bar of the House, on Thursday next, after such additional testimony shall have been taken.

On motion of Mr. Merrick, the order adopted yesterday, fixing the day for hearing the Counsel for the sufferers was rescinded, and the argument was postponed to Thursday next, 17th.

MARCH 11.

Mr. McLean presented a memorial of the Board of Trade, praying a subscription on the part of the State to the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company, to the amount of $4,000,000—referred to the Committee on Internal Improvement.

Mr. Wharton reported a bill to incorporate a company to make a turnpike from Hagerstown to the Pennsylvania line. Also, a bill to authorize the Franklin Rail Road Company, incorporated by Pennsylvania, to extend their work into this State.

Mr. Richardson's bill relative to Lotteries, and Mr. Boyd's bill to authorize the proprietors of Real Estate on navigable waters in this State to erect wharves thereon, were passed.

The bill to incorporate the Western Bank of Baltimore, was amended and passed.

The House refused, by a vote of 35 to 42, to adopt the bill to establish the Real Estate Bank of Maryland, submitted by Mr. Pratt as a substitute for the report of the Committee of the Whole, recommending the rejection of Mr. Teackle's bill.

The report of the Committee was [illegible] and thus the question [illegible]

MARCH 12

Mr. Richardson presented a memorial from Baltimore city praying the passage of a law to prevent illegal voting [illegible].

The Real Estate Bank Bill was under consideration the principal part of [illegible]. Mr. Heard offered a substitute [illegible] to take the sense of the [illegible] election in relation to [illegible] of such a Bank. On motion of [illegible] the bill and substitute were [illegible] the next General Assembly—Ayes [illegible] noes 30.

PUBLIC LANDS—SURPLUS REVENUE.

In the course of the debate in the Senate on Friday, Mr. Ewing (of Ohio) stated some striking, we may say astonishing, facts, in regard to the revenue and the sales of public lands.

The amount of surplus revenue, or rather of unexpended revenue, already *exceeds thirty millions of dollars.*

The amount of receipts from sales of public lands, during the last month, (January,) far exceeds any amount heretofore received, as appears by the following statement, by Mr. Ewing, of the amount received in the month of January, 1835, (then unusually large) and the amount received, as far as the several land offices have been heard from, during the corresponding month of the present year:

Receipts from Public Lands.

	In Jan. 1835.	In Jan. 1836.
Ohio,	42,[illegible]1	111,115
Indiana,	160,894	631,[illegible]
Illinois,	56,745	923,087
Missouri,	45,721	126,585
Mississippi,	18,020	416,381
Alabama,	867,263	257,669
Louisiana,	10,249	79,160
Michigan,	43,074	290,719

Should the sales of public lands, during the rest of the year, bear the same proportion to other years, as is indicated by the sales in the month of January, the revenue from the sales of public lands alone, during the present year, (1836,) will exceed twenty-seven millions of dollars.

Should the proceeds of the sales of the public lands not be distributed, as proposed, among the States, nor the revenue divided in some other way, the *Surplus Revenue* will, in a year from this time, amount, upon reasonable calculation, to *fifty millions of dollars!*—*Nat. Intel.*

A noble act.—We have heard of many pleasing incidents connected with the late severe disaster which befel the Methodist Episcopal Church in the destruction of their "Book Concern," by fire, yet we know of no one which has given more general satisfaction, than the act of the American Bible Society. Knowing that the Sabbath Schools under the care of the Methodist Church, would be great sufferers by the destruction of the scriptures intended for their use, the Board of Managers of the American Bible Society, at their regular meeting last evening, unanimously voted a donation of FIVE THOUSAND BIBLES and TEN THOUSAND TESTAMENTS, for the use of the schools under the care of the Methodist Episcopal Church.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

Items of News.

Mexico.—Generals Bravo and Al[illegible] have raised the standard of revolt at [illegible]pulco against the Dictator Santa A[nna]. They have declared for the federal government. The last accounts from S[anta] Anna's army, near Texas, represents [it] as suffering much from the intensity of the cold and from disease.

The Texian Flag.—A flag was adopted by the Texians on the 27th Jan[uary] containing a single star and stripes, [and] the word Independence.

The bill authorising the Susquehanna Canal Company to cross the River at Columbia, and construct the work on the Western side, having been amended [in] the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, has passed that body and is now before the Senate.

It is somewhat remarkable that [while] we notice in a late London paper [the] death of a sister of Major Andre, aged [illegible], there subsequently occurred in [illegible] Mass. Feb. 14th, the death of Sarah, [widow] of Benedict Arnold, aged 83.

A tract of land lying near Frederick, [in] this State, was sold on Saturday la[st for] $160 per acre.

New York.—Great activity is e[vinced] in repairing the disasters of the con[flagra]tion. Upwards of two hundred sto[res are] now in actual progress of erection [on the] site of the burnt district. By the [fall] of a wall a few days since, three la[borers] were instantly killed.

In the Senate of the United St[ates a] few days ago, Mr Clay again int[imated] that he would not long remain in [public] life.

THE MARKETS.

BALTIMORE, March [illegible]

City Mills Flour.—We have be[en ad]vised of sales of City Mills during [the] past week, about 800 bbls. at $[illegible] holders are now asking 6.87½ to [illegible]

Wheat.—Transactions since our [last] strictly prime at $1.48 a 1.50; in[ferior] [illegible] descriptions $1.13 a 1.48, [according to] quality.

Corn.—Sales of white at 70 a 7[illegible] yellow 71 a 74 cts. per bushel, [illegible] do 70 a 72.

Rye.—None in market.

Oats.—Sales at 46 cents.

Provisions.—Beef, $11 to 1[illegible] $19 to 20; Lard 14 to 15 cts. [illegible] Hams 14 to 16 cts; Baltimore M[illegible] and Shoulders, 12 to 14 cents.

PHILADELPHIA, March [illegible]

Flour and Meal.—The stock e[illegible] [illegible]

Grain.—Wheat, for future d[elivery] $1.49 a 1.59. Corn, from stores, [illegible] Southern flat. Oats is in request [at] 44 cents.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias [issued out] of Somerset County Court [illegible] me directed, at the suit of N[illegible] [illegible] & Gardner [illegible] Hawkins, against [illegible] seized and taken in execution, all [illegible] said Marshall [illegible] a certain tract [illegible] called the Ridge, or by whatever [name] [illegible] [illegible] sale at the Court House [in] Princess Anne, on TUESDAY the [illegible] APRIL next, at the hour of 2 o'clock, to the highest and best bidder, for [cash] to satisfy the above mentioned writ.

S. G. HOLBROOK, [Shff.]

March 22, 1836.

Negroes Wanted.

The subscriber wishes to purchase [NE]GROES of both sexes, from six [to] [illegible] years of age, for which he will [give the] highest CASH prices.

W. B. JO[NES]

N. B.—*All letters directed to [him at] Princess-Anne will be punctually [attend]ed to.*

W. [B. J.]

March 22, 1836

$100 REWARD

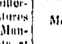


RANAWAY from the [subscri]ber, residing on Barren [Creek], Somerset co., Md., on the [illegible] inst. a negro man named [illegible] [illegible], about 5 feet, 5 [or 6 inches] high, he is of a chestnut [color], he has a scar on one of his hands [by a] knife, of considerable length, and [illegible] his forehead as well as recollected, [a] pleasant countenance, and had on when [he] left, country made clothing, his jacket [of] light color, his trowsers are [illegible] walks in[illegible] and is from 18 to 21 [years old]. I will give $50 if taken in the State, [or $100 if] taken out of the State, the above reward, [and] all reasonable charges paid.

GEORGE W. BO[illegible]

March 29, '36.

O'CONNELL.



THIS full bred [horse will] travel in Dorchester [and Somer]set counties the present [season]. For pedigree, description and other particulars see printed bills.

March 22 [illegible]

Sheriff's Sale.

[By] virtue of four writs of Fieri Facias, [issued b]y George M. Willing, a Justice of [the Pe]ace for Somerset county and to me [directe]d, all at the suits of Dorsey & Da[shiell, t]wo against Edward H. Adams, and [one ag]ainst Levin Beachamp, Edward H. [Adams] & Samuel Long, I have seized and [taken in] execution all Edward H. Adams' [right to] 200 acres of land in the following [tracts] or parts of tracts, to wit—Three [illegible], Damage Privilege, Garland's Lots, [illegible] Shire, What You Will and Satis[faction]; also the said Adams' right to a negro [illegible], one yoke of oxen and one wain [and] 100 bushels of corn, more or less. [And I] shall proceed to sell the same at pub[lic sal]e at the Court House door in Princess-[Anne,] on TUESDAY the 26th of JANU[ARY] inst., at the hour of 2 o'clock, P. M., [to the] highest and best bidder for cash to [satisfy] the above mentioned writs.

S. G. HOLBROOK, Shff.

[The] sale of the above property is post[poned] until TUESDAY the 9th of FEB[RUA]RY, next. S. G. H.

[Jan.] 26

☞The sale of the above mentioned property is further postponed until [TUE]SDAY the 1st of MARCH next.

S. G. H.

[Fe]b. 16, 1836.

[☞]The sale of the above property is [furth]er postponed until TUESDAY the [illegible] MARCH, inst. S. G. H.

[Ma]rch 8

NOTICE

[TH]E subscriber, having declined business [in Pr]incess-Anne, will rent the STORE [HOU]SE at the Bridge, and also the [DWE]LLING HOUSE and LOT where [he res]ided, for the present year.—And all [perso]ns indebted to the subscriber, are here[by re]spectfully requested to make imme[diate] payment, as he will attend Princess-[Anne] every Tuesday for that purpose.

G. W. HUMPHREYS.

[Fe]b 23, 1836.

NEW FIRM.

[TH]E subscribers having entered into [partn]ership, on the 25th of January, 1836, [under] the firm of

[H]umphreys & Lankford,

[at Y]ORKTOWN, will continue to keep [consta]ntly on hand such articles as are [usual]ly called for in country trade, which [they] will sell upon the most accommodating [terms] for cash, lumber, or country produce. [They] invite their friends and the public [gener]ally to give them a call and examine [for th]emselves.

GEO. W. HUMPHREYS,
WM. H. LANKFORD.

[Yor]ktown, Feb. 23, 1836.

NOTICE.

[Dis]solution of Partnership.

[TH]E partnership heretofore existing un[der t]he firm of DORSEY & DASHIELL [is this] day dissolved by mutual consent. All [perso]ns indebted to said firm will please [make] payment to WILLIAM DORSEY, [who i]s legally authorised to receive the same.

WILLIAM DORSEY,
THEO: G. DASHIELL.

[Ja]n. 6, 1836.

[Th]e *Baltimore American and Bick[nell's] Detector will insert the above 1aw3w [a]nd their accounts to the Herald of[fice.]*

Jan 19

New Firm.

[TH]E subscribers having entered into [partn]ership under the firm of

DORSEY & CURTIS,

[at th]e old stand lately occupied by Dorsey [& Da]shiell, will continue to keep constantly [on h]and a first rate assortment of

[SE]ASONABLE GOODS,

[all o]f which will be sold for cash, lumber, [co]untry produce, or any domestic articles, [at fa]ir prices.

WM. DORSEY,
WM. H. CURTIS.

[Pa]lm Retreat, Jan. 12, 1836

[St]ate of Maryland, sc:

SOMESET COUNTY OPHANS COURT,

March 8, 1836.

ON *application of Obadiah Riggin, Adm'r. d b n of Wm. Perkins, late of Somerset County, dec'd., it is [orde]red by the Court that the said Adm'r. [give] the notice required by law for creditors to [exhib]it their claims against the estate of the deceased, and that the same be published [once] a week for three weeks, in a paper [prin]ted in Princess Anne.*

[Tr]ue copy. Test,

JAMES POLK, Reg. W. S. C

[In] compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given,

[T]hat the subscriber of Somerset County [hath] obtained from the Orphans Court of said [cou]nty, in Maryland, letters of Administra[tion] on the personal estate of William Perkins, [late] of said county deceased. All per[sons] having claims against the said decease[d a]re hereby warned to exhibit the same, with [the] vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or be[fore] the 6th day of October, 1836, they may [othe]rwise by law be excluded from all benefit [of t]he said estate.—Given under my hand this [8th] day of March, A. D. 1836.

OBADIAH RIGGIN, Adm'r. d b n of William Perkins, dec'd.

March 15, 1836.

NOTICE.

[I] hereby forwarn all persons from pond[ing] of water on my lands, or fencing or re[mov]ing any fence on the same. If any person [or p]ersons should commit the said trespass, [the]y may expect their fence not to stand, [an]d to be dealt with as the law may direct.

LEVIN MILLER, Sen.

[F]eb. 23, 1836.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

Samuel W. Jones

HAS the pleasure to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has just returned from Baltimore with a large assortment of

Seasonable Goods,

Consisting of Superfine Black, Blue, Brown, Olive, Mixed, Mulberry, Drab and Wine colored CLOTHS—Plain, Double Milled, Black CASSIMERE—Fancy CASSIMERES—English MERINOES—CIRCASSIANS—SATINETS—FLANNELS; Bleached and Unbleached Shirting MUSLINS—Book, Jaconet, Cambric and Swiss ditto—Gentlemen's Patent Merino SHIRTS—Lambs-wool ditto—ditto DRAWERS—BOBINETS—GRECIANETS—Irish GAUZE, &c

Also a large assortment of

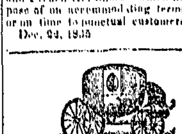
GROCERIES,

Consisting of 4th proof Cognac Brandy, Rye Whisky, Holland Gin, Jamaica Spirit, Maderia and Sicily Maderia Wines, Lisbon, Malaga and Seherry ditto—Flour, Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, G Alum and Liverpool Salt, Lemons, Prunes, English Walnuts, Almonds, Filberts, Raisins, Figs, Citron, Cheese, Water and Butter Crackers

Also a large assortment of

Hardware, Castings, Stationary, Drugs and Medicines, Glass, Glass, Queen's Stone and Tin Ware, Water Proof Boots, sewed; Men's and Boy's Brogan's, Men's Ball Pumps, Furred Gum Elastic Shoes, Ladies' Gaiter Boots, Morocco, Prunella and French Kid Shoes—which he will dispose of on accommodating terms for cash, or on time to punctual customers.

Dec. 22, 1835



Coach, Gig, & Harness Making,

In all its various branches.

THE subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and the public in general, that they have just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, a large and carefully selected STOCK OF MATERIALS, surpassing any former purchases, in quality as well as quantity, consisting of well seasoned *TIMBER, IRON,* various kinds of *LEATHER, PLATINGS, LACE, TRIMMINGS, &c. &c.* Having first rate workmen in their employ, they now feel confident that they can finish work in as neat and workmanlike a manner as it can be done in any other establishment in Maryland, and they hope that by good work, close attention to business, and moderate charges, to merit a continuance of public patronage.

They also take pleasure in informing the public, that they have commenced the

Saddle & Bridle Business,

And intend keeping on hand a variety of *SADDLES, BRIDLES, HALTERS, GIRTHS, TRUNKS, TRAVELLING BAGS, &c. &c.* Mr. Briding being himself a practical Saddler, they flatter themselves that they will be able to please such of their friends as will give them their custom.

The public's ob't. serv'ts,

Brodwater & Briding.

N. B.—All persons having open accounts at our Shop, are earnestly requested to close the same, by cash or note, before the first day of February next—we having made it a rule, from which we will not deviate, to close our books every year. We shall, therefore, place all accounts not closed by that time into officers' hands for collection.

Two or three APPRENTICES wanted at the above named establishment.

Jan. 5, 1836.

To the Public.

THE subscriber earnestly requests those of his customers who have unsettled accounts on his tavern books, to call and settle them either by cash or note, as he is desirous of closing his books annually. Moreover his demands for money are urgent. The amount in most cases is small, and he is aware that persons are apt to neglect the payment of small accounts because they are small, but he hopes in his case they will act on a different principle, and pay them because they are, while small, more easily paid. 'Short settlements make long friends,' and as he does not wish to lose the friendship of any body, he sincerely hopes this request will not be slighted. His capital is small—his expenses very heavy, and unless paid punctually cannot carry on his business to any advantage.

WILLIAM H. CURTIS.

Dec. 22, 1835.

To the Public.

THE SUBSCRIBER having taken the *SCHOOL,* known by the name of Maddux's Corner, informs the public that if any wish to learn SURVEYING or NAVIGATION they can have board and tuition on reasonable terms, and I flatter myself that I would be competent to teach them the art both by theory and practice.

The public's ob't. serv't,

ROBERT W. SWAN.

March 1, 1836.

PRINTING.

THE PRINTING OF

BOOKS PAMPHLETS,

Blanks, Cards, Labels, HANDBILLS, &c.

Is thankfully received and neatly done At the Herald Office.

Trustee's Sale.

George McElheney vs. *Benjamin T. Bell.* } In Chancery, In Worcester County Court.

BY virtue of a decree of Worcester County Court in Chancery sitting, the undersigned as Trustee will expose to public sale to the highest and best bidder, at the Court House door in Princess Anne, on TUESDAY the 5th of APRIL next, at 2 o'clock, all the interest and estate of the said Benjamin T. Bell in and to the following lands, to wit:—the one undivided third part of a tract of land called "Bellville," containing 400 acres of land more or less—also the one undivided ninth part of the residue of the tract of land called "Bellville," containing 414 acres of land more or less—also one undivided twelfth part of part of a tract of land called "Dashiell's Lot," being a part of a tract of land which descended to the said Benjamin and the other children of Anna Maria Bell, containing 125 acres of land more or less. The said lands are situated in Somerset county, Maryland, on Wicomico creek. The Trustee forbears to give a more particular description of the property as he hopes all who wish to purchase will examine the premises.

The terms of sale will be $50 cash and a credit of twelve months for the residue of the purchase money, to be secured by bond and security, to be approved by the Trustee, bearing interest from the day of sale. Upon the payment of the whole of the purchase money, and not before, the Trustee will convey the property to the purchaser or purchasers, his, her, or their heirs, free, clear and discharged from all claim of the complainant or defendant in the above cause.

WM. W. HANDY, Trustee.

March 8, 1836.

Trustee's Sale.

Esther T. Gray, vs. *George McElheney & Jane his wife & Benjamin T. Bell, heirs at law of William H. Bell.* } In Chancery, In Somerset County Court.

BY virtue of a decree of Somerset County Court sitting as a Court of Chancery, the undersigned Trustee will expose to public sale on TUESDAY the 5th day of APRIL next, at the Court House door in Princess-Anne, to the highest and best bidder, all the interest and estate of which Wm. H. Bell died seized, in and to a tract of land called Dashiell's Lot, and a tract called Choice, situated on Wicomico creek, in Somerset county, Maryland, the same being an undivided interest in the same, it being the same plantation formerly owned by John Noble. The sale will take place at 2 o'clock.

The Terms of Sale will be $50 cash to be paid on the day of sale, the balance in two equal instalments of six and twelve months, the purchaser giving bond with approved security, bearing interest from the sale. On the ratification of the sale by the Court and the payment of the purchase money, and not before, the Trustee will execute a deed of conveyance to the purchaser or purchasers, his, her or their heirs, conveying the land to him, her or them sold, free, clear, and discharged of the claim of the complainant and defendants in the above cause.

Notice is hereby given to the creditors of the said William H. Bell, to file their claims with the vouchers thereof, in the office of the clerk of Somerset County court, within six months from the day of sale.

WM. W. HANDY, Trustee.

March 8, 1836.

PRINCESS-ANNE HOTEL.

BY the urgent importunities of his old friends and customers the undersigned has been induced to open again a House of Entertainment in this place. He has opened the large, commodious, NEW HOTEL, opposite the Court House, and the offices of the Clerk of the County Court, and Register of Wills, called the PRINCESS ANNE HOTEL, recently occupied by G. M. Waling, Esq.—The requisite out buildings, of ample dimensions, will be immediately erected. Notwithstanding the high prices of the present season, he has laid in abundant supplies of all the requisites of good eating and drinking, and has made arrangements for the most comfortable accommodation of his customers, and all travellers and others who may favor him with their patronage. From the situation of his Hotel, so contiguous to the Court House and public offices, and its comfortable rooms with fire-places, gentlemen of the *Bar,* and others having business with the Court and in the public offices, will find it to their advantage, convenience, and comfort to patronize his Establishment.

The undersigned hopes to receive, as he will endeavor to merit, largely of the public patronage.

George Dashiell.

Princess Anne, Jan 12 '36

SOMERSET HOTEL.

THE subscriber has taken the well known public house in Princess Anne lately occupied by Col. George Dashiell, called the "Somerset Hotel." His Table will at all times be supplied with all the delicacies which the market and the season will afford. His Bar contains a choice assortment of liquors, and his Stables are well supplied with provender, and he has engaged a first rate Hostler.

His friends and the public generally are invited to give him a call and he feels confident that he will be able to give satisfaction, as his entire *personal* attention will be devoted to the service of his customers.

Boarders can be accommodated by the day, week, month, or year, upon reasonable terms. The public's ob't. serv't,

Wm. H. Curtis.

Jan. 6, 1835.

We are authorized to announce

John S. Crockett, Esq.

as a candidate for the next Shrifilty of Somerset county.

Dec. 15, 1834.

Constable's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued by Covington Cordray, a Justice of the Peace in and for Somerset county, and to me directed, at the suit of John Turner, Sen. against William S. Disharoon, I have levied, seized and taken in execution all William S. Disharoon's right to one negro woman named Matilden and child named Samuel Jones, and I hereby give notice that I shall sell the above property on WEDNESDAY the 16th day of MARCH next, between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock P. M., at the office door of Elijah C. Johnston in the town of Salisbury, to the highest and best bidder, for cash, to satisfy the above mentioned writ and costs.

THOMAS ROBERTSON, Const.

Feb. 23, 1836.

Collector's Notice.

THE subscriber being desirous of completing his collections for the years of 1834 and 1835, earnestly requests all persons who stand indebted to him for County Taxes and Officers' Fees, to come forward and settle them without delay, as he must, if possible, settle with all those who have claims against him, and it is impossible for him to pay them unless he is first paid; therefore, all those that do not comply with this notice may certainly expect the letter of the law to be enforced against them, without respect to persons, as his duty as an officer will compel him to this course. Persons holding property in the county and residing out of it will please pay attention to this notice and save themselves trouble.

S. G. HOLBROOK, Collector of Somerset co.

Jan 26 '36

To the Public.

THE subscriber requests all persons indebted to him, to come forward and close their accounts by cash or note,—His books are ready for settlement, and he hopes that instead of having personally to call on each person, that each person will call on him or his authorized agent, Rufus M. Parsons, in 30 days, and pay the cash or give their notes, otherwise he will be forced to place the same in the hands of a law agent for collection, as no longer indulgence will be given.

H. K. LONG.

P. S. Creditors grant me the privilege of a dead man—forbear to press while I collect.

H. K. L.

AGAIN!

The public's obedient servant, H. K. Long, presents the compliments of the season, to his friends and customers and returns his thanks for past favors, he solicits a continuation and increase of them, as he has associated with him Mr. RUFUS M. PARSONS, who joins him in the above compliments and solicitation.

Jan 5 '36

A CARD.

E. PAGE,

Attorney at Law,

WILL attend the Courts of Somerset and Worcester counties. His office in the former place will be in the house of Mr. Willing; in the latter in that of Mr. Gi[illegible]

Dec 1 1835

The Sentinel at Snow Hill will publish the above.

Cash in Hand!

THE subscriber is at all times prepared to give the HIGHEST CASH PRICES FOR NEGROES. He will purchase any number of male and female slaves between the ages of 12 and 25 years, and give more for them than any person on this Shore. Please call at his store in Little Annamessex, Somerset county.

WM. ROACH, Jun.

Jan. 27, 1835.

NOTICE.

CASH and fair prices will at all times be given for NEGROES of both sexes, by applying to

ALEXANDER S. JONES

N. B. All communications attended to immediately.

Jan. 21, 1834.

Wanted.

I wish to hire for the present year, a single man who can come well recommended as being a good country BLACKSMITH. To such an one liberal wages will be given.

ROBERT BELL.

Kingston, Somerset county, Jan. 19, 1836.

The Weekly Metropolitan.

A general Literary, Historical, Congressional and Miscellaneous Journal, published at Washington, D. C. in all its departments aims at the highest character. Printed in good clear type, on a large sheet of fine white paper, the whole of it being devoted to valuable and interesting reading matter.

TERMS:—*One Dollar and a Half* per annum, in advance.

Four papers will be sent to the order of any person, acting as agent, [illegible] collection of subscribers, [illegible] for $10; nineteen for $20, [illegible] enclosures by mail at the risk of [illegible] The receipt of a number of the paper will be a sufficient receipt for the money transmitted.

Postmasters, booksellers, and in general, all persons interested in the success of such an enterprise, are respectfully requested to act as agents for the Metropolitan; the above terms being of the most liberal character.

☞All letters must be addressed (free of postage) to

LANGTREE & O'SULLIVAN, *Georgetown, D. C.*

Feb 16

ALEXANDER'S MODERN ACTING DRAMA.

NEW SERIES,

Embellished with Splendid Engravings.

The publisher has been induced from the extensive patronage bestowed on his work, materially to change its typographical appearance and to improve and enlarge its pages—it is already known to be the most popular edition of Plays which has ever been attempted in this country, and the prospect of its further success is ample and satisfactory. In future the MODERN ACTING DRAMA will be published in monthly numbers of 48 pages each—12 of which will constitute a volume, or one year's subscription—embracing in all five hundred and seventy-six pages. Every play or farce is to be accompanied by a beautiful and appropriate Engraving—making in the course of the year nearly Fifty two Embellishments—to which will be added as a Frontispiece to the work, a full sized Steel Engraving, containing the likeness of six distinguished Actors and Actresses. Every person who desires to preserve an invaluable collection of the Drama, the Authors should forward his name forthwith, as the edition will be limited to the number which is absolutely subscribed for. ☞The publisher pledges himself to make his work equal in interest and superiority of execution to his prospectus, or he will refund the price of subscription, free of all charges.

The first number of the new series will appear about the first of March—the delay is occasioned by the time necessarily consumed in preparing the Engravings. The terms of the MODERN ACTING DRAMA is three dollars per annum, payable in advance. Subscribers to the Gentleman's Vade Mecum will be furnished with both works for five dollars.

☞Any person collecting four subscribers to the Gentleman's Vade Mecum, or Modern Acting Drama, and remitting the amount of one years subscription ($3) for each—shall be presented with the Novelist Magazine, in two volumes, a work of considerable popularity, and which is now selling for $3—it contains the productions of eight different authors, well known to the public as among the most interesting writers of the day.

☞A large and beautiful white sheet, imperial size, filled on both sides with humorous and costly engravings, will be published every quarter as a supplement to the Salmagundi. It will be furnished gratuitously to all subscribers to the Gentleman's Vade Mecum, or the Modern Acting Drama, and to all the old subscribers of those works who forward their subscriptions, for the present year, in advance, without further solicitation.

THE SALMAGUNDI,

And News of the Day.

Embellished with a multitude of

COMIC ENGRAVINGS.

A new periodical, of a novel character, bearing the above appellation, will be commenced on the beginning of January, 1836. While it will furnish its patrons with the leading features of the news of the day, its principal object will be to serve up a humorous compilation of the numerous lively and [illegible] which are daily floating [illegible] select literature, and which for [illegible] directly fed to the reading [illegible] and humorists of our [illegible] a medium devoted to [illegible] record of the scintillations of their genius. It is not necessary to detail the many attractions which this journal will possess, as the publisher will furnish a specimen number to every person who desires it. (those out of the city, will forward their orders, *postage paid*)—☞and *he pledges himself that no exertion on his part shall be wanting to make each succeeding number superior to the preceding ones.*

The Salmagundi will be printed on large imperial paper, equal in size and quality to that which is at present used for the Gentleman's Vade Mecum. It is calculated that MORE THAN *FIVE HUNDRED ENGRAVINGS* will be furnished to the patrons of this Journal in one year—these, in addition to an extensive and choice selection of Satire, Criticisms, Humor, and Wit, to be circulated through its columns, will form a literary banquet [illegible] superior and attractive [illegible] and the publisher relies with perfect confidence on the liberality of the American public, and the spirit and tact with which this expensive undertaking will be prosecuted to bear him successfully and profitably along with it.

The Terms of the Salmagundi will be $2 per annum, payable invariably in advance. No paper will be furnished unless this stipulation is strictly adhered to. ☞Clubs of three will be supplied with the paper for one year, by forwarding a five dollar note *postage paid.* Clubs of seven will be supplied for the same term by forwarding a ten dollar note. ☞The papers that are sent out of the city will be carefully packed in strong envelopes, to prevent their rubbing in the mail.

☞The SALMAGUNDI will be published on alternate weeks—otherwise it would be impossible to procure the numerous embellishments which each number will contain—and the general interest it will afford must be enhanced by this arrangement.

☞*All orders must come postage paid.*

☞Address CHARLES ALEXANDER, Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place, Philadelphia.

Jan. 19, 1836

A CARD.

A. W. PEARCE,

SURGEON DENTIST,

RESPECTFULLY tenders his thanks to the citizens of Somerset and Worcester for the very liberal patronage he has already received at their hands.

Mr. P. has returned to the shore, and will positively be in Princess Anne the first of January, where he will spend three or four months, and where he will continue to perform every operation pertaining to his profession.

He will insert natural, artificial incorruptible imitation human teeth, from one to an entire set, and on the most liberal terms.

Dec 29

From the Baltimore American.

MARYLAND INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS—HIGHLY IMPORTANT LEGISLATIVE REPORT.

It is with most unfeigned satisfaction—with a feeling of gratification, indeed, that we want words adequately to express—that we lay before the readers of the American this morning the able and luminous Report, which was presented to the House of Delegates of Maryland, on Wednesday last, by Col. Merrick, Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means. It is truly a cheering document, and comes to us with double acceptableness after the gloom which had been cast upon the friends of Internal Improvement by the recent untoward developements touching the prospects of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company. The Committee, taking an enlarged and liberal view of the State's interests, directly and indirectly, in works of Internal Improvement, have turned their serious attention to the consideration of the mode in which her investments in those works may be rendered safe and profitable, *while the system is further and harmoniously extended, so as to produce the greatest good to the greatest number, develope the resources and augment the commerce, population and wealth of the State.* The result of these deliberations is a recommendation, backed by the conclusive arguments upon which it is based, to appropriate the sum of TEN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS to the objects in question.

The condition of the Currency forms also, a leading and scarcely less interesting topic of the Report. It likewise discusses the causes of the depressed value of large portions of the landed estates, and of the emigration of the people—with a view to appropriate remedies for those evils.

In reference to the prominent subject of Internal Improvement, the Report takes the broad and true ground that the time for the adoption and prosecution of a great system of public works *has now fully arrived.* In accordance with this opinion the Committee bring in review the various Canals and Rail Roads commenced or contemplated within the limits of the State, and after a brief and impartial exposition of their relative importance and circumstances, they arrive at the conclusion that there [illegible] which deserve and [illegible] the aid of the State. [illegible]

[illegible]

...ducts which the works [illegible] ment will pour into her [illegible] reservoir, and to force [illegible] rect importation, the [illegible] tions of foreign countries. For these considerations, the Committee [illegible] the passage of the following bills:

A bill to incorporate the Western Bank.

A bill to incorporate the Commercial Bank.

A bill to incorporate the Eastern Bank.

A bill to incorporate the Chesapeake Bank.

A bill to incorporate the Farmers' and Planters' Bank.

A bill providing for the enlargement of the Franklin Bank.

A bill to incorporate the Real Estate Bank—all of Baltimore.

A bill to incorporate the Farmers' and Millers' Bank of Hagers-town.

And a bill providing for the incorporation of the Mineral Bank of Allegheny, at Cumberland.

The depression of the Agricultural Interests, and the causes of emigration from the State, are the next subjects examined by the Committee. For their relief, they recommend the appropriation of loan to the amount of two millions of dollars, to be further augmented in the manner explained in the bill accompanying the Report. The bill thus reported is entitled "a bill to provide ways and means to complete the works of Internal Improvement, and to promote the Agriculture Commerce and Manufactures of the State." It provides for the negotiation in Europe of a loan of ten millions of dollars, on the credit of the State, bearing six per cent. interest, and irredeemable for fifty years.

This is a brief and necessarily imperfect notice of the several deeply interesting matters referred to in this statesman-like and most acceptable document. Its recommendations, if carried out by the Legislature,—and of their adoption by that body we are rejoiced to be assured there is no doubt whatever—will elevate Maryland, and this her commercial metropolis, to the enviable stations they are entitled, as well from their central position as their unsurpassed natural advantages, to occupy among their sisters. To the Committee who have presented the Report, and to the Legislature which will sanction and give practical effect to the vital measures recommended therein, a debt of deep, abiding gratitude is due from every citizen of Maryland.

MICHIGAN.

A Report has been made by Mr. Thomas, of Maryland, Chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary, in the House of Representatives, on the memorial of the inhabitants of Michigan asking admission into the Union.

The Report commences by stating what has been done by the inhabitants of Michigan, previous to asking admission, and adds:—

"If there were no parties to be affected, by the decision to be made on this application of the people of Michigan but the applicants on the one side, and the people of the United States on the other, the Committee believe it would be speedily and harmoniously adjusted.

"With great propriety in that case, all discussion as to the power of the people of a Territory to take measures, without authority first had from the United States, to ascertain their numbers, and to form a State Government, could be waived; and Congress might at once proceed to decide whether the form of government offered is republican or not, according to the directions of the Constitution."

But before Michigan can be admitted as a State two other questions must be settled by Congress—the first, the dispute about boundary between Ohio and Indiana on the one side and the people of Michigan on the other; and the second, the precise territorial limits and extent of the new state.

The principal part of the Report is taken up with showing by a reference to the past legislation of Congress, particularly at the period of the cession by Virginia of the West and Northwest Territory, that the act of 1805, to which the people of Michigan refer as authority for the present claim, is like other acts of the same kind, of a temporary nature, and as such liable at any time to be modified and repealed; that in fact Congress now holds a right [illegible] Michigan [illegible] what shall be her boundary [illegible] as regards the dispute with Ohio, and as regards the territory west of Lake Michigan. The power of Congress [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] extension of the territory [illegible] of Michigan beyond Lake [illegible] *Bill. Amer.*

In the Message of Gen. Jackson to Congress in 1829, we observe the following paragraph:

"It appears to me that the most safe, just, and federal disposition which could be made of the surplus revenue, would be its apportionment among the several states, according to their ratio of representation."

In Kentucky, a bill raising the salary of the Governor to $2,500 per annum, and the pay of the Members to $4 per day, has passed both Houses of the Legislature.

OBITUARY.

[COMMUNICATED.]

DIED, in January last, in Accomac county, Virginia, THOMAS SLEMONS, M. D. Dr. S. was a native of this county, and the second son of the late Rev. John Brown Slemons, who placed him at a very early age at Washington Academy, where he remained many years, and became an accurate scholar. Upon leaving Washington Academy, he prosecuted the study of medicine in the office of the late Dr. Matthias Jones, of Princess-Anne, and was graduated at the University of Maryland, with a high character for his attainments and conduct. Shortly after graduating he settled in Virginia, and was esteemed and respected by all who knew him as a man, and as a physician. He was a true friend, an upright, honest man, and, it is believed, a *sincere Christian.*

One who knew him intimately for more than twenty years, and to whom he was as a brother, pays this humble tribute to his memory.

'Thou art gone to the grave! but we will not deplore thee,
Whose God was thy ransom, thy guardian and guide;
He gave thee, he took thee, and he will restore thee,
And Death has no sting, for the SAVIOUR has died. U.

[BY REQUEST.]

From the Presbyterian

DIED, At his residence near Snow Hill, Md., on the 11th January last, IRVING SPENCE, Esq in the 37th year of his age.

By the death of Mr. Spence his family have been deprived of a beloved and respected head, the community of an intelligent and high-minded member, the bar of a bright ornament, and the church of a devoted and able supporter. He was born Nov. 19th, 1799, of highly respectable and pious parents who resided near Snow Hill, and who were descended from an ancestry honorable for their intelligence and high religious character. Owing to the excessive indulgence of his widowed mother he was not sent to school until the age of 13 or 14 years, and received the whole of his education in his native county. The superiority of his mind however was early evinced in an excessive fondness for books, and soon surmounted the barriers to improvement created by the defective system of his education. He studied law under the late Hon. James B. Robins for many years an able lawyer and judge in that district of country, and whose second daughter became the wife of Mr. S. At the age of twenty he was admitted to the bar where his genius and indefatigable application soon secured for him an enviable eminence. He was for several years a member of the Legislature of Maryland, having been successively chosen to both branches of that body, and had he own disposal could doubtless have attained a higher degree of political rank, but for reasons which the Christian alone can appreciate he chose to retire from these posts of honor and of trust, and for some time previous to his death had been endeavoring to withdraw from the labours of a profession which greatly interfered with the pursuits of higher and nobler purposes.

In the midst of his legal studies, both previous to and after his admission to the bar, Mr. S. pursued with an eagerness amounting to enthusiasm the study of polite literature. Possessing a taste exquisitely alive to the charms of poetic composition, he revelled in the fields of English poetry. His familiarity with the writings of the British poets was truly astonishing. He could repeat with perfect accuracy and with all the spirit of the poet, numberless passages from Shakspeare, Milton, Pope, Gray, Goldsmith, Cowper, Byron, and Moore, as well as from others of less celebrity, particularly Dr. Watts, most of whose hymns he had [illegible] as the [illegible] of Christian Psalmists.

Nor was his reading confined to this department of literature, he was familiar with the writings of Addison, Johnson, Goldsmith, Hume, Robertson, Gibbon, Scott, and indeed with almost every English or Scotch writer of note whose works were accessible to him. One of the most striking features of his mind was the tenacity of his memory. The writer of these lines can truly say, he never knew [illegible] more retentive and ready than Mr. S's. After once reading an ordinary essay he became master of its contents. His knowledge of history, and especially English history, would [illegible] But his mind [illegible] of the thoughts [illegible] and comprehensive, remarkable for the rapidity of its movements and the correctness of its [illegible] It is not the province of a [illegible] opinion of an impartial writer [illegible] who knew him [illegible] that Mr. Spence [illegible] intellectual man [illegible]

Mr. S. was [illegible] a man of [illegible] Fiction and [illegible] resorted [illegible] from his very soul, [illegible] every thing like [illegible] and pomp [illegible]

But it is not in these respects that the subject of this memoir most deserves our admiration and imitation. Mr. S. was a CHRISTIAN—"the highest style of man." It was his happy privilege to say—

"My boast is not that I deduce my birth
From loins enthroned and rulers of the earth,
But higher far my proud pretensions rise—
The son of parents passed into the skies."

The example, counsels, and prayers of a pious mother were blessed of God to his conversion at an early period of his life.—When fifteen years of age he experienced, as is believed, a saving change of heart; and in his eighteenth year made a public confession of his faith in Christ before the church of which he was a member by baptism. In 1829 he was elected and ordained a ruling elder in the Presbyterian church of Snow Hill, which office he filled with honor and usefulness to the time of his death. To the interests of the church of Christ, and especially to the Presbyterian branch of it, he was devoted. Believing the doctrines and polity of this church to be of divine original, he ably defended them against all who impugned their high character, while he studiously avoided the spirit of sectarian proselytism and bigotry. The subject of Church Government he studied extensively and carefully, and perhaps few clergymen in our church, or in any other in this country, were more intimately acquainted with this too much neglected branch of knowledge. With Theology, both biblical and systematic, Mr. S. was conversant. His views of divine truth were clear and orthodox. He was a decided Calvinist in his sentiments, and viewed with deep abhorrence those doctrines which have recently made such havoc in our churches. He mourned over the lamentable distractions in the Presbyterian church, and earnestly prayed for the restoration of peace. If he ever expressed himself favorably towards those whose innovations have wounded and dishonored our Zion, it was because his generous mind could not entertain the thought, that men really holding such views could assume the name of Presbyterians.

For the duties of his profession and for political life, Mr. S. never had much congeniality of spirit and of late years attempted to leave those scenes, that he might devote himself more exclusively to the cultivation of personal piety, and the promotion of God's glory in the community where he resided. During the session of court in Nov. last he remarked, that he never expected to plead another cause in a court of civil law. He repeatedly declared himself disgusted with the world, and often said to one of his family, "If my house was in order I had rather depart and be with Christ." This feeling of indifference to the world was not the offspring of disappointed ambition, for his preeminence at the bar in the district to which he belonged, and his political reputation were sufficient to gratify him, had he been covetous of the praise of men. Nor was it a morbid misanthropy, for his love to his family and friends increased with his years; but it was that disrelish which the Christian feels when the glories of Christ and of Heaven are unfolded to his view.

For two years previously to his death he had been increasingly devoted to the cause of Christ. The graces of the Christian were more beautifully developed as he drew near the period of his departure from this world, and his entrance upon a brighter and purer. He possessed naturally a high temper and his early indulgence rendered him impatient of opposition or restraint. But the power of grace was strikingly exemplified in the increasing mastery which he obtained over himself, in bringing every thought and every feeling into subjection to Jesus Christ.

Early in December he was seized with that illness which terminated his life. During the whole of his sickness he was uncommonly patient, and remarked to a friend soon after his attack, that he should never recover, expressing at the same time his entire willingness to die. He was at times fearful lest he should be too anxious to leave the world before his Heavenly Father should see fit to call him. His faith in the power and grace of Christ remained strong throughout his illness. Believing that he had been pardoned through the blood and justified through the righteousness of his divine Redeemer, he awaited the summons of death with sweet tranquility. That summons arrived on the morning of Jan. 11, when without a sigh or groan he yielded up his spirit. "Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord from henceforth: yea, saith the Spirit, that they may rest from their labors and their works do follow them."

To the Presbyterian church on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, his death has been a severe affliction. So strong was his attachment to its welfare, that but for it he would some time since have removed with his family from that region of country. The breach in the circle of his family and friends God alone can heal, for none but he can fill it. Thanks to his name that so many of them are sustained by the same precious hope which animated him through life and supported him in death. His removal from a sphere of usefulness while in the very prime of manhood calls upon all his brethren who survive him to do with their might whatever their hands find to do. His example speaks loudly to those who hold the same office in church; it calls upon them to magnify their office, and diligently to discharge the solemn and important duties incumbent on them. His life and character address themselves to the consideration of those who while they may be distinguished for scientific skill and literary taste, are yet without either the knowledge or desire of that which was the crowning glory and beauty of Mr. S's excellencies—the ornament of an humble devout Christian spirit. He was a lawyer of extensive erudition and practical skill, a statesman of enlarged views and unbending integrity, a scholar of chastened taste and varied learning, but all these qualifications were in his estimation nothing and less than nothing in comparison with "the excellency of the knowledge of Christ Jesus his Lord." This was his living declaration, and his dying testimony, and he is doubtless reaping the fruit of those hopes which through the grace of God he so long and so highly prized. Reader would you die the death of the righteous? *live his life* and in death and through eternity you will realize that joy which "is unspeakable and full of glory." B.

Princeton, Feb. 25.

We are authorized to announce

John N. Rowland Esq.

As a candidate for the next Sheriffalty of Somerset county.

June 17, 1834.

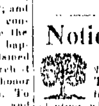
Two Apprentices Wanted

IMMEDIATELY, at the TANNING BUSINESS, between the age of sixteen, and seventeen years.

THOS. LANGSDALE.

March 15, 1836.

Notice to Farmers.



THE subscriber has for sale 2000 APPLE AND PEACH TREES, selected from the best fruit and in good order for transplanting, which he will sell at a reduced price. The nursery can be seen on the road from Princess Anne to Steven's Ferry, my farmer residence.

ROBERT W. SWAN.

CLOCK & WATCH MAKING.

THE subscriber, thankful for past favors, respectfully informs the inhabitants of Somerset and the neighboring counties, that he is now prepared to execute all work of the above description. *Duplex, Horizontal, Levers, Alarm, Repeating and Plain WATCHES,* [illegible] repaired and warranted. He hopes that by dint of exertion, and punctuality of his work, and moderate charges [illegible] a portion of the public patronage.

CHARLES L. CHUR.

Princess Anne, Nov. 10, 6. 183

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having commenced the *BOOT AND SHOE MAKING BUSINESS* in Princess Anne, respectfully solicits a share of public patronage. His terms are *Cash.* MARTIN BOWEN.

March 8, 1836.

N. B. His FARM on Monokin river, in Revel's Neck, is for sale. M. B.

Public Sale.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans Court of Somerset county, will be sold at public sale on WEDNESDAY the 30th MARCH (inst.) if fair, if not, the first fair day thereafter, at the late residence of Levin Wainright, dec'd., all the

Personal Estate

of said dec'd. (Negroes excepted) consisting of

Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Farming Utensils, Corn, and Fodder,

And other articles too numerous to mention.

The terms of sale are—a credit of six months on all sums over five dollars, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale—on all sums of and under five dollars the cash will be required.

☞ No property to be removed until the terms are complied with.

GEORGE H. WAINRIGHT,
WARE WAINRIGHT,
Ex'rs of L. Wainright, dec'd.

March 15, 1836.

NOTICE.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership heretofore existing between MEZICK & POLLITT is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and all persons indebted to the late firm are requested to make payment to Isaac Leonard, Esq. who is authorized to collect the same.

FRANCIS MEZICK,
SAML. I. POLLITT.

Salisbury, Jan 29, 1836.

NOTICE.

SAMUEL I. POLLITT returns his thanks to customers of the late firm of *Mezick & Pollitt*, and informs them and the public generally that he still continues to carry on the

Hatting Business,

At the same stand, in the town of Salisbury, and intends to keep on hand a good assortment of materials of all kinds in his line of business, and will at all times be ready to furnish HATS to order.

Salisbury, Feb. 9.

ATTENTION!

DONE & HYLAND

WOULD respectfully remind their friends who may be indebted to them, that the time is approaching when they will stand in need of their assistance, to enable them to go to market and make their Spring purchases.

They hope that this short and general notice will preclude the necessity of personal calls.

D. & H. have still on hand a large assortment of GOODS, which they will be pleased to dispose of on the most reasonable terms. The public are most respectfully requested to give them a call.

March 15, 1836.

Constable's Sale.

BY virtue of two writs of Fieri Facias issued by James Denson, a Justice of the Peace in and for Somerset county, and to me directed, one at the suit of Hampton Wainright, and one at the suit of William Evans, against Henry Walston, I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit:—a tract of land by the name of Williams' Lot, containing 10 acres more or less, adjoining the land of Elder Levimore, as the property of said Walston, which I shall proceed to sell on WEDNESDAY the 9th day of MARCH next, at the hour of 10 o'clock, A. M., on the premises of said Walston, for cash, to satisfy the above mentioned writs and costs.

THOMAS ROBERTSON, Const.

Feb 16, 1836.

Constable's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued by Covington Cordray, Esq., and to me directed, at the suit of Rachel Newman against John Holladay, I have seized and taken in execution the following property to wit,—one House and Lot, at the head of Wetipquin, taken as the property of said Holaday, which I shall proceed to sell, on the premises, on THURSDAY the 31st MARCH, (inst.) at the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., to the highest and best bidder for cash, to satisfy the above mentioned writ and costs.

THOS. WALTER, const.

March 15 1836.

CASH FOR NEGROES.

Including both sexes, from 12 to 25 years of age. Persons having likely servants to dispose of will find it to their interest to give us a call, as we will give higher prices in cash, than any other purchaser who is now in this market, or may come in. We can at all times be found at Mrs. Disharoon's Tavern, Princess Anne, Md.

OVERLEY & SANDERS.

All communications addressed to us at this place, will be punctually attended to.

Sept 23, 1834

☞ The subscribers are particularly anxious to make a shipment of Negroes shortly. All persons who have SLAVES to dispose of will do well to give them a call as soon as possible. O. & S.

Jan 12

BLANKS

OF THE FOLLOWING KINDS

For Sale at the Office of the Village Herald.

Fi Fa's before Sup's,	*Appeal Bonds,*
Do do after do	*Constables' Advertisements,*
Ca Sa's before do	*Bills of Sale,*
Do do after do	*Venditioni Exponas,*
Warrants,	*State Warrants,*
Narrations, &c.	

THE VILLAGE HERALD.

BY S. T. CALLAHAN, PRINCESS-ANNE, SOMERSET COUNTY, MARYLAND.

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VILLAGE HERALD.

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☞ *Advertisements* inserted on the usual terms.

☞ All communications addressed to the editor must come POST PAID.

Maryland Legislature.

REPORT OF THE

COMMITTEE OF WAYS AND MEANS.

Made to the House, March 9.

The Committee of Ways and Means have the honor to REPORT to the House of Delegates, that they have carefully examined and considered the Report of the Treasurer of the Western Shore, and particularly the estimate of receipts and expenditures, and are assured by them of adequate supplies to meet the wants of the current fiscal year. Whether a large addition will not be made to the list, already formidable, of unproductive capital, and a large and increasing deficit of means to meet the engagements of the State, appal the eyes of our successors, must depend upon the wisdom and decision of the Assembly now convened.—Your Committee, deeming it unnecessary to recapitulate or transpose what has been set forth with adequate clearness by the Treasurer, proceed to spread before you the reflections and conclusions to which they have been irresistibly led, upon the later immeasurably more important inquiry.

In approaching the consideration of the financial concerns of the State at the present session, the object towering above all others and compelling foremost attention, was the disclosure that the estimates of the cost of completing the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal to Cumberland have proved largely inadequate. So large a portion of the State's capital and credit has been embarked in the construction of Rail Roads and Canals, that these works now constitute the leading features of the fiscal policy of the State, and the duties of the Committee of Ways and Means are necessarily mingled with, and must probably ever remain inseparable from, those heretofore deemed more exclusively the province of the Committee on Internal Improvements. Without further and liberal aid from the State, the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal must shortly cease [illegible] of the region which has always been regarded as the great source of its [illegible] and the great inducement to its construction. Their work, thus incomplete, the Company would possess but very small means of reimbursing the loan which it has received from the State, or even of paying the annual interest upon it; while the large amount of stock previously subscribed for would necessarily prove a total loss; and a resort to other means of sustaining the credit of the State, however painful, would prove inevitable.

The Committee has not thought proper further to pursue the train of inquiry indicated, because, however for a moment we may have [illegible] by the erroneous estimates of which we have spoken, to stop, with the work in its present condition, is a thing not to be thought of. It must go on, and with unflinching energy, redeem itself. Its execution must furnish the *ways and means* of refunding the expenditure it has caused, and most certain, and we are yet unshaken in the conviction, and rejoice in the full belief, that when completed to Cumberland the transportation of the single article of Coal will produce a revenue more than sufficient for that purpose. Maryland is, in every respect, most deeply concerned and responsible for the result. The whole work being pledged in her hands, means to prosecute it can be obtained from no other quarter. It is incumbent on her to furnish them, and promptly. The evil of delay will be felt by all, but as the largest contributor, on her it will fall with the greatest severity.

From these remarks it will be seen that your Committee has not felt at liberty to pass by the subject of the investments of the State in Internal Improvements, but on the contrary have been necessitated to devote a large share of their reflections and deliberations to that absorbing topic, and in doing so have arrived at conclusions, which are now presented to the Legislature, as to the mode in which alone those investments may be rendered safe and profitable, while the system is further and harmoniously extended, so as to produce the greatest good to the greatest number, develope the resources and augment the commerce, population and wealth of the State.

The condition of the Currency has not failed also to attract their careful attention. Maryland is a small and central State, surrounded by large and powerful communities, the movements and policy of which in relation to this subject, cannot fail to be felt throughout her borders, with an intensity little short of the results of her own legislation. It is therefore idle for her statesmen to think of regulating her course by abstract theories: The facts which surround us, force themselves into observation, and by them we must be guided, or be made to bear the evils, while precluding our people from participation in the mixture of good with which the period seems fraught.

The causes of the depressed value of large portions of the landed estates, and of the emigration of our people, are so intimately connected with the subject of national wealth, that it was also to be expected of the Committee that they would endeavor to investigate and suggest appropriate remedies for those evils.

In the examination of the first of those topics, the internal improvement of the State, your Committee have been obliged to consider it with reference to a general system. Without doing so, they found it impossible to recommend any measures, with a certainty that it would not be found ultimately, to be partial in its effects and liable to interfere with such enlarged scheme as the State, having in view the full development of its resources and the benefit of its citizens, might deem it politic and expedient to adopt and prosecute.

Your Committee believe that the time for the adoption and prosecution of a general system has now fully arrived. It has been accelerated, not only by the previous action of Maryland heretofore upon the subject, but the rapid steps that have been taken by the neighboring States, with which she is in competition for those ends that internal improvements are alone competent to attain.

Your Committee propose therefore to present to your consideration their views with regard to the general system which they are of opinion, should now be prosecuted by the Legislature; to show how far it has already been accomplished by existing works,—what new work are yet required to perfect its principal features—how far people may aid from the State [illegible] the mode in which that aid may [illegible] produce the greatest amount of benefit, while at the same time it imposes, if possible, no burden upon the people.

The natural [illegible] which nature has best suited to Maryland [illegible] simple by the [illegible] of her geography, and the [illegible] by the Chesapeake [illegible] which [illegible] into it [illegible] makes them through [illegible] contributes to its prosperity and increase.

The principal line of the general system, which presents itself at once upon the inspection of the State, is that which passes through it from its western to its eastern border, along the valley of the Potomac, diverging to Baltimore, and from thence, crossing the Susquehanna near its mouth, and terminating at the Delaware boundary in the north east portion of the State, in Cecil county. This line may be termed the axis of the system, and its extension beyond the limits of the State to the west, would reach Wheeling and Pittsburg, from which places there is a [illegible], but it would be continued through Ohio to Maumee Bay, at the western extremity of Lake Erie; thence to be carried on to Michigan city, and Chicago, at the head of Lake Michigan—and thence to Galena, on the waters of the upper Mississippi, and Alton, at the mouth of the Missouri river. The eastern prolongation of the same line, would pass through Philadelphia, New York and Boston, and being thence carried to Belfast, in Maine, would, in all probability, terminate on the St. Lawrence, in the neighborhood of Quebec.

A portion of this line within the limits of Maryland, is already the designated route of both the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal and the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road; which works, diverging at the Point of Rocks, will again unite in the city of Baltimore, agreeably to the original intention of the Legislature, as evinced by the acts of Assembly of 1835 and 1836; the remainder of the line within the State, admits of both a Rail Road and Canal communication, from Baltimore to the Susquehanna, and from thence to the eastern boundary of the State, of Rail Roads only.

From the main line or axis, of the system thus described, there branches towards the north a Rail Road from Baltimore to the Susquehanna above the Pennsylvania line, while a series of Canals down that river meets the same line again near its mouth—another branch to the north should be one, which leaving the main line at Hagerstown, would unite with the Rail Road along the Cumberland valley in Pennsylvania.

To the south of the main line, there should be a Rail Road from Elkton or its vicinity, passing near the heads of the rivers on the Eastern Shore, close to the Delaware boundary, and terminating by one branch at Watkin's Point in Somerset, and by another, on the southern boundary of Worcester county, with convenient lateral connections with various points on the Chesapeake Bay: thus offering to the inhabitants of that beautiful peninsula a direct and easy communication with either Baltimore or Philadelphia, and putting them by means of steamboat navigation across the bay, in close connection with the internal improvements, which commencing at Norfolk, open a way through the entire section of the Union.

Another branch towards the south, is the admirable Rail Road which connects Baltimore and Washington, and whose continuance into Virginia will be perfected on the completion of the Rail Roads from the Potomac through Fredericksburg, Richmond and Petersburg to Weldon in North Carolina, where it will intersect the Norfolk improvements above mentioned. Parallel to the Rail Road between Baltimore and Washington, will be a most important part of the main line, already in the view, continuing the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal to Baltimore, the termination originally destined for it by the State of Maryland. Another branch to the south, is the Rail Road which crosses the Potomac at Harper's Ferry, and unites with the Winchester and Potomac Rail Road, and the other Rail Roads which aim at the remote south west through the great Valley of Virginia and Tennessee. Another branch from the principal line above laid down, should be a Canal, which diverging from it, either in the District of Columbia, or at some preferable point, would terminate on the Severn river, and at or near Annapolis.

If the lines, here indicated, are drawn upon a map, of the State, it will be seen that there is not a county which is not in near proximity to some one or other of them; and but *four* through which one or other of them will not pass, [illegible] three lower counties of the Western Shore are so intersected by water courses, with the Potomac on one side, the Chesapeake Bay on the other, and the Patuxent river dividing the peninsula, that nature may be said to have supplied or pre-occupied the place of artificial improvements, by multiplying, in all directions, her facilities of intercommunication. One of the recommendations of the system here suggested, however, to [illegible] [illegible] the Washington and [illegible] Canal, [illegible] the counties of Charles, St. Mary's and Calvert; while a branch of the Eastern Shore Rail Road to the flourishing town of Easton, will probably be constructed immediately after, if not simultaneously with the construction of the principal road.

The works here enumerated may be classed in the following order:

1. The main line from east to west, consisting of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal and the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road, the extension of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal to Baltimore, the Baltimore and Port Deposite Rail Road, a Canal from Baltimore to the Susquehanna, the Wilmington and Susquehanna Rail Road, the Oxford and Cecil county Rail Road, and the Newcastle and Frenchtown Rail Road.

Of these works the Newcastle and Frenchtown Rail Road has been completed, and in use for some time. The Baltimore and Port Deposite, the Wilmington and Susquehanna, and the Oxford and Cecil county Rail Roads are in the hands of joint stock companies, and will before long, it is understood, be ready for use. The Canal from the Susquehanna to Baltimore is not yet undertaken, although spoken of. Its execution is uncertain, and must depend upon circumstances; but if made, it will probably be at the expense of individuals, without the aid of the State. The Crescent or extension of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal to Baltimore, is a work, in the opinion of this Committee, of the highest moment to the State, and towards its completion they propose, a moderate subscription and such alterations of the charter of 1835, as have been rendered necessary by the abolition of the Board of Public Works. The near approach of the fruition to the trade, which we have so long and arduously labored to create on the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, should admonish the citizens of Baltimore, and the State at large, that the execution of this extension should be no longer delayed. The Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road and the Chesapeake and Ohio are still incomplete; large sums have been expended upon them, and your Committee will, for the reasons hereinafter given, recommend that the aid of the State be decisively afforded to those cardinal works. To the improvements enumerated under this head, may be appropriately added the Canal or Slack Water Navigation on the North Branch above Cumberland, and the various Rail Roads projected to the coal and iron mines in that region, plans for which are now before the Legislature.—These works are of vast importance, and will constitute the ducts to convey to the greater arteries, the trade which will give them utility and produce their revenue. To execute them no pecuniary aid is sought from the public treasury; they will be undertaken and accomplished, probably in anticipation of the opening of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, by the enterprise of the proprietors of the mines, if encouraged by the grant of suitable powers, and such as ordinarily given, without bonus or other public inducement—a result which the wise sanction of the Committee on Internal Improvement and the enlighted liberality of the Legislature leaves no room to doubt.

2. Of the branches from the main line to the north. These are the Baltimore and Susquehanna Rail Road, the Canal up the Susquehanna, and the Rail Road from Hagerstown to Chambersburg, and possibly a branch from the same place to Gettysburg. The loan of a million of dollars, authorized at the last session of the Legislature, has secured the completion of the first of those, according to actual estimate, it is understood, without the necessity of further aid from the State; and the other northern lines, will unquestionably be perfected by the wants of Pennsylvania and by individual enterprise.

3. Of the branches of the main line to the south. Of these, the Washington Rail Road, and the connection with the Winchester road have been completed; while the Rail Road from Elkton to the southern limits of Somerset and Worcester counties, is not yet, but will be speedily, authorized by law, and a charter has been but recently obtained for the construction of the Canal from Washington to Annapolis. Both of those projected works are, in the opinion of your Committee, in a high degree deserving of the aid [illegible] of the State, and accordingly to recommend subscriptions to the stock of each of them.

From the enumeration here made, it will be perceived that but few of the works, deemed by your Committee, necessary parts of a general system, have not been actually commenced; and all that is now necessary to bring that system into full and complete operation, is the aid of the State required to finish some of them. Of these not yet commenced, or still unfinished, there are but five, which in the opinion of your Committee, require the pecuniary assistance of the State.—These are

1. The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal,
2. The Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road
3. The Maryland Canal
4. The Canal to Annapolis
5. The Eastern Shore Rail Road,

Your Committee has before adverted to the disappointment which prevailed in the Legislature, when it was ascertained that the appropriation made at the last session to the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, had been found insufficient to complete the work to Cumberland, and that a large sum would still be required for that purpose. Without attempting a detailed examination of the facts connected with this subject, in the absence of all charge or suspicion of improper expenditure of the fund for objects unconnected with the Canal, your Committee do not doubt that the cause of the error is to be found in the vague and uncertain character of the estimates submitted at the last session, and that those that submitted them were as much imposed upon by their belief of their correctness, as was the Legislature itself. One thing is certain—if the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal was, twelve months since, of sufficient importance to induce the Legislature to determine on its completion, whatever mistake may have altered or diminished its importance, as a great and inestimable work. Time, instead of lessening our conviction of its value, has on the contrary greatly increased it, by the development that has taken place since the last session, of the mineral treasures, of the mountainous region which it penetrates.—A further most valuable and unexpected consequence has followed the grant of that session, in the immediate influx of capital and enterprise, which have largely enhanced the value of property in that region, which now stands ready and is praying for permission to execute dependent works, that but a few years since would have deemed enterprise not unworthy of the means and energy of a sovereign State. As part, therefore, of a most important part of a general system, and as a source which cannot ultimately fail of a great pecuniary as well as a political advantage, your Committee would recommend an immediate subscription to the stock of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, to such an amount as will secure its completion. Whatever may have been the vagueness and uncertainty of the estimates of 1835, those furnished to the present Legislature, may, it is believed, be certainly relied upon; and they fix the amount that may be required, at something less than 3,000,000 of dollars. To these estimates necessarily be added, the expense of feeders to be brought from several of the southern tributaries of the Potomac across the rivers by aqueducts, and the costs of lock keepers' houses and other incidental charges which render it expedient that the subscription should embrace the sum.

The next work in order is the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road. The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, should it never be extended beyond Cumberland, would be to most purposes, a perfect work, and make an ample return to the State from the profits to be derived from the transportation upon it of the products of the mountaneous region alone: On the other hand the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road would derive its revenue from the transportation of passengers chiefly, and the number of these would depend, in the greatest degree, upon the completion to the navigable waters of the West. Whilst the Canal therefore might, without injury to the interests of Maryland, suspend its progress at Cumberland, the rail road to be equally advanced, so far as profit is to be considered, must be pushed forward to the Ohio. The following estimates of the probable profits of this work when completed to Pittsburg and Wheeling, is chiefly derived from the calculation of Jonathan Knight, Chief Engineer of the Company, and falls, it is believed, within the most moderate calculation:

300 passengers per diem (150 each way) 400 miles at 8 cts. a mile, $3600; making per annum		$1,314,000
Interest on $12,000,000 the entire cost of the road when completed, at 6 per cent.	$720,000	
Add the same amount for moving power, salaries, repairs and contingencies	720,000	
And the sum of this is		$1,440,000

So that taking the cost of working the road at the exaggerated sum of one half the receipts, the work, from the transportation of passengers only, would probably pay 6 per cent upon the capital invested in it. When to this, however, is added the transportation of goods and merchandize on this great highway, and that which it must derive from the carriage of the mails and other property of the United States, no reasonable doubt can be entertained of its ample returns of profit. To this work your Committee recommend a subscription also of $3,000,000, and in order to make the completion of the road certain, they further recommend that this subscription shall only be made, when four millions in been subscribed, bona fide, to the stock of the Company from other quarters, or funds to that amount contributed in some form other than by loan on interest.

This will make $7,000,000, which, with the yet unpaid capital of the Company, will produce nearly the sum of eight millions of dollars, for which the road can be finished. For this belief your Committee have the estimate of the distinguished Engineer above named, and have in further support, the fact drawn from the experience of the Company, that the road so far as it has now progressed, has cost, exclusive of the portion in the immediate vicinity of Baltimore, which peculiar circumstances rendered expensive, but little more than $22,000 per mile. And it is believed, this average will hold good for the remaining distance of 310 miles; giving the sum total of $6,996,000, say seven millions; leaving $1,000,000 to meet contingencies and furnish the moving power and other machinery.

To the Eastern Shore Road your Committee would recommend a subscription to the amount of one million of dollars, on condition that there shall have been first subscribed, bona fide, to the stock of the Company by others, such sum as with the State's subscription shall be, after a careful location of the Road, estimated to be necessary to its construction.

To the Crescent or Maryland Canal from the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal to Baltimore, and also to the Washington and Annapolis Canal your Committee would recommend a subscription of $500,000 each, upon condition in each case, that the sum of $100,000, if so much shall be estimated to be necessary for the completion of the works respectively, shall have been subscribed by other bona fide subscribers.

In the case of the last mentioned work your Committee recommend that the option be allowed the Company of tapping the Maryland Canal at any convenient point, if upon examination it shall be found, on the score of economy or in other respects, preferable to a separate Canal, and if the connection be found to be practicable without injury to the other improvement.

The proposed appropriations towards the accomplishment of these great public works are as follows:

To the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal,	$3,000,000
To the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road,	3,000,000
To the Eastern Shore Rail Road,	1,000,000
Maryland Canal,	500,000
Annapolis Canal,	500,000
Making in all the sum of	$8,000,000

Your committee propose presently to recur to this subject, being now led to the discussion of the second leading topic proposed. As has been before intimated, the Committee desire to meddle little with abstract theories. It is not intended to examine whether it be desirable or practicable in the present state of society to banish from use bank paper, substituting the precious metals; or whether the latter could be commanded in quantity adequate, without aid of paper, to meet the demands of a commerce of infinite activity. These things are at least impossible in this State, under the circumstances of our Union, and there is a crowd of evidence around, that [illegible] nearly all our sister States are mistaken in the means by which they seek to benefit

themselves, this State has erred by indisposition to change, and by too close an adherence to a hard money currency. It is besides, embarrassing to perceive the most unequivocal signs of prosperity in some of those States, coincident if not correlative with their deviation from what many deem the path of safety.

To show this, a few examples will suffice:

The area of *Maryland* contains 11,000,000 square miles, with a population of 447,000, or about 41 to the square mile, and we have at this time a banking capital amounting in all to about eight millions of dollars.

Louisiana, with a population of 415,739, had, at the commencement of the present year a banking capital of twenty-six and a half millions, which has since been increased to about fifty millions.

Rhode Island, with an area of only 1200 square miles and a population of 67,000, or 81 to the square mile, has no less than sixty banks, with an aggregate of capital of more than eight millions of dollars!

The Committee need not attempt to recapitulate the great enlargement of bank facilities which has recently and is now about to be made in Pennsylvania, nor advert to the equal steps of the great State of New York—but behold the galaxy of prosperity. The two latter, advancing with giant strides, emulous of each other, grasping at the commercial rule of a continent, while the spirit of successful enterprise fills the dwellings of its humblest citizens with joy and plenty—Louisiana, growing with unparallelled rapidity, and expanding herself as it were to receive the rich tribute of the hundred armed father of waters: Rhode Island, with a population scarcely equal to the city of Baltimore, with an area and with water power not exceeding those of Baltimore county—she self-poised, amidst her hundreds of cotton manufactories, while her hardy mariners penetrate into every sea, a miracle of commercial and manufacturing enterprise.

Why does Maryland exhibit a spectacle so different? Is not the answer plain, that *under the laws of Rhode Island, one hundred citizens have the use of as much Banking capital as is afforded in Maryland to five hundred? In other words, if the Banking capital of this State were increased to forty millions, the people would in that respect enjoy commercial facilities, about equal to those, of which the people of Rhode Island are in possession.* Proofs of the same character might be drawn from the statistics of almost every member of this Union, and if there be any, whose policy squares with ours, there may the idle stop be found up the eyes of the people.

Your Committee are far from designing to recommend at this time, an increase of capital to so great an amount as comparison with those examples would seem to render reasonable. Caution is to be used in the effectuation of all great changes, however desirable they may appear, but a moderate increase would seem indispensable under existing circumstances, and yet more so, if the great improvements we have spoken of are indeed to be prosecuted, and the destiny of the State fulfilled. Why is it that the cities of New York, Philadelphia and New Orleans require Bank facilities, so extensive as we know they have and use,—in the latter city, too, at the rate of ten per cent. interest, while here the rate is but six? Because nature for one, and art and industry for the others, have opened up the trade and supply of the vast, the fertile, the increasing interior. If Baltimore is to enter into that glorious competition, she must, like them, have her facilities for business increased, and her capital made commensurate to her commerce, of which that of Maryland, great as it must become, will constitute but a very small part.

There are yet other important considerations, tending to the same result, and to others of singular moment. It is impossible to close our eyes to the various tendencies of a question which is now deeply agitating the public mind of this Union. In our State, the distinction between master and servant, is color. In the administration of her government the servant has no participation; and hence although the voice of fanaticism may be heard from abroad, we aspire to the tower of frowning down and repressing disorder, wherever it may originate, and are enabled to protect our capital against the levelling cry of "the poor against the rich," which in the non slave-holding States, must ever place the property of the employer under the control of the employed. The fanaticism which would intermeddle with and wrest away the rights of the South, if not general at the North and East, at least there finds shelter; and while Philadelphia and New York are straining every nerve to obtain the trade of the South as well as of the West, Maryland should not overlook her advantages, as the frontier of the slave-holding States. She has a common interest and a common sympathy with the entire South, and all that seems wanting to place the commercial metropolis in advance of her competitors for the commerce of that region, is CAPITAL, to enable her merchants to purchase the agricultural products which will be borne to it by the ocean, or by the improvements uniting, and to unite in Baltimore as a common center, and to furnish in return, by direct importation, the various productions of every clime.

Actuated by these and similar considerations, your Committee have laid upon your table and respectfully recommend the passage of

A bill to incorporate the Western Bank.

A bill to incorporate the Commercial Bank.

A bill to incorporate the Eastern Bank.

A bill to incorporate the Chesapeake Bank.

A bill to incorporate the Farmers' and Planters' Bank.

A bill providing for the enlargement of the Franklin Bank.

A bill to incorporate the Real Estate Bank—all of Baltimore.

A bill to incorporate the Farmers' and Millers' Bank of Hagerstown.

And a bill providing for the incorporation of the Mineral Bank of Alleghany, at Cumberland.

Your Committee will observe, that should all these charters be allowed, the sum of Bank Capital in the State, *will still be far below the scale prevalent in our sister States.* They are all of moderat capital, one as low as $300,000, and none exceeding two millions, with the exception of the Commercial Bank, to which, in view of the gigantic dimensions of the Banks of Philadelphia and New York, it has been deemed advisable to allow the privileges of extending its capital, as occasion shall require, to six millions.

Your Committee are not unmindful of the lesson of history, teaching the dangers of an unwise multiplication of Banks; but in their opinion those have read that lesson amiss, who argue evil from an augmentation of *sound* capital. About the period of the last war, the general suspension of specie payments led to the establishment of numerous concerns with no basis whatever but public credulity.—A legal permission to issue promises to pay; a room sixteen feet square, and a steel engraving, constituted alone, but too frequently, the pedestal of delusion. Far different is now the condition of things, and widely diverse the guards with which we have endeavored to surround the charters recommended above. In a state of profound peace, the attempt to force into circulation, paper not redeemable with gold or silver, would be not less idle, than wicked. All of these Banks, should they go into operation, will be amply provided with specie and in all respects be as solid as any of those now in operation; and as they will begin well, so the restraint upon issues and the penalties attendant upon non-compliance, will keep them punctual to their engagements and protect from injury the holders of their paper.

The depression of the agricultural interests and the causes of emigration, constitute the subject on which your Committee proposes next to submit a few brief reflections.

Constituted as your Committee is, chiefly of farmers and planters, and representing, cannot be ignorant of the complaints which come up loudly for aid and relief, to that important portion of society. They are well aware, that in many portions of the State, and particularly on the tide waters, no exertion of individual activity or capital has proved effectual to save proprietors from a gradual, but seemingly irresistible sinking in the value or price of their property, however improved in productiveness. The cause of this can only be found in the ceaseless tide of emigration which bears away the industrious and enterprising poor, from among whom, under other circumstances, the ranks of the independent landholders should be recruited; the savings of patient industry enabling them to come forward as the purchasers of land, as fast as it would be thrown into market, by the improvidence of the owners, or the operation of our law of descents. If there be in any county, twenty tracts of land for sale, and purchasers for only nineteen can be found, the twentieth will be considerably reduced. What then are the causes of the evil, and what then can be done to arrest it? A principal cause is, probably, that throughout a great portion of the extensive districts alluded to, the pursuits of the whole people are agricultural, and there being few considerable towns, the small farmer disposes with great cost, difficulty and inconvenience of the productions of his labor and articles of marketing—small things, which in districts differently situated, afford the means of comfort and the foundation of prosperity. The lands are naturally productive, possess abundant resources for their restoration when exhausted, are easily tilled, and the waters afford many advantages peculiar to these regions. Instances not unfrequently occur of emigrants unsatisfied who return to the advantages they once disdained; but the bulk do not return. Another great cause may be discerned in the swamps and marshes which in many parts deeply indent the country in some places on the shores of the bay, cover many thousand acres, (which if rescued from inundation would prove of unsurpassed fertility) and very generally constituting a poisonous fringe around the inlets, bays and creeks, constituting the arms of the Chesapeake Bay. It is true, notwithstanding, that many situations on the Eastern and lower counties of the Western Shore are blessed with health, as they are with beauty, fertility and all that can render them desirable, but it is no less true, that they constitute generally, a malarious region, in which, although the diseases be not often of a high or malignant type, the poor man, who *has not time* to nurse the ague and fever, is unapt to dwell. Not unfrequently the same causes produce fatal diseases, by which valuable men, the heads of families, are stricken down prematurely, or desolation spread through hearts, lamenting the young, the lovely and the lost.

If these sources of pestilence could be dried up and reclaimed, who would presume to reckon the rich coinage with which the good and liberal deed would be repaid—who estimate the benefits financial and political which would redound to the State from the productions of the reclaimed land, the improved salubrity of large districts, and the happy multitude who would no longer be forced to leave their homes!

Much of this can be accomplished by individual enterprise, properly encouraged; and it has been asserted by skillful observers, familiar with similar achievements in Europe, that *all* are within the reach of a liberal and paternal policy, and at no unsuitable expense on the part of the State. A government will not hesitate to expend its treasures in resisting the visible assailants of its people, and sure it is a duty no less holy, to go forth to destroy the haunts and resources of a foe no less deadly tho' unseen.

Your Committee also fully sympathise with the numbers of their agricultural brethren who yearly come up to their representatives, complaining that their exertions are crippled by the want of pecuniary aid, they are of opinion that these are entitled to receive aid, and that it may be adequately afforded, not only without injury, but even with the greatest certainty of much and various advantages to the State.—In the mode of relief alone, and in a preference for more simple machinery, your Committee, actuated by a single aim at the general good, presume to differ from those who have urged at one time the establishment of a State Bank, and more recently a Real Estate Bank, founded on the credit of the State. This Report has already swollen to a length which forbids the detail of reasons by which your Committee has been convinced that the mode of relief which they are about to recommend will operate more equally, and produce more extensive benefit, without incurring many dangers, which may be feared from the grant of the State's guarantee to the stockholders in the Real Estate Bank; but they indulge the hope, that a plan for lending money, in which any holder of real estate, may participate on easy terms, the interest accruing to the benefit of the *whole people*, may prove acceptable, and suffice until a sufficient experiment can be made, as is proposed in part for this purpose by means of the Real Estate Bank of Baltimore, of the capacity of such an institution, without the credit of the State to operate advantageously.

Trusting that the bank charters above recommended may receive the sanction of the Legislature, your Committee conceive that by these adequate encouragement and relief will be afforded to the holders of real estate in the city of Baltimore, as well as to those who are engaged in commerce, manufactures, and the mechanical arts; and to carry out the views above expressed, they recommend there be placed in the treasury of each shore, or elsewhere, under the direction of a board of commissioners, consisting of one member from each county, the sum of one million of dollars, farther augmented as the bill reported herewith will explain, to be equitably distributed throughout (excluding from participation the city of Baltimore for the reason above given) in loans on landed security at long terms. It is further recommended that the loans shall bear interest after the rate of six per cent. payable semi-annually; but that for such sums as shall be expended in the meliorations of lands by drainage, by the application of mineral manures, or in planting the mulberry and the production of silk, the annual charge for interest shall be reduced to four per cent. This reduction of interest is recommended by way of premium to agricultural industry, and cannot, in the judgment of your Committee, fail greatly to redound to the advantage of the public, as well as to individual good; but especially in directing the attention of proprietors to the reclamation of drowned lands, your Committee anticipate that while individuals will accomplish much; a large stock of experience will be acquired, and the way prepared for those operations of that character, which, by reason of their extent, will require the interposition of the State.

There is one work of this character to the accomplishment of which your Committee would advise an immediate appropriation. It will be remembered that in the preceding description of the several works of internal improvement projected, every part of the State may directly participate, except the three southern counties of the peninsula of the Western Shore. It is an honor due to those counties, (of which none can deprive them, that thus situated, from the first embarkation of the State in these great enterprizes, however those portions of the State more deeply interested have been divided by jealous contentions, they have, by their representations in general, given to every public work, a support as steady as it has been generous and disinterested. The work now indicated lies in their midst. It is a body of the richest alluvial land containing perhaps fifteen thousand acres, called "Zachia Swamp." It is described, delineated, and the improvements declared practicable, in the late report of the State Engineer.

Your Committee has the honor herewith to submit a bill entitled "An act to provide ways and means to complete the works of Internal Improvement, and to promote the Agriculture, Commerce and Manufactures of this State," which will be found so fully explanatory of itself, that it will perhaps be sufficient to add, that it provides for the negotiation in Europe of a loan of ten millions of dollars, bearing an interest of six per centum and redeemable at the pleasure of the State, at any time after the expiration of fifty years. Upon such a stock, in the present easy condition of the foreign money markets, your Committee entertain no doubt but a premium of at least twenty-five per centum may without difficulty be obtained. Upon that hypothesis a brief *calculation is subjoined, by which, assuming that these public works shall when completed be competent to pay on their stocks conjointly, not more than simple interest, we hold it demonstrated that the whole debt, principal and interest, will be paid off at maturity. In the meanwhile the productiveness of all the former investments of the State may be placed and maintained in full activity, her ordinary revenues increased, her population multiplied, her property and resources developed and augmented; the wilderness subdued, her people happy in the fruition of an ample provision for universal education, and every other blessing which it is the object and end of Government to secure.

When the sure realization of such results shall have come, what son of our soil, wandering from his home, will not feel the burthen of each remove more and more insupportable? With what affection will he not ponder on the domestic altar, sighing to behold again the green fields, bright sunshine and laughing waters of his natal spot—and how will his soul swell, to find dwelling in the applause of Nations—Maryland—Heart of the Union!—the enterprising—steadfast—unterrified—unseduced!

WILLIAM D. MERRICK,
Chairman.

A calculation showing the practical operations contemplated by the Committee on Ways and Means, under the Bill which they have reported to complete the Internal Improvements and promote the Agriculture, Commerce and Manufactures of the State of Maryland—

Firstly—They propose that ten millions of State six per cent. stocks or bonds be issued and disposed of, redeemable after fifty years, and believe that they will sell for an advance or bonus of twenty five dollars on each one hundred dollars—and therefore bring into the Treasury of this State the sum of — $12,500,000

Secondly—They propose that subscriptions be made to works of Internal Improvement, and paid for out of said fund as follows:—

	$
1. To the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Co.	$3,000,000
2. To the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Co.	3,000,000
3. To the Eastern Shore Rail Road Co.	1,000,000
4. To the Maryland Canal,	500,000
5. To the Annapolis Canal;	500,000
Together,	$8,000,000
6. To pay the interest on said subscriptions during the first 3 years thereon, say on average of *two years* on the whole, it being payable in 3 equal parts annually, or 12 per cent. and being	960,000
Forming in all the sum of	$8,960,000
And leaving a balance to be employed through the Loan Office to the amount of	$3,540,000

Thirdly—They propose to lend all the balance just above mentioned, through the agency of two Loan Offices, one on each shore—and at 6 per cent. interest, except on such portion thereof as shall be expended in the draining of lands, or applying marl or other mineral manures; in the rearing of plantations of, the mulberry tree and producing silk—and they estimate such part at one million of dollars.

Fourthly—They infer from known facts in like cases, and the preceding propositions,

1st. That the dividends which may be declared on the contemplated subscriptions to works of internal improvement, will meet all of the interest that can accrue on the amounts so subscribed—after the end of the first three years provided for as above noticed.

2dly. That the interest which will be realized at the Loan Offices, on one half of the sum of two millions proposed to be borrowed for the exclusive use of the farmers and planters of Maryland, will provide for the interest which the State would have to pay on the said half part.

3dly. They are aware that on the other half part, to wit on the sum of one million of dollars, that would doubtless be applied to the draining of lands, &c &c the State would have to pay *two per cent* per annum interest more than would be received thereon at the Loan Offices, and that this difference would be, in fact, as it is desired it might be, a premium wisely and profitably given for the improvement of agriculture and promotion of manufactures.

Fifthly—Upon the foregoing data the Committee arrive at the following conclusions:—

1st. The bonus or advance that would be received on the sale of ten millions of State stocks or bonds, would be as above stated $2,500,000—from which $960,000, or two years interest on the sum of $8,000,000 invested in Internal Improvement, being deducted, there will be left and may be lent through the the Loan Offices for the term of 50 years, an excess amounting to — $1,540,000

2d. At the end of *twelve years*—computed from the opening of said offices—by compounding the interest on said sum or excess, it would produce the sum of — $3,580,000

3d. At the end of *twenty four years* so compounding, this would become — $6,160,00

4th. At the end of *thirty six years*, the same course being continued, it would produce — $12,320,000

5th. At the end of the fourth term or expiration of *forty eight years*, it would produce — $24,6400,000

6th. If from this accumulated fund the whole debt incurred by the State as well as the two millions borrowed in order to lend the same to Farmers and Planters, the eight millions borrowed to be invested in works of Internal Improvement—should be paid off and be — 10,000,000

7th. There would still thereafter remain in the Loan Offices a surplus of — 14 640,000

8th. If from the aforesaid surplus there shall be deducted the sum which two per cent. per annum rebated on one million of dollars to let to those who drain their lands &c. and which for 50 years would be 100 per cent. in all, or — $1,000,000

Also) the interest on this interest for the average of the whole term or times of payment, or 25 years at 6 per cent., per annum=150 per cent or — 1 500 000

9th. They may be regarded as a premium conferred on those who drain their lands &c. &c and amounting together to the sum of — $2,500,000

10. And would leave a remainder or balance in the Loan Offices—subject to the expenses of their administration, &c. say — $12 140 000

11th Besides which, the State would then own, exclusive of their present investments, eight millions of capital stock in shares of the Canal and Rail Road Companies aforementioned, that would be worth far more than they cost: and also two millions of dollars of claims, being the original sum borrowed for for and lent to the Farmers and Planters of this State.

Finally—If the government of Maryland should then think fit to sell said shares and pay off the debt now proposed to be incurred, in order to subscribe to them—the proceeds of such sale would undoubtedly yield ten millions of dollars, that would discharge said debt, and leave in the Loan offices of this State subject only to the aggregate expenses incurred in their original management, the grand sum of $22,140,000.

Items of News.

The Creek Indians—The Tuscaloosa (Ala.) Intelligencer, of the 20th ult. says:—"We learn that recent information received by the Executive of this State, induces the belief that these Indians are preparing to commence hostilities against our citizens; in consequence of which the Governor has ordered out 1000 mounted men, to be stationed at different points, and act as a corps of observation for the protection of the inhabitants near the Indian locations in the Eastern part of this State."

We understand that the subject of the purchase of Texas, from the Mexican Government, is under consideration with the Executive. It is confidently believed by many, that the President and the Cabinet are in favor of the measure, and will recommend it to Congress.—*Alex. Gaz.*

Mr. Armand has given notice in the Legislature of Louisiana, that he would shortly introduce a bill to incorporate the company of "Fox Hunters of Baton Rouge with banking privileges."

The delinquent Legislators of Louisiana who fail to attend to their duties by absence are, by order of that body, daily advertised like runaways in the State Journal, the Bee, until they return to their seats.

A Fire occurred at New York on the 16th inst., in which three men and from thirty-six to forty horses were burnt. The amount of property destroyed is estimated at $10,000.

A Remarkable Fact.—The church in Southampton, Mass. was organized in 1743 and they have had but two clergymen in all that time, the first serving a period of 60 years and his successor still holding on. This speaks as much in favor of the congregation as of these pastors. Such instances of uninterrupted harmony are but too rare in our country.—*N. Y. Star.*

Mr. Fox, His Britannic Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary to the United States, arrived at Washington on the 13th inst.

A master tailor of New York, in one year paid one journeyman $1,403 for work—another master avers that in 48 weeks he paid one journeyman $1,945. We had better all turn tailors.

The New York Gazette says that Sunday was the 89th day since the awful conflagration which visited that city, and yet in many places throughout the burnt district, the ruins are still smoking!

A friend at Washington informs us that a tribe of practical Abolitionists had been apprehended in South Carolina, disguised as exhibitors of wild beasts. It is added that they had confessed their designs.

Balt. Chronicle.



THE HERALD.

Princess-Anne, Md.

TUESDAY, MARCH 29, 1836.

A bill to indemnify Reverdy Johnson, John B. Morris, &c &c. for losses sustained in consequence of the Mobs in Baltimore in August last, has passed both branches of the Maryland Legislature.

The vote upon its passage stood as follows:—

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Yeas—Messrs. Gantt, Speaker, Heard, Fowler, Dunkinson, Carroll, of St. Mary's, Iglehart, Mercer, Kent, Weems, Merrick, Carpenter, Dulany, Winder, Hambleton, Dudley Bruff, Mullikin, Jones, Dennis, Ford, Bayly, Townsend, Pratt, Bryan, Brewer, Duckett, Hemsley, Whitelock, Hearn, Gillis, Willis, Annan, Duvall, Shriver, Gough, Carter, Turner, Burchenal, Hardcastle, Wharton, McMahon—42.

Nays—Messrs. Primrose, Kirby, of Kent, Miller, Hood, Waltes, Burke, Ely, Brown, Carroll, of Balt. co., Long, Teackle, McCullough, Nowland, Henderson, Palmer, Kirby, of Queen Ann, Boyd, Sutton, Nelson, Richardson, McIlvain, Newcomer, Brookheart, Fiery, Beam, Matthews, Berry, Frantz—28.

SENATE.

Yeas—Messrs. Hughlett, (President,) Claude, Mayer, Montgomery, Osborn, Pigman, Sappington, Wilson, Wootton—9.

Nays—None. Mr. Morris excused from voting.

The following additional appointments to office by the President and confirmed by the Senate are announced in the Washington papers of the 17th inst.

Andrew Stevenson, of Virginia, to be Minister to Great Britain.

John H. Eaton, to be Minister to Spain.

Arthur Middleton, to be Secretary of Legation to Spain.

Richard K. Call, to be Governor of Florida, vice J. H. Eaton.

Robert R. Reid, to be Judge of the U. States for East Florida.

J. A. Cameron, to be Judge of the U. States for West Florida.

James Webb, to be Judge of the U. States for South Florida.

John Forsyth, Jr., to be Attorney of the U. States for the Southern District of Alabama.

Thomas W. Oldfield, to be Consul of the United States for Lyons, in France.

Richard P. Waters, to be Consul of the United States for the Island of Zanzibar, in the dominions of the Sultan of Muscat.

Maryland Legislature.

A bill has passed the House of Delegates to change the time of holding the November Term of Somerset County Court.

A bill has been reported in the House of Delegates, entitled an act for extending the powers of the Orphans Courts of this State.

With the view to an early termination of the session of the Legislature, an order was adopted by the House on the 17th inst., prohibiting the introduction of any new business after Monday last, except petitions and memorials.

A resolution was adopted in the House of Delegates on the 19th, directing a survey and estimate of the cost of a Rail Road in Worcester county.

In the Senate, on the 19th, leave was obtained to report a bill to authorize aliens to purchase and hold real estate in Maryland.

In the House of Delegates on the 15th inst. Mr. Dennis, from the Committee on Internal Improvement, delivered the following report:

The Committee on Internal Improvement, to whom was referred the report of the Select Committee upon the petition of sundry inhabitants of Somerset county, beg leave to report the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, it has been represented to the General Assembly of Maryland, that the Great Monie River, in Somerset county, running through a thickly settled district of country, has become so obstructed by the accumulation of mud at its mouth, as to render its navigation extremely difficult, and to large vessels entirely impracticable, and as it appears that such difficulty or obstruction may be removed or obviated by the opening of a Canal not exceeding two or three miles in extent, Therefore,

Resolved by the General Assembly of Maryland, That John N. Bowland, Jesse Hughes and Alexander Jones, or any two of them be and they are hereby appointed Commissioners, with power to call in the aid of the State Engineer, at their discretion, if they shall deem the same to be necessary, whose duty it shall be to examine, explore and survey the route or routes of the contemplated Canal, and report the same, with an estimate of the cost thereof, to the Legislature at the commencement of their next session; and in the event of a vacancy by resignation, death or other cause, the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Council, he and he is hereby authorised and requested to fill such vacancy.

Resolved, That the Governor by and with the advice and consent of the Council, be and he is hereby authorised and required to make such compensation to the Commissioners to be appointed under the aforegoing resolution, when they shall have discharged the duties therein prescribed, as he shall deem reasonable and just, by an order drawn on the Treasurer of the Western Shore, who is hereby directed to pay the same.

All which is respectfully submitted,

JOHN J. DENNIS,

From the Committee on Internal Improvement.

By order,

Benjamin Seegar, Cl'k.

Which was read the first, and by a special order, the second time, the report concurred in, and the resolution therein contained assented to.

MONDAY, March 21st.

Mr. Long obtained leave to bring in a bill for the benefit of John Sanders, of Somerset county.

Which was read and referred to the Committee on the Colored Population.

The lower House of the New York Legislature passed, last week, unanimously, a bill appropriating $40,000 per annum for four years, to defray the expenses of a Geological, Botanical and Zoological survey of the State. Four professional gentlemen are to be employed in the duty.

New Jersey is also about to order a Geological survey of her Territory, and Pennsylvania has just passed a law for the same object.

Maryland is already acting on this important subject—the duty having been confided to two able gentlemen—Messrs. Ducatel and Alexander.

We find the following paragraph in the Chicago American of the 27th ult:—"Rumor says the Indians on our frontier are discontented, and that those who were removed west of the Mississippi last year are returning. If such be the case we may have another Black Hawk affair. The number of warriors in the neighboring tribes is estimated at 4000 to 5000. The country is wholy unprepared for resistance in case the Indians should commence hostilities."

THE MARKETS.

BALTIMORE, March 22.

Howard street Flour, $6.75 from waggons and $6.87½ from stores; City Mills, $6.87½. Wheat, strictly prime, $1.48 a 1.50; good to prime, $1.43 a 1.48; fair to good, $1.40 a 1.45. Corn, white, 70 cts; yellow, 73 a 75. Rye, 94 cts. Oats, 46 a 48 cts. Western Bacon, 12½ a 13 cts; Baltimore cured Hams 16 a 17 cts; Baltimore Middlings, 13 a 14 cts. Mess Pork, $20 a 23 per bbl. Lard, 15 a 16 cts.

PHILADELPHIA, March 19.

Flour, $6 87½ a $7. Wheat, $1 39 a 1.40. Corn and Oats—not advised of any transactions.

NEW YORK, March 19

Grain.—11 a 12,000 bushels American Wheat returned from England, have been sold from about, 112½ a 118¾ cents. A sale of German Rye was made at 108 cts; and some Jersey at 100. Corn, 78 cts.

BOSTON, March 19.

Grain.—Corn has improved—sales of 2 cargoes Southern white, (7000 bushels) 82 a 83c, and one cargo to arrive, 81c—about 2000 bushels yellow flat, 90c. Southern Oats, 65c. Sale of about 200 bushels Northern Rye from vessel, $1.19 per bushel cash—none now in market.

Married,

On yesterday, by the Rev. Mr. Quinn, Mr. WILLIAM WINDSOR to Miss SUSAN, daughter of Mr. Samuel Jones, of Dames Quarter.

Public Sale.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans Court of Somerset county, will be sold at public sale, at the late residence of Sarah Whitney, dec'd, on WEDNESDAY the 6th of APRIL next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, all the

Personal Estate

Of said deceased, (Negroes excepted,) consisting of

Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Household and Kitchen Furniture.

The terms of sale are—a credit of six months on all sums over five dollars, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale—on all sums of and under five dollars the cash will be required.

☞ No property to be removed until the terms are complied with.

Sale to commence at 9 o'clock, A. M.

JAMES WILSON, Executor,
of Sarah Whitney, dec'd.

March 29, 1836.

NOTICE.

INTENDING to emigrate, the subscriber will sell his HOUSE and LOT in Quantico. It is an excellent stand for a Physician, as there is no one near to compete in practice, and has a cash paying set of patients.

Any person wishing to purchase will please call or write to the subscriber.

P. W. LANGSDALE.

March 29

A CARD.

THE AGENT recently appointed by the MARYLAND STATE BIBLE SOCIETY for the counties of SOMERSET and WORCESTER, in pursuance of his instructions, is now passing through Somerset, distributing BIBLES, & soliciting DONATIONS for the support of the Bible Cause in Maryland. It is hoped he will be kindly received by the people, and that a spirit of liberality will be manifested in aid of this laudable, philanthopic, and Christian enterprise, in furnishing every family with the Word of Eternal Life, which is able to make them wise unto Salvation.

March 29

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

Attention Whigs.

THE Whig Convention which met in Baltimore on the 22d Dec. last, recommended "to the Whig voters of each Congressional District of this State to hold a Convention on the first Tuesday in April next, to nominate as many Electors for President and Vice President of the U. States as they are respectively entitled to members of Congress, and that the Delegates from the First Congressional District meet at Princess-Anne, in Somerset county."

In pursuance of the above, a meeting of the free and independent voters of Somerset county, opposed to the election of Martin Van Buren to the Presidency, and Richard M. Johnson to the Vice Presidency of the United States, will be held in the Court House at Princess-Anne, on next TUESDAY, (April 5th) at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of choosing TEN Delegates to attend the said Convention to be held in Princess-Anne, on Tuesday the 17th of May next, instead of the first Tuesday in April, as recommended by the Baltimore Convention.

It is to be hoped that the free voters of this county will pay particular attention to this notice, it being a matter of unusual importance. It will be remembered that the general ticket system has been adopted in this State, and the different Electors chosen by these Conventions will be voted for by the people generally all over the State. Its importance hence is manifest.

MANY VOTERS.

March 22, 1836.

NOTICE.

THE voters of Dorchester opposed to the election of Martin Van Buren and Richard M. Johnson, are requested to meet at the Court House in Cambridge, on Thursday the 7th of April next, at 4 o'clock, P. M. to appoint ten delegates to represent this county in the Convention to be held at Princess Anne, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Elector of President and Vice president of the United States. A large meeting is desired.

The Whig Convention which met in Baltimore on the 22d of December, recommended that this Convention be held on the first April; but as it would be inconvenient for Dorchester, at least, to send on her delegates at so early a day, we respectfully suggest to our friends of Somerset and Worcester the propriety of fixing on a more remote period, and with deference recommend the first Tuesday in the session of Somerset Court, as the day for the meeting of the Princess Anne Convention. To us, this time appears in every respect fully as eligible for the purpose as the day originally proposed, while in some particulars it is preferable, and it is, therefore, earnestly hoped that the recommendation of it will meet the hearty approbation of our friends in Somerset and Worcester, who may expect, in all honorable measures calculated to advance their party, the spirited co-operation of the

WHIGS OF DORCHESTER.

March 25

REMOVAL.

WILLIAM BROMWELL

HAS removed from 177 to 157 BALTIMORE STREET, (between Light and Charles streets) where he is now opening a new and extensive assortment of

British, French, India, German, and Domestic
DRY GOODS,

Which he will sell, by the PIECE or PACKAGE, on as good terms as any house in *this or any other market.*

His Stock consists, in part, as follows, viz:—

Blue, black, and fancy colored Cloths

Ribbed and plain Cassimeres; Sattinets and Wollens, of all descriptions

Summer Cloths; Kerseynetts; diagonal and champion Buckskins

Cantons, Moleskins, Genoa and Bath Cords

Brown and white Linen Drillings; Satteens; Mexican Mixtures

Fancy ribbed Drillings, of all colors and qualities

Hamilton and Peruvian Stripes, Stormants, &c.

White and colored Marseilles and quilted Vestings

Silk, Florentine, Satin Faced and Valentia do.

Calicoes and Ginghams, a complete and full assortment

Paris print [illegible] and [illegible]

Black [illegible] Lustrings, [illegible]

Crapes, Bombazines and [illegible] Mantua Ribbons

Blue, black and assorted Sewings; Sadlers' do.

Hosiery and Gloves, of all descriptions

Marseilles Counterpanes 9, 10, and 12 qrs.

Bird eye [illegible] Linens; Diaper, etc; Tickenburgs

Osnaburgs; Russia [illegible] Scotch Sheetings 3-4, 4-4 and 5-4 [illegible] brown Sheetings and Shirtings

Baltimore, March 29 4w

Fish! Fish!! Fish!!!

THE subscriber expects in a very short time, say between the 1st of April and 10th May, to be able to supply his friends with HERRING.

He would likewise notify those who may not be supplied with SALT, that he is able to accommodate them with that article.

To those unacquainted with the location of his Fishery, he would say, it is 1 mile above the Upper Ferry, and within 4 miles of Salisbury.

CASH and fair prices given for all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE.

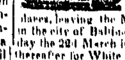
JOHN B. SLEMMONS.

March 29 3w

☞ The Snow Hill Sentinel will publish the above three times, and charge this office.

Baltimore & White-Haven,

VIA FAIR-HAVEN, HERRING BAY.



THE Steam Boat *PATUXENT* has recommenced her route between the above places, leaving the Maryland State Wharf in the city of Baltimore at 6 A. M on Tuesday the 22d March inst. and every Tuesday thereafter for White Haven, Eastern Shore, Md. and running from thence will leave White Haven at 6 A. M. the following morning, Wednesday, and every Wednesday thereafter for Baltimore, touching at Fair Haven, Herring Bay, going and returning.

GEORGE WEEMS, Master.

March 29

The Sentinel at Snow Hill will publish the above.

BOARDING

BY

Mrs. Skelly & Miss Warren,

NO. 61, MARKET STREET,

Between South and Gay Streets,

BALTIMORE.

March 29

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber having removed to Accomac county, Virginia, offers for sale his FARM, situated on the county road leading from Princess Anne to Monie church, within five miles of [illegible] and half mile of the latter [illegible] improvements are a large [illegible] dwelling house, and other necessary houses. Further description is unnecessary. Any person wishing to purchase may get a bargain by making immediate application to Mr. Ken[illegible]

[illegible] persons indebted to the under[illegible] please make immediate payment to the above appointed agent.

J. A. E. HORSEY.

March 29

ORDERED, that the sale of the Real Estate of Doctor John King, as made and reported by John W. King, the trustee for the sale of the said estate, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn, by the second day of the next term of Somerset County Court—*Provided* a copy of this order be inserted in a newspaper printed in Princess Anne, once a week for three successive weeks, the first insertion of which shall be at least three weeks before said day.

ARA SPENCE, *Chief Judge Of the Fourth Judicial District of Maryland.*

True copy. Test,

GEO. HANDAY, Cl'k.

March 29, 1836.

State of Maryland, sc:

SOMERSET COUNTY ORPHANS COURT,

Feb. 23 1836

ON application of John T. Sasser, Administrator of Elizabeth Sasser, late of Somerset County, deceased, it is ordered by the Court that the said Administrator give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the estate of the said deceased, and that the same be published once a week for three weeks, in a paper printed in Princess-Anne.

True copy Test,

JAMES POLK, Reg. W S. C.

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Somerset County hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said County, in Maryland, letters of Administration on the Personal Estate of Elizabeth Sasser, late of said County, dec'd, All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the 6th day of Nov. 1836; they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.—Given under my hand this 23d day of February, A. D, 1836,

JOHN T. SASSER, Adm'r. of
Elizabeth Sasser, dec'd.

March 29

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of Somerset County Court and to me directed, at the suit of Nicholas Hutchens & Caroline Hutchens Adm'rs. of Joshua Hutchens, against John P. Marshall, I have seized and taken in execution, all the right of said Marshall to a certain tract of land called the Ridge, or by whatever name the same may be called, containing 300 acres, more or less, and shall proceed to [illegible] at the Court House door in Princess Anne, on TUESDAY the 19th of APRIL next, at the hour of 2 o'clock, P. M [illegible] highest bidder, for cash to [illegible] above mentioned writ.

S. G. HOLBROOK, Sh'ff.

March 22, 1836.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having commenced the *BOOT AND SHOE MAKING BUSINESS* in Princess Anne, respectfully solicits a share of public patronage. His terms are *Cash.* MARTIN BOWEN.

March 8, 1836.

N. B. His FARM on Monokin river, in Revel's Neck, is for sale. M. B.

ATTENTION!

DONE & HYLAND

WOULD respectfully remind their friends who may be indepted to them, that the time is approaching when they will stand in need of their assistance, to enable them to visit market and make their Spring purchases.

They hope that this short and general notice will preclude the necesity of personal calls.

D. & H have still on hand a large assortment of GOODS, which they will be pleased to dispose of on the most reasonable terms. The public are most respectfully requested to give them a call.

March 15, 1836

$100 REWARD.



RANAWAY from the subscriber, residing on Barren Creek, Somerset co., Md., on the 14th inst. a negro man named SPENCER, about 5 feet, 5 or 6 inches high, he is of a chestnut color, he has a scar on one of his hands cut with a knife, of considerable length, and one on his forehead as well as recollected, has a pleasant countenance, and had on when he left, country made clothing, his jacket is of a light color, his trowsers are nearly black, walks inkneed and is from 18 to 23 years old; I will give $50 if taken in the State, and if taken out of the State the above reward, and all reasonable charges paid.

GEORGE W. BOUNDS.

March 29, '36.

Public Sale.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Somerset county, will be sold at public sale on WEDNESDAY the 30th MARCH (inst,) if fair, if not, the first fair day thereafter, at the late residence of Levin Wainright, dec'd., all the

Personal Estate

of said dec'd, (Negroes excepted) consisting of

Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Farming Utensils, Corn, and Fodder,

And other articles too numerous to mention.

The terms of sale are—a credit of six months on all sums over five dollars, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale—on all sums of and under five dollars the cash will be required.

☞ No property to be removed until the terms are complied with.

GEORGE H. WAINRIGHT,
WARE WAINRIGHT,
Ex'rs of L. Wainright, dec'd.

March 15, 1836.

O'CONNELL,



THIS full bred horse will travel in Dorchester an Somerset counties the present season. For pedigree, description rates and other particulars see printed bills.

March 22 3t

NOTICE.

Dissolution of Parnership.

THE partnership heretofore existing between MEZICK & POLLITT is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and all persons indebted to the late firm are requested to make payment to Isaac Leonard, Esq. who is authorized to collect the same.

FRANCIS MEZICK,
SAM'L I. POLLITT.

Salisbury, Jan. 29, 1836.

NOTICE.

SAMUEL I. POLLITT returns his thanks to customers of the late firm of *Mezick & Pollitt*, and informs them and the public generally that he still continues to carry on the

Hatting Business,

At the same stand, in the town of Salisbury, and intends to keep on hand a good assortment of materials of all kinds in his line of business, and will at all times be ready to furnish HATS to order.

Salisbury, Feb. 9.

Constable's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued by Covington Cordray, Esq., and to me directed, at the suit of Rachel Newman, against John Holladay, I have seized and taken in execution the following property to wit:—one House and Lot, at the head of Wetipquin, taken as the property of said Holaday, which I shall proceed to sell, on the premises, on THURSDAY the 31st of MARCH, (inst,) at the hour of 11 o'clock, A. M., to the highest and best bidder for cash, to satisfy the above mentioned writ and costs,

THOS. WALTER, const.

March 15, 1836.

We are authorized to announce

John N. Bowland Esq.

As a candidate for the next Sheriffalty of Somerset county.

June 17, 1834.

Two Apprentices Wanted

IMMEDIATELY, at the TANNING BUSINESS, between the age of sixteen, and seventeen years,

THOS. LANGSDALE.

March 15, 1836.

CLOCK & WATCH MAKING.

THE subscriber, thankful for past favors, respectfully informs the inhabitants of Somerset and the neighboring counties, that he is now prepared to execute all work of the above description. *Duplex, Horizontal, Lever, Alarm, Repeating and Plain WATCHES,* will be carefully repaired and warranted. He hopes, that by diligent exertion, the quality of his work, and moderate charges, to share a portion of public patronage.

CHARLES L. CR[illegible]

Princess Anne, Nov. 10, 1835

THE VILLAGE HERALD.

BY S. T. CALLAHAN, PRINCESS-ANNE, SOMERSET COUNTY, MARYLAND.

Vol. X—Whole No. 478. TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 3, 1836. New Series, Vol. 1 No. 19.

VILLAGE HERALD.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Three Dollars a year, to be satisfied by $2 00 *if paid in advance;* or $2 50 if paid within six months.

☞Subscriptions paid within 30 days after delivering the first number, (of the year subscribed for,) will be considered in advance.

No subscription will be taken for less than *one year.*

No paper will be discontinued (unless at the editor's discretion,) until all arrearages are paid off; and a failure to notify a discontinuance, previous to the expiration of the year subscribed for, will be invariably considered as a new engagement.

☞*Advertisements* inserted on the usual terms.

☞All communications addressed to the editor must come POST PAID.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of Somerset County Court, and to me directed, at the suit of George Jones of Robt, use of Jno. Leatherbury, trustee to complete the sale of William M[illegible]'s real estate, against John Hopkins, I have heretofore seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit: a tract or part of a tract of land called Cannon's Peace, containing 100 acres, more or less, one negro man named Abraham, two horses, and one gig, the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of the said John Hopkins, and I hereby give notice that I shall proceed to sell the same at public sale, at the Court House door in Princess Anne, for cash, on WEDNESDAY the 18th day of MAY next—Sale between the hours of 2 and 5 o'clock, P. M.

ROBT. STEWART, F. S. S. Co.

April 26, 1836.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of Somerset County Court, and to me directed, at the suit of the State of Maryland, use of Peter B. Dixon, use of Joseph R. Matthews, $[illegible], with interest from 30th November, 1833, use of George S. Dickey, $46, with interest from [illegible] Sept. 1834, use of William W. [illegible], use of James [illegible] & Son, against William Acworth & Caleb K[illegible], I have seized and taken in execution, [illegible] property of William Acworth, [illegible] property, to wit: one tract or part of land, name not known, [illegible] purchased by said Acworth from [illegible] Evans, one horse and one [illegible] and shall proceed to sell at public sale, at the Court House door in Princess Anne, on THURSDAY the 19th day of MAY next at 3 o'clock, P. M., to the highest and best bidder, for cash, to satisfy the above mentioned writ.

S. G. HOLBROOK, Shff.

April 31, 1836.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of Somerset County Court, and to me directed, at the suit of John [illegible] use of Betsy [illegible], $93 22 use of Thomas Bell, per order dated 9th Sept. 1834, $[illegible] use of George Dashiell, per order dated [illegible] April, [illegible] against John Insley, Jr., I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit: part of a tract of land called Discovery, a part of a tract of land called Shadwell, a part of a tract of land called Constantine [illegible], the whole containing 103 acres, three head of cattle and eight hogs, more or less, the property of John Insley, Jr., and I shall proceed to sell the same at public sale, at the Court House door in Princess Anne, on WEDNESDAY the 18th day of MAY next, at the hour of 3 o'clock, P. M., to the highest and best bidder for cash, to satisfy the above mentioned writ.

S. G. HOLBROOK, Shff.

April 26, 1836.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of three writs of Fieri Facias, issued out of Somerset County Court, and to me directed, one at the suit of William Bromwell & Alford L. Moor, one at the suit of Thomas & William Frost & Co., and one at the suit of Dennis H. Bates and John Hart, all against George M. Willing, I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit: all said Willing's right to one tract or parcel of land lying on Monie creek, called Jones' Choice, containing 150 acres, more or less, also said Willing's right to the houses and lots in Princess Anne, now occupied by George Dashiell, Esq., and one horse and gig, which I shall proceed to sell at public sale, at the Court House door in the town of Princess Anne, on THURSDAY the 19th day of MAY next, at the hour of 3 o'clock, P. M., to the highest and best bidder, for cash, to satisfy the above mentioned writs.

S. G. HOLBROOK, Shff.

April 26, 1836.

Negroes Wanted.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase *NEGROES* of both sexes, from six to thirty years of age, for which he will give the highest CASH prices.

W. B. JONES.

N. B.—*All letters directed to him at Princess-Anne will be punctually attended to.* W. B. J.

March 22, 1836.

Farmers' & Planters'
Bank of Baltimore.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Commissioners appointed by a recent act of the Legislature of Maryland to carry into effective operation the above named Institution—will cause books to be opened for subscription to the Capital Stock of the "*Farmers' & Planters' Bank of Baltimore,*" on MONDAY the 9th day of MAY next; and the same will be kept open from day to day, for 10 days, exclusive of Sunday, from 10 o'clock A. M. until 2 o'clock, P. M. at the Baltimore House, in the city of Baltimore, and at each of the county towns in the several counties of this State, and of the town of Westminster. Also at the same time in the cities of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Wilmington, Delaware, Richmond, Norfolk and Charleston.

The charter requires that [illegible] shall be paid at the time of subscribing.

JOS. W. PATTERSON,
HUGH BOYLE,
JAMES HOOPER,
WILLIAM COOKE,
LUTHER J. COX,
JOHN BRADFORD,
ROBT. D. BURNS,
THOS. R. MATTHEWS,
DAVID KEENER,
WILLIAM THOMPSON,
GALLOWAY CHESTON,
WM. F. MAYHEW,
WM. RUGGLES,
JOHN C. HENRY,
CHAS. S. W. DORSEY,
WM. FERGUSON,

April 19, 1836.

Commercial Bank
OF BALTIMORE.

CAPITAL, [illegible]

IN pursuance of an act of the General Assembly of Maryland, [illegible] to incorporate the Commercial Bank of Baltimore, [illegible] will be opened to receive subscriptions to the Capital Stock of said Bank on MONDAY, the [illegible] day of [illegible] [illegible] from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. [illegible] at the [illegible] House, [illegible] New York, Philadelphia and Wilmington, [illegible] Charleston, S. C. [illegible] of Maryland.

[illegible]

Directors after giving 90 days notice.

SOLOMON BETTS,
F. W. BRUNE,
DANIEL COBB,
HENRY THOMPSON,
JAMES BEATTY,
THOMAS BALTZELL,
JOHNS HOPKINS,
CHARLES TIERNAN,
HENRY P. SUMNER,
[illegible] WILSON,
CHAS. F. H. BROWN,
JAMES GEORGE,
JOHN W. KELLOG,
FRANCIS NEALE,
GEO. W. [illegible],

Baltimore, April 19, 1836.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas issued out of Somerset County Court, and to me directed, at the suit of [illegible] Miller, use of Joseph M. [illegible], [illegible] of Peter Puzy, [illegible] all of [illegible] the following property, to wit: One Negro Girl named Betsy, and I shall proceed to [illegible] public sale at the Court House door in Princess Anne, on TUESDAY the tenth day of MAY, next, at the hour of 3 o'clock, P. M. to the highest and best bidder for cash to satisfy the above mentioned writ, and costs [illegible] for the years 1834 and '35.

S. G. HOLBROOK, Shff.

April 12, 1836.

Somerset Hotel.

THE subscriber has taken the well known public house in Princess Anne, lately occupied by Col. George Dashiell, called the "Somerset Hotel." His Table will at all times be supplied with all the delicacies which the market and the season will afford. In Bar contains a choice assortment of liquors, and his Stables are well supplied with provender, and he has engaged a first rate Hostler.

His friends and the public generally are invited to give him a call, as he feels confident that he will be able to give satisfaction, as his entire *personal* attention will be devoted to the service of his customers.

Boarders can be accommodated by the day, week, month or year, upon reasonable terms. The public's obt. servt.

WM. H. [illegible]

Jan 6, 1836.

We are authorized to announce

John S. Crockett, Esq.

as a candidate for the next Sheriffalty of Somerset county.

Dec. 16, 1834.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO PARENTS.

The following most excellent suggestions to parents are contained in an address lately delivered in Ohio, by D. P. King, Esq.

Fathers and mothers, you stand at the fountain; with the lightest trace of your finger on the yielding soil you can give a direction to the infant stream, you can send it gliding down through verdant fields and flowery lawns, imparting rich fertility and beauty, and at once collecting its strength to propel the complicated machinery of industry; or you can send it dashing, [illegible] to join with other impetuous headlong streams, carrying devastation in their course; or you can [illegible] it to roll its sluggish way into some stagnant pool, affording a refuge for loathsome reptiles, and polluting the atmosphere with its pestilential vapors. In infancy and at home, the deepest and most lasting impressions are made; your children may have able and faithful instructors, but there are many lessons of practical wisdom which are not taught in the schools. The mind of your child is constantly busy, he will be learning a lesson of you when you least think of it. To your child your remark is wisdom; your observation, experience; your opinion, moral doctrine, and your word, a law; your child's education is [illegible] every look and action. But most of all, your example teaches your child. It is a book constantly open before him, and which he reads [illegible]. Because [illegible] anxious father, fond mother, that you [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

"Sir Slim Slick Saplings." It is gravely asserted by some folks that there is no Yankee in the land that can, upon one trial, [illegible] pronounce these words in quick succession, without making a blunder—"Sir Slim Slick Saplings." Try it.

Bangor Commercial.

A man without modesty is lost to all sense of honor and virtue.

The National Gazette tells the following interesting little domestic anecdote, which a White of Selborne, would take pleasure in transmitting to futurity. If we are not mistaken, there is a pretty place not very far from this, where some pretty eyes must have sparkled, on reading this "pretty incident."

A young lady, who resides in the country, has her chamber in the third story of a lofty house, at no great distance from an extensive wood or park. The windows are furnished with venetian shutters, leaving a space of about six inches between them and the glass sashes. Early in the last winter, the lady observed that a beautiful flying squirrel had sought this refuge from the season, and snugly located himself there. She gave the little stranger a kind and hospitable welcome, feeding him plentifully with choice nuts and other dainties, and leaving him at liberty to go to his wood and return at his pleasure, which he did daily.

After a short time he brought a companion to share the comfort and luxury of his habitation; and they went on increasing their number until the colony amounted to nine or more, who were furnished by their kind hostess with boxes for their shelter, and soft wool for their bedding, which they arranged to their taste, and used without fear, making occasional visits to the park for variety or exercise. They showed no reluctance or distrust, when the window was raised for the curiosity of visiters, or to give them their food; and they seemed as conscious of safety, as they were of the comfort and luxury of their lives.

What sort of intelligence exist between these little animals and their friends in the woods, that they could communicate to them the good quarters they had discovered, and induce them to follow to this *el dorado*. The first adventurer, must have been able to inform all his followers of the warm home and delicious fare prepared for them, and perhaps he adorned them by describing the [illegible] and gentle spirit and captivating charms of the [illegible] patroness.

Husband and Bachelor. No one but the married man has a home in his old age, none but he knows and feels the solace of the domestic hearth, none but he lives and freshens in his green old age, amid the affections of his children. There is no tear shed for the old Bachelor, no ready hand and kind heart to cheer him in his loneliness and bereavement, [illegible] whose lips he can receive the unfailing assurance of care and love. No! The old Bachelor may be courted for his money. He may eat and drink, and revel, as such things do, and he may [illegible] in a hole or a garret, with plenty of attendants about him, [illegible] for their money. But he will never know what it is to be loved, and to live and die amid a [illegible] he can never know the delights of the domestic circle.

Celibacy. Was at all times [illegible] [illegible]. The Romans would not [illegible] [illegible] was not married. They [illegible] players, [illegible] dancers, on account of the [illegible] [illegible] and Augustus inflicted punishments on those that were unmarried [illegible] compelling them to marry. Celibacy [illegible]. He who is the reverse of [illegible] his reverse, and he who shuns the church [illegible] may lose his happiness. Bachelors are never [illegible] for magistrate, a bachelor [illegible] only not fit for a [illegible] of office. He who is not the father of a family is hardly to be regarded as a proper parent for the public.

Marriage. A good wife is Heaven's last best gift to man, his angel and minister of graces innumerable, his Sal Polychrestum or gem of many virtues; his Pandora, or casket of jewels; her presence forms his best company; her voice his sweetest music; her smile his brightest day; her kiss the balm of his health, the [illegible] of his life; her arms the guardian of his innocence, the pale of his safety, her industry his surest wealth, her economy his safest steward, her lips his faithful counsellors, her bosom the softest pillow, and her prayers the ablest advocate of Heaven's blessings on his head. [illegible] if you prize pleasure, marry, if you desire health, marry, and if you value money, marry.

The Chinese Church. There are [illegible] in Chinese, devoted to Confucius. The annual sacrifices at these churches are [illegible] sheep, 5,800 goats, 27,000 rabbits, and 27,000 pigs. The luxury of Chinese worship may be judged by the fact that more than [illegible] pieces of the richest silks are annually used in the temple of Confucius.

From the Baltimore American.

In all parts of the Union preparations are making for the prosecution of works of Internal Improvement on an enlarged and liberal scale. We quote the following examples for the information of our fellow-citizens of Maryland. Although the intervention of circumstances which had no just nor proper connection with the subject, unfortunately contributed to the failure of the great Internal Improvement bill at the recent session of the Maryland Legislature, we are satisfied that at the approaching extra session of that body in May, such measures will be adopted as will prove that our State will not be a laggard, in the noble race of competition on which all her sisters have entered. Maryland has, years ago, decided in favor of a liberal Internal Improvement system, and her people will take care that the system is carried out to completion with becoming energy.

Massachusetts Rail Road. The bill authorizing the Treasurer of the Commonwealth to subscribe one million of dollars to the capital stock of the *Western Rail Road Company,* of Massachusetts, passed a third reading in the House of Representatives of that State, on Monday last, by a vote of 313 to 9. The bill provides that the capital of the Company shall be three millions of dollars, instead of two millions. No doubt is entertained of the passage of this bill by the Senate also; and thus will the completion of this important work be guaranteed. This Western Rail Road Company, it will be recollected, has been formed and incorporated with the purpose of making a Rail Road, as a continuation of the Boston and Worcester Rail Road, through Springfield, to West Stockbridge, in Berkshire county, in that State, from which point similar improvements to Albany and Troy (New York) are contemplated or in progress.

Louisville, Cincinnati and Charleston Rail Road. We have received an extra from the office of the Columbia Telescope, of the 23d ult., containing an account of the proceedings of the South Carolina Board of Survey, on this noble project, at a meeting held at Columbia on [illegible] ult. The Commissioners, viz: Gen. Hayne, Chancellor [illegible], Col. Blanding, Gen. Thompson, [illegible], Hon. P. Noble, Dr. [illegible] Smith, and [illegible] Edmonston, Esq., were all present. Col. James Gadsden was unanimously appointed Chief Engineer, and [illegible] to be assisted by the following officers, ordered on this duty by the Secretary of War, viz: Capt. Williams, [illegible], White and Reid, of the U. S. Army, and Mr. Featherstonhaugh, a Civil Engineer in the service of the Government, in addition to whom, the Board will endeavor to secure the services of [illegible] Lieut. Colonel [illegible] of the Army. The Commissioners [illegible] arrangements for the prosecution of the surveys, adopted [illegible] to begin at Flat Rock, on the [illegible] June, there to meet the Engineers, and prepare a report for the Knoxville Convention on the ensuing [illegible] July. Prior to adjournment, Col. [illegible] [illegible] the Board a valuable mass of information. The Chairman of the Board has published an address, invoking the people of this State to appoint delegates to the Knoxville Convention.

Charleston Courier.

From the Western Indiana Courier.

"THE NAVIGATION OF THE WEST."

[illegible] We are gratified to learn by [illegible] who has just returned from Indianapolis, (where he has been in the discharge of his duties as one of the Board of Internal Improvements,) that it has been determined to make a beginning of some of the works without delay. We have only to add, that the following Canals, Rail Roads, &c. will, in all probability, be put under contract early in the ensuing summer:

Thirty five miles of the Whitewater Canal, between Lawrenceburg and Brookville.

Thirty five miles of the Central Canal, between Evansville to the head of Pigeon creek.

Twenty miles of the Central Canal, near [illegible].

Thirty two miles of the Wabash and Erie Canal, from Georgetown to Lafayette.

Twenty miles of the Crosscut Canal, from Terre Haute to Eel River Feeder.

Twenty miles of the Wabash and Erie Canal, from Fort Wayne to the State line, if Ohio commence [illegible].

Twenty two miles of the Madison Rail Road to the center of Jennings county.

Forty two miles of the [illegible] and Albany Turnpike Road, from Albany to Paoli.

Twenty [illegible] of the Albany and Crawfordsville route. [illegible] advertized as soon as the plan of the work can be determined.

These lines being 347 miles of improvement, at the estimated cost of two million seven hundred and twenty five thousand dollars.

THE HERALD.

Princess-Anne, Md.

TUESDAY, MAY 3, 1836.

The following gentlemen, we understand, have been appointed, by the friends of the National Administration in this county, Delegates to attend the Convention to be held in Baltimore on Wednesday the 18th instant, for the purpose of selecting ten electors for this State, who are favorable to the election of Mr. Van Buren and Col. Johnson, as President and Vice President of the United States:—John Nelson, (of Baltimore,) John P. Gale, Levin Tyler, Wm. Roach, Sen., James Lawson, Whitty Fontaine, Levin Ballard, of Jarvis, George Rowe, William Waller, Jr., Wm. Costen, Sen., William Hitch, John Austin, Jabez Travers, George Waller, Marcellus Jones, George Bounds.

Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.—We learn from the New Castle (Delaware) Gazette that the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company have entered in to an arrangement with Mr. Randall, by which all attachments for toll, by him, will be discontinued till Febuary next, and the Canal Company have commenced repairing the Delaware tide lock, we have therefore, now good reason to hope that the leak will be stopped, so that the canal will be navigable in two or three weeks.

The latest accounts from Texas will be found in the annexed article, derived from the New Orleans Bee of the 8th ult. The contest between the parties appears to be approaching a crisis which cannot much longer leave the issue doubtful.

TEXAS.—The rumor that had been current in this city for a couple of days, was confirmed by the arrival last evening of the schr. Equity from Brazoria.—Captain Martin of that schr. states, that Col. Fanning preferring to join the Texian army, then concentrating at Montezuma on the Colorado river, had blown up the fort at Goliad, where he was garrisoned, and completely demolished the town.—With the 500 troops under his command, he then cut his way through the Mexican army, encamped in the neighborhood, and effected a junction with the Texians under Gen. Houston. A decisive action was daily expected between Santa Anna and Houston. The Mexican army amounts to nearly 5000 men, infantry and cavalry; the Texians to about 2500, more determined than well equipt.

Santa Anna has prosecuted his intention of exterminating the Texians. Agreeably to his positive and personal orders, none are exempted from slaughter, of any sex or age over ten years. Several women and children have therefore been brought hither in the Equity, as a refuge from destruction. All the Texians capable of bearing arms have volunteered or been summoned to the conflict; but as Houston and his forces are anxious for vengeance as well as victory, he has resolved, if possible, to bring the war to a speedy issue, and expel the invaders from the country.

Previous to blowing up the fort at Goliad, on the 23d March, the Georgia volunteers, consisting of 150 men under Col. Ward, attacked a body of 600 Mexicans at Refugio, 250 of whom are reported to have been killed and the rest routed. It is also stated that on the 29th ult., Gen. Houston attacked the advanced guard of the Mexican army, which was repelled on the main body; and some prisoners were taken, among whom were two spies of the enemy.

It is also stated that the brig Privilege which sailed hence with provisions for the Mexican army, had been captured by the Texian cutters.

It had been rumored that the Mexicans had captured Matagorda, but this is doubted.

LATER FROM TEXAS.

From the New Orleans Bee, April 11.

The most distressing intelligence was received yesterday from this delightful (but at present unfortunate) country, by the arrival of the General De Kalb, from Brazoria, whence she sailed on the third instant.

On the 23d ult. Col. Fanning had sent out a scouting party of about 50 men—they were massacred. On the 24th, he sent out a skirmishing party of 150, they were also cut off. He then resolved to destroy the fort of Goliad, burn the town, and cut his way through the enemy encamped in the neighborhood, as his provisions failed, and his garrison had diminished to 300. But in attempting this, he was surrounded by the Mexicans, and compelled to capitulate and lay down his arms—after which, with characteristic treachery, he and all were shot.

The detachment of volunteers from Georgia under Major Ward, has been also cut off, with the exception of three persons, one of whom had arrived in Brazoria before the De Kalb sailed.

On the 26th ult. Gen. Houston found it necessary or convenient to retreat twenty miles rearward from the Colorado river, as one wing of the Mexican army had arrived on the opposite bank. The Mexicans were advancing in two columns—one upon Gen. Houston, the other towards the mouth of the Brazos.

The army under Houston was posted rear of the Brazos river on the 29th ult., and contained about 2000 men; that column of the Mexicans opposed to him had then crossed the Colorado, and numbered about 3000. The Texians think and Houston has determined that the enemy shall never recross the Colorado, and we think and trust that they shall not pass the Brazos.

The Texians have actually become desperate from the massacres, and situation of affairs. They have burned San Felippe de Austin, and destroyed all the country in their retreat. They have sent hither their women and children, with whom the De Kalb and other vessels are crowded. They have resolved in case of necessity to burn Brazoria and Bell's Landing on the approach of the Mexicans; and are transporting most of their effects to Galveston.

We copy the following article from the New York Evening Post, of April 15:

The Present Pressure.—We yesterday stated that money was at present bringing an interest at the rate of from 30 to 40 per cent. per annum. This was *upon the notes of men of business,* widely known in the community, and whose paper was just as good as that of any Bank in Wall street. *In other cases* the rate of discount is far greater. We have been informed by one of the brokers of this city that the notes of good men, but who were not known as men of business, were selling *at the rate of one half per cent. per day,* or fifteen per cent. per month. One thousand dollars loaned out at this rate, with the interest paid every month, and added to the principal, would in one year amount to $5,300. What an enormous interest.

WASHINGTON, April 20.

The Methodist Protestant Church.—The eight session of the Maryland Annual Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church, which was held in this city, closed on Thursday evening last.—Between thirty and forty ministers and preachers were in attendance, with nearly a full representation of the laity. The number of members reported is near 4000; of children in Sabbath schools, between 700 and 800. Several young men were ordained, and others admitted into the itinerancy. The following is a list of the appointments for the ensuing year:

Baltimore—Thomas H. Stockton, Asa Shinn.

East Baltimore Dr. Thomas Dunn.
Alexandria—William Collier.
Georgetown—Josiah Varden.
Washington—Levi R. Reese.
East Washington—Thomas G. Clayton.
Anne Arundel Circuit—Eli Henkle, Andrew A. Lipscomb.
Pipe Creek Circuit—Dr. J. S. Reese, J. W. Porter.
Baltimore Circuit—G. D. Hamilton, Jas. K. Nichols.
Deer Creek Circuit—Dan'l. E. Reese.
Shippensburg Circuit—J. W. Rutledge.
Through Creek Circuit—Jas. Crouse.
Williamsport Circuit—Robert Wilson, Hugh Doyle.
Snow Hill Circuit—R. T. Boyd, Augustus Grove.
Kent Circuit—S. E. Rawleigh, Wm. Tipton.
Queen Anne and Talbot Circuit—Wm. Kesley, Wm. McGwiggan.
Caroline Circuit—Nicholas Dorsey.
Dorchester and Sussex Circuit—J. W. Everest, John Keller.
Prince William Circuit—Bignell Appleby.
Newmarket Circuit—Wm. Sexsmith.

Isaac Webster was elected President of the Conference; Dr. Francis Waters was elected Conference Missionary and College Agent; Augustus Webster was appointed Agent for the Book Committee; Dr. Daniel Davies respited for three months.

It is to be hoped that the ensuing year will be one of increased prosperity to this young and promising branch of the Church of Christ.—*Nat. Intel.*

THE PUBLIC REVENUE.

A report was furnished by the Secretary of the Treasury on Monday, in answer to the resolution of Mr. Calhoun, which gives a definite and authentic statement of the public money in the Treasury on the 1st of April. From this, it appears that the amount to the credit of the United States in the various Deposite Banks on the 31st day of March, was $31,895,155; and the receipts for the 1st quarter of the present year were ten millions, seven hundred and twenty-five thousand, seven hundred dollars.

This sum is distributed under the following heads:

From Customs,	$5,006,050
From the Public Lands,	5,459,650
Miscellaneous,	260,000
Total for the quarter,	$10,725,700

Mr. Webster, in noticing this document on Monday, said that the income from the lands during the next quarter, from estimates made by competent individuals, would probably exceed $6,000,000. This enormous sum, now actually at the disposal of Congress, and awaiting its action, is increasing with a rapidity without parallel in our history, or in any other, as an unappropriated fund. Estimating the revenue of the year, by the quarter ended, it will give an income of near forty-three millions a year. And this vast amount is pouring into the Treasury in a stream which may well justify the alarm of those who consider money as the root of all evil, being at the rate of one hundred, and three or four thousand dollars, a day—four thousand, five hundred an hour—near eighty dollars a minute, or considerably *better than a dollar for every tick of a watch,* which the bright genius of her destiny, is pouring into the lap of this thrice blessed and favored land, in the present era of a prosperity, public and private, altogether unparalleled.

Georgetown Metropolitan.

THE TRADE OF THE WEST.

The article which we publish below, from the Louisville Advertiser, contains some judicious hints in relation to the Great West. It is only by taking into consideration the rapid increase of the population of the Valley of the Mississippi, that any adequate conception can be formed of the importance of its trade at any future period.

From the Louisville Advertiser.

But little, comparatively, is known in the East, of the vast extent, rapid growth and immense trade of the West, and the splendid destiny to which she is hastening with giant strides. These things must be seen to be properly appreciated. Accustomed to the limited boundaries of the Eastern States, and overrating the resources and capacities of their cities, Eastern men suppose that a single city will be amply sufficient to supply all the wants of the West—to purchase all its surplus produce, and to render it tributary to its aggrandizement. Such an idea is preposterous and absurd.

The resources of the West are scarcely beginning to be developed; and before New York shall have enlarged the Erie Canal and constructed the New York and Erie Rail Road, or Pennsylvania completed her system of internal improvements, or the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal and the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road be brought to a termination, the present trade of the West will be more than doubled.

It is estimated that twelve years will be required to enlarge the Erie Canal. At the expiration of that period, Ohio will, in all probability, contain a million and a half or two millions of inhabitants—Indiana a million or a milion and a half—Illinois a million—Missouri a million—Kentucky a million—and the present territories of Michigan and Arkansas nearly a million each. The increase of population in Western Pennsylvania and Virginia will probably be a million—what it will amount to in the vast tract of country beyond the boundaries of the Wisconsin, the State of Missouri and the territory of Arkansas, defies conjecture; but it may be safely estimated that the whole population of the West and South West, twelve years hence, will not fall short of fifteen millions.

If either New York, Baltimore, or Philadelphia, were able to supply all the foreign goods the wants of the West may require, the whole of them would be unable to furnish artificial means of transportation for her surplus products. All the lines of communication now in contemplation, if completed, would be insufficient to do it at the present time. But each of these cities may secure to themselves a sufficient share of our vast trade to realize their fondest hopes.

In commenting on the report made by Mr. Grundy in the U. States Senate, on the subject of contracting with the Rail Road companies for the carriage of the mails, the Washington Globe makes the following observations:

"This project has nothing to do with the principles on which rail road charters are granted. Whether those principles be right or wrong, is a question which belongs exclusively to the States. It is the business of the General Government to take the State establishments and institutions as it finds them, provided they are not in violation of the Constitution of the United States, and to use them as far as may be necessary, if the principle of these corporations be wrong in the abstract, and mischievous in practice, yet the General Government will not be justifiable in refusing to use the roads when made, if their use shall be necessary to the efficient exercise of its delegated powers. A man who would vote against those corporations as a State legislator, may, with perfect consistency, vote to secure the use of their roads, as a legislator for the United States. In one case the question is, "*shall we establish a corporation to make a rail road.*" In the other, it is "*shall we travel over and carry our property upon a rail road belonging to a corporation, after it is made?*"

Only a portion of the surplus revenue will be requisite in carrying into effect this project, if it shall be adopted. And can any one point out an object of more practical utility, to which a portion of our present superabundance can be applied?

Iron Mountain.—A mountain has been discovered in Missouri, by Mr. Featherstonhaugh, which he describes as nearly solid iron. He traced a vein five hundred feet one way, and one thousand and nine hundred the other, which presented a solid mass of iron of a steel gray. This, however, did not turn out to be quite pure, but yielded seventy per cent of the fine metal

Items of News.

The Legislature of Massachusetts has vacated the charters of the State Bank of Boston and the People's Bank of Roxbury, for a violation of their charters, by taking usurious interest.

It is estimated not less than three hundred wagons were in town yesterday morning at one time, for fish. They met with a ready sale and good prices for the produce brought in, and procured their supplies in order and at comparatively low rates.
Alexandria Gazette.

Ninety thousand dollars were recently received for public lands, at the land office in Detroit, during the space of 58 days. The sales in Michigan Territory alone, for 1836, are computed at three millions of dollars.

The St. Louis Bulletin of the 11th ult. states that in the course of the preceding week upwards of five thousand emigrants and strangers landed in that city.

The Balt. American says: "It is stated that the recent robbery of the Providence Bank was effected by means of false keys. Every Bank should have on its entrance and vault doors the "combination lock," an invention which bids defiance to the attempts of those to open it who do not possess the secret of the combination under which it is fastened.

Messrs. Childress and Hamilton have been despatched by the government of Texas to lay before that of the United States the Texian Declaration of Independence, and if possible to procure a recognition from our government.

The N. Y. Journal of Commerce says,—We have it from good authority that five hundred thousand dollars in specie on account of the Neapolitan Indemnity, would be shipped from Havre by the packet of April 1st, and an equal sum by each of the two succeeding packets. In all, we may therefore expect a million and a half from this source.

The merchants of St. Louis are anxious to procure the establishment of a Branch of the Pennsylvania United States Bank, in that city.

The steamer New England, Kimball, arrived at Boston on Tuesday, at a quarter before 6, in ten hours fifty minutes from Bath, a distance of 141 miles, being the first direct passage by steam from the Kennebec river.

The Susquehanna river is in fine navigable order, and the Harrisburg Telegraph states that arks and rafts are descending in great numbers.

The shock of an earthquake was sensibly felt at Knoxville, Tenn. on the 7th inst. It was accompanied with a noise resembling distant thunder.

The tolls on that part of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal which is complete, have averaged eight hundred dollars per day since the opening of the canal this spring.

A Vicksburg paper states, that there is not a solitary professional gambler, nor a gambling establishment of any description, in that town. The Lynch law, however arbitrary, has been productive of some good.

The cause of the women and children of Florida, having been allowed to remain uninjured, was owing to express orders from Osceola that they should not be harmed.

Pickpockets are plenty in Richmond. In Boston the newspapers say the greatest pickpockets are the "eminent vocalists." They pick all—take all—and leave nothing but a song.

The Common Council of Boston has voted to enclose the common, containing about 45 acres, with an iron fence, provided one third of the amount can be raised by subscription. The whole cost is estimated at $40,000.

The Globe, states that information has been received at the Adjutant General's office from General Brooke, commanding at Green Bay, stating that a war belt from the Seminoles is circulating among the Winnebagoes, and that there is reason to apprehend that those latter Indians may be induced to commit hostilities against our settlements. The official expresses the opinion that the state of things among the Indians generally, renders an increase of the army indispensably necessary

Stay of Execution.—At the late session of the legislature of this State, a law was passed which renders it necessary that the sureties in every supersedeas, shall sign their names to the confession of judgement, which is to operate as a stay of execution; and also that the justices taking the confession shall certify that the parties signed in their presence, and their knowledge or proof, of the indentity of the parties signing.

THE MARKETS.

BALTIMORE, April 26.

Flour.—We quote sales to-day, from stores, at $6.81 a 6.87½, and from wagons $6.75.

Grain.—Wheat—We continue to quote strictly prime red at $1.40; good to prime $1.37 a 1.40; other sorts, as in quality, $1.33 a 1.37. Corn—We note a further decline in both white and yellow Corn. Sales to-day of the former at 75 a 77 cents, and of the latter at 83 a 85 cts. Rye 95 a 97 cents. Oats 45 a 47 cents.

Provisions.—A moderate business is doing in Pork at our quotations of $24 for mess, and $20 for prime. We continue to quote Western Lard, No. 1, at 16 cents; and Western Bacon, assorted, at 12½ cents—dull.

Married,

In this county, on Thursday last, by the Rev. Mr. Bell, Mr. WILLIAM LONG to Miss MARY A. ADAMS, both of Somerset.

Valuable Farm
FOR SALE.

AS the subscriber has removed to Salisbury and commenced the Mercantile Business, he offers for sale his FARM in Potato Neck, on Back Creek, Somerset county, containing 338 acres, agreeably to a plot made out by commissioners about five years ago. The buildings on the farm are large and good. There is a great variety of choice FRUIT TREES on it, and a wharf not more than 50 or 60 yards from the granary, where a thousand bushels of grain can be shipped in a day. In a tolerable good crop year there can be about 2,500 bushels of corn, 400 to 500 bushels of wheat, and from 500 to 600 bushels of oats, raised on it. It will answer very well for two families, as there is a brick DWELLING HOUSE and a brick COOK HOUSE, a framed DWELLING HOUSE and a framed COOK HOUSE, and four OUT HOUSES, that will answer for tenants to till part of the farm, or to rent out, on the farm. Probably there is not many (if any) handsomer situations in the county. I presume it is unnecessary to describe the property further, as any person or persons wishing to purchase can view the premises.

The terms of sale are—$2,500 to be paid down on the day of sale or the next day thereafter, and the interest deducted from that sum until the first day of January next; a credit of twelve, eighteen and twenty-four months on the balance of the purchase money, with interest thereon from the first of January next. Bonds with approved security will be required. Possession given on the first day of January next.

In case the property is not sold at private sale on or before the 17th of MAY (inst.) at 3 o'clock, P. M.,—on that day and hour I shall offer it at public sale, at Princess-Anne, opposite the Princess-Anne Hotel.

JOHN RIDER.

May 3, 1836.

Constable's Sale.

BY virtue of two writs of fieri facias, one issued by Wm. Whayland, a justice of the peace for Somerset county, and to me directed at the suit of Samuel J. S. Ker, against John Price, and one issued by Wm. T. G. Polk, a justice of the Peace for Somerset county, at the suit of Mary Davis, against John Price, I have seized and taken in execution, all the right, title and claim of said Price, in and to a right of dower, in the following tracts or parcels of land, lying and being in Somerset county, on the north side of Wicomico creek, to wit; Goslen's lot containing 100 acres, part of Melones' Choice, containing 100 acres, it being the lands formerly belonging to Isaac Harris, of Wm. late of said county dec'd, which I shall proceed to sell at public sale, on the premises, on SATURDAY 28th day of May inst. at the hour of 3 o'clock, P. M. to the highest and best bidder, for ready cash, to satisfy said writs and costs due thereon.

ISAAC GIBBONS, Const.

May 3

A Teacher Wanted.

A MAN who is qualified to teach a country school, and of moral character, will be employed on liberal terms, if immediate application be made to either of the subscribers.

TUBMAN W. SUDLER,
ROBERT R. BALLARD,
JOHN C. TURPIN,
WM. SUDLER.

Potato Neck, May 3, 1836.

Six Cents Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, some time since, an indented apprentice, by the name of ABRAHAM W. COTTINGHAM. All persons are cautioned against harboring or employing said apprentice, at their peril. For his apprehension and delivery to the subscriber the above reward will be given, but no charges paid.

T. P. ADAMS.

Somerset county, May 3, 1836.

State of Maryland, sc:
SOMERSET COUNTY ORPHANS COURT.

April 5th, 1836.

ON application of Robert L. Miles, Executor of Matthias Miles, late of Somerset County, deceased, it is ordered by the Court that the said Executor give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the estate of the said deceased, and that the same be published once a week for three weeks, in a paper printed in Princess-Anne.

True copy. Test.

JAMES POLK, Reg. W. S.

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Somerset County hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said County, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the Personal Estate of Matthias Miles, late of said County, dec'd. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the 20th day of Dec, 1836; they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.—Given under my hand this 5th day of April A. D. 1836.

ROBERT L. MILES, Ex'r. of Matthias Miles, dec'd.

May 3, 1836.

Eastern Shore Rail Road.

From the Easton Whig.

To the People of the E. Shore—No. II.

In my first essay I endeavored to give a hasty sketch of the plan and route of the Eastern Shore Rail Road; to indicate that it was to be supported by foreign travel, and merely glanced at the incidental advantages which would accrue to the country through which it is to pass, if ever it be made. I should in that number have said that this road is intended to be connected to the North, with the Rail Road now in rapid progress towards completion between Philadelphia and Baltimore, and to intersect it a few miles above Elkton, at a point which would make it very convenient to an Eastern Shore traveller to take the route to either the former or latter city; at its Southern terminus it is proposed to be connected by steam navigation across the Bay to Norfolk, and through Norfolk with the line of travel by Steam-boats from Charleston, and the line of Rail Road along the low lands of Virginia to the Carolinas, and the whole Southern and South-western States.

The importance of this route, and what is to be gained in time in shortening the distance between the Southern States and New York, cannot be comprehended unless we take a map of the United States and see the peculiar formation of our sea coast, how the Southern portion of our country curves to the Eastward, and how the North-eastern section curves still more to the Eastward, leaving Norfolk, Baltimore, and the Chesapeake Bay on the centre of the arc of the inner curvature—then stretch a line through the center of the Shore and it will be seen what is to be gained in actual distance; but still greatly more is to be gained by the difference in the propulsion by steam power on the land than on the water, without taking into the account detention by winds or obstructions by ice. I will here digress for a moment to say that the State of New York is at this moment engaged in making a Rail Road exactly upon the principles of ours, up the whole length of Long Island, for the avowed purpose of competing with and superceding the Steam-boat lines on the Sound.—This Sound is like our Bay, but passes along the Eastern margin of Connecticut, studded as it is with rich and thickly settled towns and cities.—But the advantages of reaching New York and Boston with the passengers destined for those places some six or eight hours sooner, and for the mail also, is the sole object for making this Road, beside the improvement of the Island.—Here is a work of precisely similar character with ours, with precisely the same objects. This Island is over 100 miles in length, and more nearly resembles our peninsula than any other locality in the United States, and this Road is to gain a saving of about half the time of travel which ours will save, and at a cost of four or five times as much, from the rough nature of the Northern half of the Island. So very high now is land on this Island that many of its farmers have been tempted against their local feelings to sell off all their lands, and two of them last season, at the Central Course, told me they would not invest again in land till they should have an opportunity to look at our Shore, which they understood more nearly resembled their own country than any other part of the United States. They could not understand why our lands, not farther from Baltimore than some of theirs was from New York, should not be full as valuable intrinsically.

Let us now return and see how it is that the people of the South does desire to skip over place and space to reach the point where their business lies. It is known that all the rich and daily growing populous country South and South-west of the Roanoke River, embracing a very wide region, has for its staple, the only important exportable article of this country, *cotton.* It is also known that of this bulky and immensely valuable article the city of New York exports either directly or indirectly at least three fourths of the whole amount.

It is equally well known that the return cargoes of those outward bound ships are brought home directly to the city of New York. Hence the immense trade of that city pours into the treasury of the country (I speak from memory) about two thirds of the revenue of the country. Hence the connexion between thousands and hundreds of thousands of Southern business men with the city of New York, and hence the constant current of travel of business men, between those points, who do not and who will not loiter on the road.—There is another class of men, of great wealth and of pleasure, who at one season of the year adds greatly to this current of travel; and this great current of travel is not destined to stop, but daily to increase, unless the mad fanatics of the North, with their incendiary publications, shall cause on the part of the South a non intercourse of business by voluntary resolution. An event much more likely than many other extraordinary things, which have happened, and which, if it ever does take place, Baltimore will be the *favored* place of trade. It is only necessary to recall these facts to the attention of the intelligent Eastern Shoreman to open up to him at once the resources whence the Eastern Shore Rail Road is to draw its foreign travel. It may not be amiss to remind him that there are a series of Rail Roads projected from Charleston, some of them in operation, intended to penetrate by various routes into the extreme South and South-west, with a line of Steam-packets to Norfolk; there are also public works to lead the trade and travel from the same direction by land to Norfolk, and to him of our Shore, less informed, who ever crossed the Bay and saw the Norfolk line of Steam-boats meet the Philadelphia line only an hour's run from Baltimore, and has witnessed the number of passengers which leaves one line to get on board of the other, without the gratification of so near an opportunity of a look at Baltimore, may comprehend whence our Road is to draw its chief sustenance and support.

It is frequently asked, what does Baltimore say to this project of an Eastern Shore Rail Road? Why the narrow minded and the ignorant portion of her citizens, whose whole souls are absorbed in a scuffle after small pelf, and whose geographical knowledge leads them to believe the whole Eastern Shore a mere handkerchief spot of sand or marsh mud, regard our charter as a tub thrown to the *grampus,* and that the whole scheme is a puerile effort to *injure* Baltimore!—But her enlightened citizens, who are capable of looking at things as they are, and upon a broad scale, regard the thing as perfectly rational and practicable, and believe it will yield more interest on the capital than any other work in the State of public improvement.—Baltimore, with all her faults, is noble and chivalrous, generous and grateful; she recollects that the Eastern Shore had stood by her in the hour of peril and need, and she is perfectly willing to divide with us that travel which, whilst it would not aid her much, would aid us greatly.

From her peculiar position, a great and growing quantum of travel she has, and will continue to have, in despite of all opposition or all competition, as her well filled extraordinary hotels amply attest.—But it is the *commerce,* not the travel, of the South and South-west she wants, as well as the commerce of the great West; and for this she is ready to buckle on her best armour and enter the lists with all her strength and power. It is not uncharitable in us to say God speed ye.

If it will not load the subject too much I propose to indulge in some further speculations in my next, and if practicable, I will comprise within it, some views of the probable cost and profits of this work.

THOS. EMORY.

Davy Crockett is dead! He has often said she wished he might be shot," and he has been. Unquestionably he was a brave and daring man, rich in those qualifications which fit one to be a pioneer in a new country, and to head hardy spirits in the paths of enterprise. He was out of his element in Congress; but he was an *honest* man, which is more than could be said of many who used to ridicule his homely good sense. He fell bravely, and he will be long remembered, as a patriot and a soldier, when the recollection of his coarse eccentricities will have faded from every mind.

We have heard one story of Crockett, which we do not remember to have seen in print, and if it has been we crave indulgence for reproducing it, since it is so characteristic of the man. Being in a managerie at Washington, he chanced to stand next a member of Congress who looked very earnestly at a monkey in a cage. This member had given David some slight on the floor of the House, at which he took deep umbrage. Steadfastly beholding the monkey he said to his companion, "if that there animal had spectacles on, he would look just like Col.—of Indiana, wouldn't he?" "What do you mean sir?" said the gentleman, turning on his heel in a rage. "Bless my eyes," responded Davy, "I have got myself into a pretty fix, I have insulted a human being, and I must ask somebody's pardon; but I wish I may be shot, if I know whether I ought to ask *yours* or the *monkey's.*—*Philad. Gaz.*

FOR THE VILLAGE HERALD.

INTEMPERANCE.

BY R. W. R.

I've seen the man whose fearless heart
Quailed not in battle's strife,
Who nobly play'd the warrior's part,
At hazard of his life:
Yes—I have seen that daring soul
Neath dissipation shrink,
And from the purple flowing bowl,
Life's sure damnation drink.

I've seen the liquid fire destroy
The sons of art and song,
Place misery in the seat of joy,
And render weak the strong.
I've seen its lures the young entice
To penury and pain,
Till virtue bowed to loathsome vice,
And reason left the brain.

I've seen fair woman's charming grace
To vile distortion turn,
And that once bright angelic face
With sickly blotches burn.
O foul reverse of nature's plan,
For hellish fiends a feast,
While Heaven mourns that Godlike man
Should sink beneath the beast.

Such is the true and startling tale,
(Though drawn by feeble hand,)
Of this more dread than Siroc gale
That devastates our land.
O may our children learn to shun
This evil most accurst;
From shades of vice, then will the sun
Of moral glory burst.

MILLEDGEVILLE, (Ga.) April 12.

We hear it rumored that the Creek Indians are exhibiting indications of a turbulent and hostile spirit. Ten or fifteen families, it is said, have already fled to Columbus for safety, leaving their homes. The Indians attacked the plantation of one man, shot down his cattle before his face, broke open his corn crib, cut the cotton bagging from his cotton bales, and drove off with them six negroes. Such is the story that has reached here. We hope it is exaggerated. If, contrary to our expectation, the reports are true, the Chiefs of the Nation should be instantly seized and held as hostages for the good conduct of their tribes. The Creek Indians can bring into the field 10,000 warriors. The whole Nation is 25,000 strong.

BOARDING
BY
Mrs. Skelly & Miss Warren,
NO. 61, MARKET STREET,
Between South and Gay Streets,
BALTIMORE.

March 29

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued by William Whayland, a Justice of the Peace for Somerset county, and to me directed, at the suit of Morris & Rider, against William Banks, I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit:—all the right of Wm. Banks in and to part of a tract of land called Friendship, containing 100 acres, more or less; part of a tract of land called Newman Lot, containing 70 acres, more or less; also one horse, as the property of said Banks, which I shall proceed to sell, at public sale, at Forktown, on THURSDAY the 12th day of MAY next, between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock, P. M., to the highest and best bidder, for cash, to satisfy the above mentioned writ, cost and county levy for 1835.

S. G. HOLBROOK, Shff.

April 10, 1836.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas issued out of Somerset County Court, and to me directed, at the suit of George Goddard, against Nancy Goddard, Matthias Dashiell, late Sheriff of Somerset county, levied, seized and took in execution the following property, to wit; one negro man named Harry, one bed and furniture, one walnut table, and one cupboard, which I shall proceed to sell at the Court House door, in the town of Princess-Anne, on TUESDAY the 17th of May next, at the hour of 3 o'clock, P. M. to the highest and best bidder for cash to satisfy the above mentioned writ and cost, and county levy for the year 1834 and 5.

S. G. HOLBROOK, Shff.

April 19 1836

Sheriff' Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of Somerset County Court, and to me directed at the suit of Zepporah Bounds against Jesse Walter, John P. Giles and Wm. Mills, I have heretofore taken in execution the following property, to wit; four head of horses, three yoke of oxen and twelve head of hogs, as the goods and chattels of said Walter. Also a tract of land known by the name of Hall's Addition, containing 113 acres, more or less; one horse and one yoke of oxen, the goods and chattels, land and tenements of said Giles which I shall proceed to sell on TUESDAY the 3d day of MAY next, at the Court House door in Princess Anne, at 2 o'clock, P. M. to the highest and best bidder for cash to satisfy the above mentioned writ and costs.

S. G. HOLBROOK, Shff.

April 12 1836

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued by Elijah C. Johnson, a justice of the Peace for Somerset County and to me directed, at the suit of Leaty & Owens, against John North, I have seized and taken in execution, all the right, title, claim and interest in and to a tract of land called Ware, containing 50 acres, more or less; which I shall proceed to sell on SATURDAY the 7th of MAY next, at George Rall's store, at the hour of 2 o'clock, P. M. to the highest and best bidder, for cash to satisfy the aforesaid writ and cost, and county levy and officer's fees, due for the years 1834 and 5.

S. G. HOLBROOK, Shff.

April 19, 1836.

Spring Goods.

Samuel W. Jones

HAVING returned from Baltimore with a choice and general assortment of

Seasonable Goods,

Will dispose of them on liberal terms for cash, or on time, to punctual dealers.

April 26, 1836.

Take Notice.

THE books, notes, judgments and credits of the Store of DASHIELL & ANDERSON have been transferred to Wm. T. G. POLK. All persons indebted to the said firm are hereby directed to pay to him, who is alone authorized to receive and receipt for the same.

JAMES S. ANDERSON
Surviving Partner.

The notes given for property bought at the sale of Col. George A. Dashiell, will be due about the first of MAY when it is expected they will be promptly paid. A failure to comply will subject those indebted to the tender mercies of the law.

WM. T. G. POLK, Adm'r.

April 26, 1836.

Farmers' & Planters' Bank of Baltimore.

BOOKS for receiving subscriptions to the Capital Stock of the above Bank, will be opened by the subscribers, in the court [illegible] room of Wm. W. [illegible], in the place, on MONDAY the [illegible] of MAY next, and the same will be kept open from day to day for ten days, (exclusive of Sunday), from 10 o'clock, A. M., until 2 o'clock, P. M.

All subscribers are required, by the charter, to pay at the time of subscribing *five dollars* on each share subscribed for.

The shares of stock in this Bank are $25 each, only $15 of which will be required the first year, the remainder at such times as its increased business may, in the judgment of the Directors, require.

ALEX. H. HANDY,
WM. W. JOHNSTON.

April 26, 1836.

NOTICE.
Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership formerly existing under the firm of

DONE & HYLAND,

Is dissolved by mutual consent. Being anxious that the affairs of the said firm should be closed as soon as possible, all persons indebted to the same are requested to make immediate payment to James C. Hyland, as he is legally authorised to settle the business of said firm.

JOHN W. DONE,
JAMES C. HYLAND.

April 26, 1836.

The Baltimore American and Bicknell's Detector will insert the above twice and send their accounts to the Herald office.

NOTICE.

FROM feelings of gratitude and respect to his friends and the public generally, not only for the very liberal encouragement in his business, but from the strongest evidences upon the part of his friends to promote his interest, the subscriber returns his unfeigned thanks, and takes the present opportunity to say, that the business formerly conducted under the firm of DONE & HYLAND will for the future be carried on by himself, and hopes that a continuation of the same encouragement will exist, so long, at least, as his friends may deem him deserving. The subscriber intends keeping on hand a general assortment of GOODS, and invites the attention of the public.

J. C. HYLAND.

April 26, 1836.

New Spring Goods.

Wm. W. Johnston

HAS just returned from Baltimore with a large and general assortment of GOODS, which will be sold low for cash, or on time to punctual dealers.

April 19, 1836.

Notice.

THE LEVY COURT of Somerset County will meet on TUESDAY the 26th instant

Per order,

GEO. HANDY, Clk.

April 19.

NOTICE.
Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the firm of

Humphreys & Lankford,

is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said firm will please make payment to Geo. W. Humphreys, who is alone authorised to receive the same.

GEO. W. HUMPHREYS,
WM. H. LANKFORD.

Forktown, April 19, 1836.

☞ The Snow Hill Sentinel will publish the above three times, and charge this office.

The business will still be continued by the subscriber at the same stand, where goods of every description will be constantly kept on hand.

G. W. HUMPHREYS.

April 19, 1836.

Cash in Hand!

THE subscriber is at all times prepared to give the HIGHEST CASH PRICES FOR NEGROES. He will purchase any number of male and female slaves between the ages of 12 and 25 years, and give more for them than any purchaser on this Shore. Please call at his store in Little Annamessex Somerset county.

WM ROACH, Jun.

Jan. 27, 1836.

NOTICE.

LUE P. WEATHERLY,

INTENDING to emigrate on the 15th inst., earnestly requests all persons indebted to him, to come forward and pay the same or close the same by note; he likewise requests all persons who may have claims against him, to present the same for liquidation, on or before the day herein before mentioned.

April 12

NOTICE.

ALL persons and bodies corporate or politic in Somerset county, who shall be exercising or pursuing any business, or be doing any act or thing, or shall be in the use or occupation of any house or place [illegible] purpose for which by the act of Assembly of this State, are hereby notified to obtain license or renew the same between the first and 10th days of MAY next.

S. G. HOLBROOK, Shff.

April 12, 1836.

[illegible]

[illegible] Tanning [illegible] Household and Kitchen Furniture, [illegible] Utensils,

And other articles too numerous to mention.

The terms of sale are [illegible] months on all sums over [illegible] the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with approved security, bearing [illegible] the day of sale—on all sums of [illegible] five dollars the cash will be required.

☞ No property to be removed until the terms are complied with.

Sale to commence at 9 o'clock, A. M.

MARY K. CRAWFORD, } Ex'rs.
GEORGE TWILLY, }
of Henry Crawford, [illegible]

April 19, 1836.

A CARD.

THE AGENT recently appointed by the MARYLAND STATE BIBLE SOCIETY for the counties of SOMERSET and WORCESTER, in pursuance of his instructions, is now passing through Somerset, distributing BIBLES, & soliciting DONATIONS for the support of the Bible Cause in Maryland. It is hoped he will be kindly received by the people, and that a spirit of liberality will be manifested in aid of this laudable, philanthropic, and Christian enterprise, in furnishing every family with the Word of Eternal Life, which is able to make them wise unto Salvation.

March 29.

Commission.

THE subscriber has commenced a General

Commission Business,

At No. 14, Light St. Wharf, BALTIMORE,

Where he will sell *Grain,* of every description, and he has opened a market for *Bacon, Lard, Butter, Fruit, &c.,* and every thing the Farmer has to dispose of. He feels confident that those who will favor him with their consignments, however small, will assure themselves the best prices the market affords.

He will fill up orders of every description, such as *Groceries, Clover Seed, Plaster, Lime, &c.*

JOSEPH RASIN.

REFERENCES:

Wm. Jnell,	*Giles Hicks,*
Thomas Carter,	*J. P. W. Richardson,*
Henry Rhodes,	*Wm. Laveday,*
Samuel Kennard,	*Dr. R. Goldsborough,*
Pere Wilmer,	*John C. Palmer,*
John C. Spencer,	*Samuel Thompson,*
Benj. Eareksen	*I. W. Legg.*

N. B.—I have on hand James C. Baldwin's Virginia Corn and Cob Crusher and Grinder; also, his Corn Sheller which will shell from 250 to 300 bushels a day. For particulars reference to the Farmer and Gardener.

April 12 3w

A CARD.

M. PAGE,
Attorney at Law,

WILL attend the Courts of Somerset and Worcester counties. His office in the former place will be in the house of Mr. Willing; in the latter in that of Mr. Olivare.

Dec 1, 1835.

For Sale,

THE FARM on which the subscriber resides. This tract contains one hundred and thirty six acres of cleared, and ninety four acres of woodland, and has attached to it an extensive range of Marsh.

It can conveniently be sold in LOTS to suit purchasers.

☞ There is a WINDMILL on the premises. For terms apply to

ROBT. PATTERSON,

April 12 3m

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber having removed to Accomac county, Virginia, offers for sale his FARM, situated on the county road leading from Princess Anne to Manlo church within five miles of the former and half mile of the latter place. The improvements are a large two story dwelling house, and other necessary houses. Further description is unnecessary. Any person wishing to purchase may get a bargain by making immediate application to Mr. Kendal B. Parsons.

Also, all persons indebted to the undersigned will please make immediate payment to the above appointed agent.

J. A. E. HORSEY,

March 29

BLANKS

OF THE FOLLOWING KINDS

For sale at the Office of the Village Herald,

Pr Fa's before Sup'rs,	*Appeal Bonds,*
Do do after do	*Constables' Adver-*
Ca Sa's before do	*tisements.*
Do do after do	*Bills of Sale,*
Warrants,	*Venditioni's,*
Navigations &c,	*State Warrants,*

[illegible]

The Hindoo widow, in affection strong,
Dies by her Lord, and keeps her faith unbroken;
That perish all which to those weeks belong,
The living memory—with the life is token!

Last Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber by note or book account, are earnestly requested to pay the same on or before the 1st day of MAY next, as further indulgence cannot be given.

T. TOWNSEND.

Oak Hall, Worcester co., April 12th, 1836.

ORDERED, that the sale of the Real Estate of Doctor John King, as [illegible] by John W. King, the [illegible] of the said estate, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown by the [illegible] day of the [illegible] term of Somerset County Court; provided a copy of this order be inserted in a newspaper printed in Princess Anne, once a week for three successive weeks, the first insertion of which shall be at least three weeks before said [illegible].

ARA SPENCE, Chief Judge of the [illegible] District of Maryland.
March the 28th, 1836.

True copy. Test.
GEO. HANDY, Clk.

April 5, 1836.

Fish! Fish!! Fish!!!

THE subscriber expects in a very short time, say between the 1st of April and 10th May, to be able to supply his friends with HERRING.

He would likewise notify those who may not be supplied with SALT, that he is able to accommodate them with that article.

To those unacquainted with the location of his Fishery, he would say it is 1 mile above the Upper Ferry, and within 4 miles of Salisbury.

CASH and fair prices given for all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE.

JOHN B. SLEMMONS.

March 29 3w

LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office of Princess Anne, Md., on the 1st of April 1836.

Isaac Adams, Isaac M. Adams, Lomax Anderson, Giles Anderson, Isaac W. Avery, Wm Bennett, George Ballard, Sarah Brown, N. Bell, Mary S. Brown, Jonathan Benson, [illegible]

[illegible]

W. M. JOHNSTON, P. M.

[illegible]

John of Roanoke.

[illegible]

O'CONNELL.

[illegible]

Baltimore & White-Haven.

[illegible]

GEORGE WEEMS, Master.

March 29

The Steamboat Snow Hill will publish the above.

NOTICE.

[illegible]

E. W. LANGSDALE.

March 29

We are authorized to announce
John N. Bouford Esq.
As a candidate for the next Sheriffalty of Somerset county.
June 17, 1834.

Western Bank OF BALTIMORE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that books will be opened at the office of the Mechanics' Saving Fund Society of Baltimore, and at each of the county towns in the several counties of the State, and at the town of Westminster, on Monday, the 2nd day of May next, and the same will be kept open from day to day, for 6 days, from 10 o'clock, A. M., until 4 o'clock, P. M., for subscription to the capital stock of the "Western Bank of Baltimore."

Five dollars per share is required by the charter to be paid at the time of subscribing.

William Harden,	Lot Easey,
Lewis Kemp,	George Carson,
Chauncey Brooks,	Edward Green,
Manzo Lilly,	C. G. Peters,
William Woodward,	David Martin,
George Carey,	Francis Burns,
A. G. Cole,	E. P. Burows,
William Swan,	E. Scott,
Thos. P. Hambleton,	Robert Taylor,
	Commissioners

The undersigned, Commissioner for Somerset county for receiving subscriptions to the Capital Stock of the above Bank, will open the Books for the said purpose, at his store in the town of Princess Anne, in conformity to the above notice.

SAML. W. JONES.

April 26, 1836

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

THE undersigned having moved from the Eastern Shore, Maryland, to the city of Baltimore, and associated themselves together in the

Grocery & Commission Business,

On Dugan's Wharf, No. [illegible] respectfully beg leave to inform [illegible] and the public [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] is now prepared to execute all work of the above description, Pumps, [illegible], and Hand HATCHES, will be executed and warranted. [illegible] the quality of his work, and moderate charges, to share a portion of the public patronage.

CHARLES L. CHE R.

Princess Anne, Nov. 10, 1835.

To the Public.

THE SUBSCRIBER having taken the SCHOOL known as [illegible] informs the public [illegible] to learn SURVEYING or NAVIGATION they can have board and tuition on reasonable terms, and [illegible] that I would be competent to teach them in the art both by theory and practice.

The public's obt. servt.
ROBERT W. SWAN.

March 1, 1836.

Bank of Salisbury, April 1st, 1836.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the Stockholders of this Institution, that an election, for twelve Directors, will be held at the Banking House on MONDAY the 6th of JUNE next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 2 o'clock, P. M.

W. H. RIDER, Cash'r.

April 5

NOTICE.

THE Commissioners of the Tax for Somerset county will meet in their office at Princess Anne on TUESDAY the 12th inst. and every Tuesday thereafter, until the sitting of the County Court, in May next, and during the first week of said Court, for the purpose of changing property and making transfers, and no change of property will be made after that time.

By order of the Board
ISAAC [illegible], Clk.

April 6

To the Public.

THE subscriber requests all persons indebted to him, to come forward and close their accounts by cash or note.—His books are ready for settlement, and he hopes that instead of having personally to call on each person, that each person will call on him or his authorized agent, Rufus M. Parsons, in 30 days, and pay the cash or give their notes, otherwise he will be forced to place the same in the hands of a law agent for collection, as no longer indulgence will be given.

H. K. LONG.

P. S. Creditors grant me the privilege of a dead man—forbear to press while I collect.

H. K. L.

AGAIN!

The public's obedient servant, H. K. Long, presents the compliments of the season, to his friends and customers and returns his thanks for past favors, he solicits a continuation and increase of them, as he has associated with him Mr. RUFUS M. PARSONS, who joins him in the above compliments and solicitation.

Jan 5 '36

PRINCESS-ANNE HOTEL.

BY the urgent importunities of his old friends and customers the undersigned has been induced to open again a House of Entertainment in this place. He has opened the large, commodious, NEW HOTEL opposite the Court House, and the offices of the Clerk of the County Court, and Register of Wills, called the PRINCESS-ANNE HOTEL, recently occupied by G. M. Walling, Esq.—The requisite out houses, of ample dimensions, will be immediately erected. Notwithstanding the high prices of the present season, he has laid in abundant supplies of all the requisites of good eating and drinking, and has made arrangements for the most comfortable accommodation of his customers, and all travellers [illegible]

[illegible]

George Dashiell.

Princess Anne, Jan 12 '36

A CARD.

A. W. PEARCE, SURGEON DENTIST,

RESPECTFULLY tenders his thanks [illegible] Somerset and Worcester [illegible]

[illegible]

A List

Of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Salisbury, Md., on the 1st day of April 1836.

[illegible] Rev. Benj. Aus. Henry [illegible], Peter Bell, Ebe [illegible] Mary Davis [illegible] Rev. Mr. Lord, Aaron Bell, E. Matthews, Wm W. Moldux, Thomas Morris, John [illegible] Rev Wm M. Stone, Parsons & Smith, Mary [illegible], James [illegible], Jesse Townsend, Samuel Wilson, [illegible]

R. LEMMON, P. M.

April 19.

New Firm.

THE subscribers having entered into partnership under the firm of

DORSEY & CURTIS,

At the old stand lately occupied by Dorsey & Dashiell, will continue to keep constantly on hand a [illegible] assortment of

MANUFACTURED GOODS

All of which will be sold for cash, lumber, or country produce, or any domestic articles, at fair prices.

WM. DORSEY,
WM. H. CURTIS.

Calm Retreat, Jan. 12, 1836

NOTICE.

THE partnership heretofore existing between MEZICK & POLLITT is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and all persons indebted to the late firm are requested to make payment to Isaac Leonard, Esq. who is authorized to collect the same.

FRANCIS MEZICK,
SAML. I. POLLITT.

Salisbury, Jan. 29, 1836.

NOTICE.

SAMUEL I. POLLITT returns his thanks to customers of the late firm of *Mezick & Pollitt,* and informs them and the public generally that he still continues to carry on the

Hatting Business,

At the same stand, in the town of Salisbury, and intends to keep on hand a good assortment of materials of all kinds in his line of business, and will at all times be ready to furnish HATS to order.

Salisbury, Feb. 9.

Collector's Notice.

THE subscriber being desirous of completing his collections for the years of 1834 and 1835, earnestly requests all persons who stand indebted to him for County Taxes and Officers' Fees, to come forward and settle them without delay, as he must, if possible, settle with all those who have claims against him, and it is impossible for him to pay them unless he is first paid; therefore, all those that do not comply with this notice may certainly expect the letter of the law to be enforced against them, without respect to persons, as his duty as an officer will compel him to this course. Persons holding property in the county and residing out of it will please pay attention to this notice and save themselves trouble.

S. G. HOLBROOK, Collector of Somerset co.

Jan 26 '36

Constable's Sale.

BY virtue of two writs of Fieri Facias, issued by Elijah C. Johnson, a Justice of the Peace for Somerset county, and to me directed, one at the suit of Wm. H. Wailes, use of Rouse Young, against Elisha Phillips, and one at the suit of James R. Conaway, use of Purnell Toadvine, use of William Bromwell, against Elisha Phillips, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title and claim of said Phillips in and to the following tracts or parts of tracts of land lying and being in Somerset county, to wit: a tract known by the name of Killian Lot, containing 50 acres, more or less; also a tract called Larger containing 50 acres more or less; which I shall proceed to sell at public sale, at Elijah C. Johnson's office, in the town of Salisbury, on MONDAY the 9th day of MAY next, at the hour of 9 o'clock, A. M. to the highest and best bidder for cash to satisfy the aforesaid writs and costs.

ISAAC LEONARD, Const.

April 12, 1835.

State of Maryland, sc:

SOMERSET COUNTY ORPHANS COURT,

April 11th 1836.

ON application of Robert Bell, Administrator of Nathaniel Bell late of Somerset county, deceased, it is ordered by the Court that the said Administrator give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the estate of the said deceased, and that the same be published once a week for three weeks, in a paper printed in Princess Anne.

True copy. Test,
JAMES POLK, Reg. W. S. C.

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Somerset County hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said County, in Maryland, letters of Administration on the Personal Estate of Nathaniel Bell, late of said County, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the 6th day of Nov. 1836, they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 11th day of April A. D. 1836.

ROBERT BELL, Adm'r. of Nathaniel Bell, dec'd.

March 29

State of Maryland, sc:

SOMERSET COUNTY ORPHANS COURT,

April 11, 1836.

ON application of Eleanor [illegible] & Ralph Lowe Adm'rs of [illegible] late of Somerset C[illegible] [illegible]

True copy. Test,
JAMES POLK, Reg. W. S.

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscribers of Somerset County hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said County, in Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of John [illegible] late of said county deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers on or before the 20th day of October, 1836, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 11th day of April A. D. 1836.

ELEANOR BOUNDS, RALPH LOWE, Adm'rs. of J. Bounds dec'd.

April 19, 1836.

CASH FOR NEGROES.

Including both sexes, from 12 to 25 years of age. Persons having likely servants to dispose of will find it to their interest to give us a call, as we will give higher prices in cash, than any other purchaser who is now in this market, or may come in. We can at all times be found at Mrs. Dashiell's Tavern, Princess Anne, Md.

OVERLEY & SANDERS.

All communications addressed to us at this place, will be punctually attended to.

Sept. 23, 1834.

☞ The subscribers are particularly anxious to make a shipment of Negroes [illegible]. All persons who have SLAVES to dispose of will do well to give them a call as soon as possible.

O. & S.

Jan 12

NOTICE.

CASH and fair prices will at all times be given for NEGROES of both sexes, by applying to

ALEXANDER S. JONES.

N. B.—All communications attended to immediately.

Jan. 21, 1834.

THE VILLAGE HERALD.

BY S. T. CALLAHAN, PRINCESS-ANNE, SOMERSET COUNTY, MARYLAND.

Vol. X—Whole No. 475. **TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 17, 1836.** **New Series, Vol. 1 No. 51.**

VILLAGE HERALD.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Three Dollars a year, to be satisfied by [illegible] *if paid in advance;* or $2 50 if paid [illegible] six months.

Subscriptions paid within 30 days after delivering the first number, (of the year subscribed for,) will be considered *in advance*.

No subscription will be taken for less than one year.

No paper will be discontinued (unless at the editor's discretion,) until all arrearages are paid off; and a failure to notify a discontinuance, previous to the expiration of the term subscribed for, will be invariably considered as a new engagement.

Advertisements inserted on the usual terms.

All communications addressed to the editor must come post paid.

Sheriff' Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of Somerset County Court, and to me directed, at the suit of George [illegible] of Robt., use of Jno. Leatherbury, [illegible] to complete the sale of William [illegible]'s real estate, against John Hopkins, [illegible] heretofore seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit; a [illegible] or part of a tract of land called [illegible] Peace, containing 100 acres, more or less, one negro man named Abraham, two [illegible], and one gig, the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of the said John Hopkins, and I hereby give notice that I shall proceed to sell the same at public sale, at the Court House door in Princess Anne, for cash, on WEDNESDAY the 18th day of MAY next—Sale between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock, P. M.

ROBT. STEWART, F. S. S. Co.

April 26, 1836.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of Somerset County Court, and to me directed, at the suit of the State of Maryland, use of Peter B. Davis, use of [illegible] R. Mathews, $17.66, with interest from 30th November, 1834, use of George Dickey, $36, with interest from 7th [illegible], [illegible] use of William W. Handy, [illegible] of James Hooper & Son, against [illegible] Acworth & Caleb Kennerly, I have seized and taken in execution, as the property of William Acworth, the following property, to wit: one tract or parcel of land, name not known, it being the land [illegible] by said Acworth from James [illegible], one horse and one yoke of oxen, [illegible] I shall proceed to sell at public sale, at the Court House door in Princess Anne, on THURSDAY the 19th day of MAY next, [illegible] o'clock, P. M., to the highest and best bidder, for cash, to satisfy the above mentioned writ.

S. G. HOLBROOK, SHff.

April 21, 1836.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of Somerset County Court, and to me directed, at the suit of John Tatter [illegible] Betsy Insley, Adm'x of J. [illegible] Insley, [illegible] Thomas Bell, [illegible] ordered dated Sept. [illegible] $4 90 thereof use of George [illegible], per order dated 19th April, 1836, [illegible] Insley, Jr., I have seized and taken in execution the following property, [illegible] part of a tract of land called [illegible], a part of a tract of land called [illegible], a part of a tract of land called [illegible] Hayes, containing the whole [illegible] 100 acres, three head of cattle and [illegible] hogs, more or less, the property of [illegible] Insley, Jr., and I shall proceed to sell the same at public sale, at the Court House door in Princess Anne, on WEDNESDAY the 18th day of MAY next, at the hour of [illegible] o'clock, P. M., to the highest and best bidder for cash, to satisfy the above mentioned writ.

S. G. HOLBROOK, SHff.

April 26, 1836.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued by William Wayland, a Justice of the Peace for Somerset county, and to me directed, at the suit of Morris & Roberts, against William Banks, I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit: all the right of Wm. Banks in and to part of a tract of land called Friendship, containing 100 acres, more or less, part of a tract of land called Newman Lot, containing 79 acres, more or less, also one horse, as the property of said Banks, which I will proceed to sell, at public sale, at Cokestown, on THURSDAY the 12th day of MAY next, between the hours of 12 and 4 o'clock, P. M., to the highest and best bidder, for cash, to satisfy the above mentioned writ, cost and county levy for 1835.

S. G. HOLBROOK, SHff.

April 19, 1836.

BLANKS

OF THE FOLLOWING KINDS

For Sale at the Office of the Village Herald.

Fi Fa's before Sup's,	*Appeal Bonds,*
Do do after do	*Constables' Advertisements,*
Ca Sa's before do	*Bills of Sale,*
Do do after do	[illegible]
Warrants,	*State Warrants,*
Narrations, &c.	

NOTICE.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership formerly existing under the firm of

DONE & HYLAND,

Is dissolved by mutual consent. Being anxious that the affairs of the said firm should be closed as soon as possible, all persons indebted to the same are requested to make immediate payment to James C. Hyland, as he is legally authorised to settle the business of said firm.

JOHN W. DONE,
JAMES C. HYLAND.

April 26, 1836.

The Baltimore [illegible] *and Bicknell's Detector will insert the above* [illegible] *and send their accounts to the Herald office.*

NOTICE.

FROM [illegible] and respect to his friends and the public generally, not only for the very liberal encouragement in his business, but from the strongest evidence [illegible] of his friends to promote his interests, the subscriber returns his sincere thanks, and takes the present opportunity to say, that the business formerly conducted under the firm of DONE & HYLAND will for the future be carried on by himself, and hopes that a continuance of [illegible] encouragement will extend [illegible] as his friends may deem him [illegible]. The subscriber intends keeping [illegible] general assortment of [illegible], and invites the attention of the public.

J. C. HYLAND.

April 26, 1836.

The Farmers' & Planters'

Bank of Baltimore.

NOTICE IS HEREBY [illegible]

[illegible]

WILLIAM [illegible],
GALLOWAY CHESTON,
WM. [illegible] MAYHEW,
[illegible],
[illegible] HENRY,
CHAS. [illegible] W. [illegible],
WM. [illegible].

[illegible]

May 10, 1836.

Take Notice.

THE books and accounts [illegible] of the State of [illegible] & ANDERSON have been [illegible] to Wm. T. G. POLK. All persons indebted to the said concerns are hereby [illegible] to him, who is alone authorized to receive and receipt for the same.

JAMES S. ANDERSON,
Surviving Partner.

The notes given for property bought at the sale of Col. George A. Dashiell, will be due about the first of MAY, and it is expected they will be promptly paid. A failure to comply will subject those indebted to the [illegible].

WM. T. G. POLK, Adm'r.

April 26, 1836.

Negroes Wanted.

The subscriber wishes to purchase *NEGROES* of both sexes, from [illegible] to thirty years of age, for which he will give the highest CASH prices.

W. B. JONES.

N. B.—*All letters directed to him at Princess-Anne will be punctually attended to.* W. B. J.

March 22, 1836.

RELIGIOUS STATISTICS OF THE UNITED STATES.

The American Almanac, or Repository of Useful Knowledge, for the present year, contains much valuable information, which fully redeems the pledge given in its title, and reflects credit on its publishers. From it we take the subjoined statements of the religious statistics of the United States. The information therein embodied will be new to many, and interesting, we presume, to all of our readers. Its general accuracy can be relied on.—*Shepherd of the Valley.*

1. *Catholics.* The Roman Catholics in the United States have, as enumerated in the Catholic Almanac, for 1836, 7 or 8 colleges, 16 seminaries, several of them theological, for the education of young men, and 33 convents and academies for the education of females.

The Catholics were the first European settlers of Maryland, Florida, Louisiana, and Missouri. The first Roman Catholic Bishop and Archbishop in America, John Carroll, D. D., was consecrated Bishop of Baltimore in 1790, and some years afterwards, Archbishop.

The number of Catholic churches and of stations visited by clergymen in the United States, as enumerated in the Catholic Almanac for 1836, is 584.

The number of Roman Catholics in the United States is not ascertained with any certainty. It has been variously stated from [illegible] to 800,000; but supposed by some to exceed the greater number.

2. *Congregationalists.* The Congregationalists are found mostly in the New England States. They are chiefly descended from the English puritans, who [illegible] the early settlements in New England. The Congregationalists were formerly the prevailing denomination, [illegible] in New England, with the exception of Rhode Island, their [illegible] were supported by law, and [illegible]

[illegible]

8. *German Reformed Church.*—This denomination is most numerous in the States of Pennsylvania and Ohio, and it is estimated to comprise 180 ministers, 600 congregations, and 30,000 communicants.

9. *Baptists.* In the Third Annual Report of the American Baptist Home Missionary Society, (May, 1835,) it is stated, "It is a painful consideration that in [illegible] regular Baptist churches in the United States and Territories, there should be only 5,140 ministers, or little more than one minister to two churches, while it is well known that many of these are but [illegible] fitted for the work, others but partially devoted to it, and not a few of the remainder ill sustained [illegible].

"More than 2,000 more ministers are now wanting to supply the existing churches with pastors, and if British America be taken into the account, there will be 6,0[illegible] churches, with 2,230 ministers. But, as the accounts furnishing the data of these calculations are known to be defective, it is probably safe to estimate the number of communicants in the United States and British Provinces at 500,000, the churches at 6,500, and the ministers 3,500, so that 2,700 additional ministers are wanted. And again, if all the facts in the case were ascertained, it would probably be found, after making the proper deduction for those who have no pastoral charge, and for those who are devoted to secular business, and of course preach but seldom, without insisting on a still further deduction for any who are absolutely incompetent to preach the gospel, that more than 3000 ministers are needed to supply the existing churches."

The *Seventh Day Baptists* are found in Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey, Virginia, and Ohio.

The *Six Principled Baptists* are found in Massachusetts and Rhode Island.

The *Free Will Baptists* are numerous in Maine and New Hampshire, and are found in several of the other States.

The *Christian Society, or Christians,* baptize only by immersion, are antitrinitarian and anti-[illegible], and profess to receive the scriptures as the only rule of faith and practice. The first society of this denomination was formed at Portsmouth, N. H., in 1803, ministers in 1830, computed at 300, congregations 1,000, communicants 30,000.

The *Tunkers* are said to have 40 or 50 churches. The *Mennonites* 200.

10. *The Methodist Episcopal Church.* The Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States comprises 22 Annual Conferences, which are severally defined by geographical limits, and the yearly meetings are attended by all the travelling preachers who are in full connexion.

The General Conference which is composed of delegates from the 22 Annual Conferences, 1 delegate from every 21 members of each, appointed by seniority [illegible] meets once in four years on the 1st of May.

There are six Bishops, who are elected by the General Conference, but they have no particular province or district, each being a Bishop of the Church throughout the whole United States. The duties of the Bishops are to preside at the Conference, to fix the appointment of preachers, [illegible] to travel through the connection at large, [illegible] the spiritual and temporal [illegible] of the church. [illegible] they meet [illegible] of their own, they so [illegible] to attend each of the Annual Conferences, that each Bishop visits each Conference once in four years.

11. *Methodist Protestants.* The denomination was regularly organized by a Convention in the city of Baltimore, in 1830, where a Constitution and Book of Discipline were adopted.

It comprises a General Conference and 13 Annual Conferences. The supreme power is vested in a General Conference, which consists of an equal number of ministers and laymen, and meets every seventh year. The Annual Conferences are composed of all the ordained itinerant ministers within their respective bounds, and an equal number of elected delegates, who may be either laymen or local preachers.

The salary of an itinerant ordained preacher, [illegible]

[illegible]

12. *Protestant Episcopal Church.* The General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church meets once in three years. In 1834, the number of Episcopal clergymen in the United States was 763, [illegible].

13. *Evangelical Lutheran Church.* The Evangelical Lutheran Church of the United States comprises nine District Synods. The General Synod, composed of delegates from the District Synods, meets triennially. The Lutherans have 4 theological seminaries, at Hartwick, N. Y., at Gettysburgh, Pennsylvania, at Lexington, South Carolina, and at Columbus, Ohio.

14. *Church of the United Brethren.*—This denomination, styled also Moravians, is found in several States, but is most numerous in Pensylvania. It is stated in the Quarterly Register to comprise 33 ministers, 24 congregations and 5,746 members, including children.

15. *Unitarians.* The number of Congregational Unitarian parishes in the U. States is about 200, and if we include all that reject the doctrine of the trinity and adopt most of our leading views of religion, the number of our societies would probably be more than 2,000.

16. *Universalists.*—The General Convention of the Universalists was formed at Oxford, in Massachusetts, in 1785, and it meets annually. It is composed of 4 clerical and 6 lay delegates from each State Convention. There are State Conventions in each of the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, South Carolina, and Ohio.

The number of Universalist ministers in the United States, is estimated at about 300, the number of societies about 600. Some of these societies hold worship every Sunday, others only occasionally, either for want of means, or because no preachers can be obtained. The ministers are paid in all cases by their respective societies. Their salaries vary from [illegible] to $1,000. In Massachusetts the salaries, on an average, are stated at about [illegible].

17. *New Jerusalem Church.*—Total, [illegible] and 33 ministers, 8 of whom [illegible] ordaining ministers, 10 priests and teaching ministers, and 15 licentiates. In the Journal of the Seventeenth Convention, 116 places are enumerated in which are found persons belonging to this denomination, or receivers of its doctrine.

18. *Friends.*—The Friends, or Quakers, are found in most of the States, but are most numerous in Pennsylvania. They are governed by a code of discipline which is enacted and supported by meetings of four degrees, viz.: preparative, monthly, quarterly and yearly. A yearly meeting comprises a number of quarterly meetings which are subordinate and accountable to it. There are 8 yearly meetings in the United States, viz.: New England, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Virginia, North Carolina, Ohio and Indiana, and 2 in Europe, London and Dublin; the whole according to the Encyclopædia Americana, computed to include about 150,000 members. The number of societies in the United States are estimated at 450 or 500.

The authorized ministers receive no pay for preaching, if they are able to support their families, and pay their travelling expenses; if they are not able to do so, [illegible] one or both, as far as it is found necessary. The Friends in the United States are at present divided into two parties, which are styled Orthodox and Hicksites. The latter are so called from the Rev. Elias Hicks, a minister of the denomination whose followers are [illegible]. According to a table published in a paper printed at Wheeling, Virginia, in 1829, there were in the United States [illegible] members of this denomination, of whom 46,0[illegible] were Hicksites, and [illegible] Orthodox, the rest were not known.

19. *Shakers.*—This denomination, styled also Shaking Quakers, and the Millennial Church, arose about 1747, at Manchester, in England, and it was first introduced into this country by Ann Lee, in 1774. Celibacy is enjoined by the Shakers upon their members, and their number is increased by converts.

They have 15 congregations or families. Their principal employments are agriculture, horticulture, and mechanic arts. They hold their property in common, and [illegible] for industry and economy.

20. *Jews.*—The number of Jews in the United States is computed at about fifteen thousand.

There are some small denominations, [illegible], in addition to those above mentioned.

The [illegible] number of ministers is 14,[illegible]; [illegible] congregations, 15,477; [illegible] 1,[illegible], but the calculation [illegible] incomplete.

[illegible] are stated to [illegible] New England [illegible], but [illegible] a considerable number in some of the other States.

The Presbyterian had, in 1834, in addition to the 1,914 ministers, 231 licentiates and candidates.

The number of communicants belonging to the Baptist denomination in the United States and British Provinces, was stated, in the Report of the Baptist Home Missionary Society in 1835, at 500,000.

21. Methodists, in addition to the [illegible] preachers who alone are included in the statement, have many local preachers, and the number of their congregations is supposed to be twice as great as the number of travelling preachers.

There are several denominations with respect to which the number of communicants is not known.

POETRY.

THE HINDOO GIRL'S SONG.

This song alludes to a well known superstition among the young Hindoo girls.—They make a little boat out of a cocoa nut shell, place a small lamp and flowers within this tiny ark of the heart, and launch it upon the Ganges. If it floats out of sight with its lamp still burning, the omen is prosperous—if it sinks, the love, which it questions, is ill-fated.

Float on—float on—my haunted bark,
Above the midnight tide;
Bear softly o'er the water dark
The hopes that with thee glide.

Float on—float on—thy freight is flowers,
And every flower reveals
The dreaming of my lonely hours,
The hope my spirit feels.

Float on—float on—thy shining lamp,
The light of love, is there;
If lost beneath the waters damp,
That love must then despair.

Float on—beneath the moonlight float,
The sacred billows o'er;
Ah, some kind spirit guards my boat,
For it hath gained the shore!

From Blackwood's Magazine.

THE CASTLE BY THE SEA.

Say, hast thou seen the castle,
Which stands above the sea;
O'er which, in bright and golden flight,
The clouds are floating free?

And is it fairly mirror'd
In the chrystal flood below?
And does its shadow tremble
In the evening's ruddy glow?

I saw that lofty castle
Above the dark profound;
And the cold moon stood above it,
And the night mists floated round.

Spoke not the wind and ocean
With merry voice and strong?
And heard'st thou not the sound within,
Of lute, and harp, and song?

The winds and waves were lying
In silence one and all;
And a funeral hymn was singing
Within the darksome hall.

And saw'st thou passing by thee
The monarch and his queen—
The royal robes of purple,
The sceptre's golden sheen?

And led they not between them
A maiden young and fair,
All sunlike in her loveliness,
With bright and flowing hair?

Without or crown or purple
I saw the royal pair;
Their robes were robes of mourning,
The maiden was not there!

Bank of Salisbury, } *April 1st, 1836.* }

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the Stockholders of this Institution, that an election, for twelve Directors, will be held at the Banking House on MONDAY the 6th of JUNE next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A M and 2 o'clock, P M.

W. H. RIDER, Cash'r.

April 5

Farmers' & Planters' Bank, of Baltimore.

BOOKS for receiving subscriptions to the Capital Stock of the above Bank, will be opened by the subscribers in the counting room of Wm. W. Johnston, in this place, on MONDAY the 9th day of MAY next, and the same will be kept open from day to day for ten days, exclusive of Sunday, from 10 o'clock, A. M, until 2 o'clock, P. M.

All subscribers are required, by the charter, to pay at the time of subscribing *five dollars* on each share subscribed for.

The shares of stock in this Bank are $25 each, only $15 of which will be required the first year, the remainder at such times as its increased business may, in the judgment of the Directors, require.

ALEX. H. HANDY,
WM. W. JOHNSTON.

April 26, 1836.

New Firm.

THE subscribers having entered into partnership under the firm of

DORSEY & CURTIS,

At the old stand lately occupied by Dorsey & Dashiell, will continue to keep constantly on hand a first rate assortment of

SEASONABLE GOODS,

All of which will be sold for cash, lumber, or country produce, or any domestic articles, at fair prices.

WM DORSEY,
WM. H. CURTIS.

Calm Retreat, Jan. 12, 1836.

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber having removed to Accomac county, Virginia, offers for sale his FARM, situated on the county road leading from Princess Anne to Monie church within five miles of the former and half mile of the latter place. The improvements are a large two story dwelling house, and other necessary houses. Further description is unnecessary. Any person wishing to purchase may get a bargain by making immediate application to Mr. Kendal B. Parsons.

Also, all persons indebted to the undersigned will please make immediate payment to the above appointed agent.

J. A. E. HORSEY.

March 29

Baltimore & White-Haven,

VIA FAIR-HAVEN, HERRING BAY.



THE Steam Boat *PATUXENT* has recommenced her route between the above places, leaving the Maryland State Wharf in the city of Baltimore at 6 A M on Tuesday the 22d March inst and every Tuesday thereafter for White Haven, Eastern Shore Md. and running from thence will leave White Haven at 6 A M. the following morning, Wednesday, and every Wednesday thereafter for Baltimore, touching at Fair Haven, Herring Bay, going and returning.

GEORGE WEEMS, Master.

March 29

The Sentinel at Snow Hill will publish the above.

Collector's Notice.

THE subscriber being desirous of completing his collections for the years of 1834 and 1835, earnestly requests all persons who stand indebted to him for County Taxes and Officers' Fees, to come forward and settle them without delay, as he must, if possible, settle with all those who have claims against him, and it is impossible for him to pay them unless he is first paid; therefore, all those that do not comply with this notice may certainly expect the letter of the law to be enforced against them, without respect to persons, as his duty as an officer will compel him to this course. Persons holding property in the county and residing out of it will please pay attention to this notice and save themselves trouble.

S. S. HOLBROOK, Collector
Jan 26 '36 of Somerset co.

To the Public.

THE subscriber requests all persons indebted to him, to come forward and close their accounts by cash or note—His books are ready for settlement, and he hopes that instead of having personally to call on each person, that each person will call on him or his authorized agent, Rufus M. Parsons, in 30 days, and pay the cash or give their notes, otherwise he will be forced to place the same in the hands of a law agent for collection, as no longer indulgence will be given.

H. K. LONG

P. S. Creditors grant me the privilege of a dead man—forbear to press while I collect.

H. K. L.

Fish! Fish!! Fish!!!

THE subscriber expects in a very short time, say between the 1st of April and 10th May, to be able to supply his friends with HERRING.

He would likewise notify those who may not be supplied with SALT, that he is able to accommodate them with that article.

To those unacquainted with the location of his Fishery, he would say, it is 1 mile above the Upper Ferry, and within 4 miles of Salisbury.

CASH and fair prices given for all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE.

JOHN B. SLEMMONS

March 29 3w

Commission.

THE subscriber has commenced a General

Commission Business,

at No. 12, Light St Wharf, BALTIMORE.

Where he will sell *Grain*, of every description, and he has opened a market for *Bacon, Lard, Butter, Fruit, &c.*, and every thing the Farmer has to dispose of. He feels confident that those who will favor him with their consignments, however small, will assure themselves the best prices the market affords.

He will fill up orders of every description, such as *Groceries, Clover Seed, Plaster Lime, &c.*

JOSEPH BASIN.

REFERENCES:

Hon. [illegible],	*Giles Hicks,*
Thomas Carter,	*J. P. W. Richardson,*
Henry Rhodes,	*Wm. Loveday,*
Samuel Kennard,	*Dr. R. Goldsborough,*
Pere Wilmer,	*John C. Palmer,*
John C. Spencer,	*Samuel Thompson,*
Benj Ennilson	*J. H. Lacy.*

N. B. I have on hand James C. Baldwin's Virginia Corn and Cob Crusher and Grinder, also his Corn Sheller which will shell from 200 to 300 bushels a day. For particulars reference to the Farmer and Gardener.

April 12 2w

ORDERED, that the sale of the Real Estate of Doctor John King, as made and reported by John W. King, the trustee for the sale of the said estate, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown by the second day of the next term of Somerset County Court—*Provided* a copy of this order be inserted in a newspaper printed in Princess Anne, once a week for three successive weeks, the first insertion of which shall be at least three weeks before said day.

ARA SPENCE, *Chief Judge of the Fourth Judicial District of Maryland.*

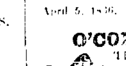
March the 24th, 1836.

True copy Test.

GEO. HANDY, Clk.

April 5, 1836.

O'CONNELL.



THIS full bred horse will travel in Dorchester and Somerset counties the present season For pedigree, description terms and other particulars see printed bills.

March 22 3t

To the Public.

THE SUBSCRIBER having taken the *SCHOOL* known by the name of Maddux's Corner, informs the public that if any wish to learn SURVEYING or NAVIGATION they can have board and tuition on reasonable terms, and I flatter myself that I would be competent to teach them the art both by theory and practice.

The public's ob't, serv't,
ROBERT W. SWAN.

March 1, 1836.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

THE undersigned having moved from the Eastern Shore, Maryland, to the city of Baltimore, and associated themselves together in the

Grocery & Commission Business,

On Dugan's Wharf, No. 94, respectfully beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they are prepared to receive consignments of GRAIN and all other COUNTRY PRODUCE, which they pledge themselves to sell, on commission, for the very highest price the market will afford. They have large room for storage, and if storing is preferred to selling at particular times, consigners can be accommodated. Persons who have grain or any country produce, (however small in quantity,) for this market, would do well in patronizing the undersigned, as they are determined to spare no pains, in doing justice to their consigners, by searching the market for the very highest price. The money of the consigners will be returned by the vessel, unless ordered to the contrary; and in case of an order to deposite, certificates of deposite will be sent to the owner.

The undersigned keep constantly on hand a general assortment of GROCERIES, which they offer to the public as low as they can be bought in the city. Country merchants and others would do well in giving them a call.

JOHN J. DASHIELL &
JNO. R. DASHIELL.

April 26, 1836.

REFERENCES.

Wm. W. Handy, Esq.	
Thos. K. Carroll, Esq	
Isaac D. Jones, Esq.	*Somerset.*
Jos. S. Cottman, Esq	
Col. R. Stewart,	
Teagle Townsend,	
R. Evans,	*Worcester.*
Dr. Gillis,	
Jas. A. Stewart, Esq	
Dr. Wm. Jackson,	*Dorchester.*
W. Wm. H. Yates,	
Mr. Alfred Lewis,	
Wm. B. Cooper, Esq	*Sussex county,*
Jno. Polk,	*Delaware.*
C. Ross,	

LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office at Princess Anne, Md, on the 1st of April 1836.

Isaac Adams, Isaac M Adams, Louisa Anderson, Gillis Anderson, Isaac W Avery, Wm Bennett, George Ballard, Sarah Brown, N B [illegible], Miss S Brown, Jonathan Benson, Emily Ballard, Commissioners of the Tax, Joseph Cantwell, Burton Cannon 2, James Cholos, Levina Cannon, F M'Crabeo, Rev Alex Campbell, Nancy Cullen, Nancy McDorman, Wm Dryden, Col R C Dashiell, L B Evans, Saml Ford, Margt Gillis, James M Gaslee, Mary R Hill, Geo Hargiss, Elizabeth Harris, Edmond Hailey, Matilda K Harting, Col Robt J Henry, John Handy, John S Hoode, Wm Hitch, Robt Hall, Augusta Hayward 2, Sally Ann E Jones, [illegible] Trumells, Thomas Jones, John W Jones, Mariah S Jones, Rebecca Kelly, Isaac Lawson, James Lawson, William Long, Robert H Maddux, John B Miles, Whittington Matthews, Ann M Dorman, Job Moore, Thomas Morris, Grace Morriss, Nancy Morris, Doct A W [illegible] 2, Henry Rotch, Arthur Russell, Wm Sudler 2, Robt Twilly, Wm Smith, Sally Ann Stewart, Edwin D Sudly, John Turpin of Wm, Saml Tod, A Stewart, Ellen E Savage, James Watson, Wm H Waters, Lamar Wilson, Isaac Willing, Wm Wood.

WM. W. JOHNSTON, P. M.

April 5

NOTICE.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership heretofore existing between MEZICK & POLLITT is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and all persons indebted to the late firm are requested to make payment to Levin Leonard, Esq. who is authorized to collect the same.

FRANCIS MEZICK,
SAM'L. I. POLLITT.

Salisbury, Jan. 29, 1836.

NOTICE.

SAMUEL I. POLLITT returns his thanks to customers of the late firm of *Mezick & Pollitt*, and informs them and the public generally that he still continues to carry on the

Hatting Business,

At the same stand, in the town of Salisbury, and intends to keep on hand a good assortment of materials of all kinds in his line of business, and will at all times be ready to furnish HATS to order.

Salisbury, Feb. 9.

The Thorough-bred Horse,

John of Roanoke,



WILL stand the present season at the Stables of the subscriber, where Mares can be accommodated on the following terms, to wit:—Insurance $11; the Spring's Chance, $7; the Single Visit, $5.

Description and Pedigree.

John of Roanoke is a beautiful chestnut sorrle, full sixteen hands high, of great bone and sinew, and combining in an eminent degree, all the desirable qualities of the turf, with those of the farm horse.—Farmers will, therefore, find it to their advantage to avail themselves of the opportunity now offered for improving their stock of horses. In point of symmetry of form, size and action, this horse will lose nothing by a comparison with the best horses of the day. A further description is deemed unnecessary, as those wishing to breed from, can view the horse, and judge for themselves.

Roanoke is three years old this spring.—He was got by the justly celebrated horse John of Roanoke, out of a Dean Swift mare.

JOHN SMITH.

Belmont, Somerset co., }
April 5, 1836. }

A CARD.

A. W. PEARCE,
SURGEON DENTIST,

RESPECTFULLY tenders his thanks to the citizens of Somerset and Worcester for the very liberal patronage he has already received at their hands.

Mr. P. has returned to the shore, and will positively be in Princess-Anne the first of January, where he will spend three or four months, and where he will continue to perform every operation pertaining to his profession.

He will insert natural, artificial incorruptible imitation human teeth, from one to an entire set, and on the most liberal terms.

Dec 29

A CARD.

H. PAGE.
Attorney at Law.

WILL attend the Courts of Somerset and Worcester counties. His office in the former place will be in the house of Mr. Willing; in the latter in that of Mr Givans.

Dec 1, 1835.

CLOCK & WATCH MAKING.

THE subscriber, thankful for past favors, respectfully informs the inhabitants of Somerset and the neighboring counties, that he is now prepared to execute all work of the above description. *Duplex, Horizontal, Levers, Alarm, Repeating and Plain WATCHES*, will be carefully repaired and warranted. He hopes that by dint of exertion, the quality of his work, and moderate charges, to share a portion of the public patronage.

CHARLES L. CHUR.

Princess Anne, Nov. 10, 1835.

Constable's Sale.

BY virtue of two writs of fieri facias, one issued by Wm. Whayland, and justice of the peace for Somerset county, and to me directed at the suit of Samuel J. S. Ker, against John Price, and one issued by Wm T. G. Polk, a justice of the Peace for Somerset county, at the suit of Mary Davis, against John Price, I have seized and taken in execution, all the right, title and claim of said Price, in and to a right of dower, in the following tracts or parcels of land, lying and being in Somerset county on the north side of Wicomico creek, to wit; Goshen's lot containing 100 acres, part of Melones' Choice, containing 100 acres, it being the lands formerly belonging to Isaac Harris, of Wm. late of said county dec'd, which I shall proceed to sell at public sale, on the premises, on SATURDAY 28th day of May next, at the hour of 3 o'clock, P. M. to the highest and best bidder, for ready cash, to satisfy said writs and costs due thereon.

ISAAC GIBBONS, Const.

May 3

State of Maryland, sc.

SOMERSET COUNTY ORPHANS COURT.

May 3, 1836.

ON *application of Wm. Coston, Jr., Administrator of Mary Harris, late of Somerset County, dec'd, it is ordered by the Court that the said Adm'r give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the estate of the said deceased, and that the same be published once a week for three weeks, in a paper printed in Princess Anne.*

True copy Test

JAMES POLK, Reg. W. S. C.

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Somerset County hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said County, in Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of Mary Harris, late of said county deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the 20th day of December, 1836, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 3d day of May, A. D. 1836.

WILLIAM COSTON, Jr., Adm'r.
of Mary Harris, dec'd.

May 10, 1836.

State of Maryland, sc:

SOMERSET COUNTY ORPHANS COURT.

April 5th, 1836.

ON application of Robert L. Miles, Executor of Matthias Miles, late of Somerset County, deceased, it is ordered by the Court that the said Executor give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the estate of the said deceased, and that the same be published once a week for three weeks, in a paper printed in Princess Anne.

True copy Test.

JAMES POLK, Reg. W. S. C.

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Somerset County hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said County, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the Personal Estate of Matthias Miles, late of said County dec'd. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the 20th day of Dec, 1836; they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. —Given under my hand this 5th day of April A. D. 1836.

ROBERT L. MILES, Ex'r. of
Matthias Miles, dec'd.

May 3, 1836.

PRINCESS-ANNE HOTEL.

BY the urgent importunities of his old friends and customers the undersigned has been induced to open again a House of Entertainment in this place. He has opened the large, commodious, NEW HOTEL opposite the Court House, and the offices of the Clerk of the County Court, and Register of Wills, called the PRINCESS-ANNE HOTEL, recently occupied by G. M. Walling, Esq.—The requisite out buildings, of ample dimensions, will be immediately erected. Notwithstanding the high prices of the present season, he has laid in abundant supplies of all the requisites of good eating and drinking, and has made arrangements for the most comfortable accommodation of his customers, and all travellers and others that may favor him with their patronage. From the situation of his Hotel, so contiguous to the Court House and public offices, and its comfortable rooms with fire-places, gentlemen of the *bar*, and others having business with the Court and in the public offices, will find it to their advantage, convenience, and comfort to patronize his Establishment.

The undersigned hopes to receive, as he will endeavor to merit, largely of the public patronage.

George Dashiell.

Princess Anne, Jan 12 '36

SOMERSET HOTEL.

THE subscriber has taken the well known public house in Princess Anne lately occupied by Col George Dashiell, called the "Somerset Hotel." His Table will at all times be supplied with all the delicacies which the market and the season will afford His Bar contains a choice assortment of liquors, and his Stables are well supplied with provender, and he has engaged a first rate Hostler.

His friends and the public generally are invited to give him a call and he feels confident that he will be able to give satisfaction, as his entire *personal* attention will be devoted to the service of his customers.

Boarders can be accommodated by the day, week, month, or year, upon reasonable terms. The public's ob't, serv't.

Wm. H. Curtis.

Jan 6, 1835.

Coach, Gig, & Harness Making,

In all its various branches.

THE subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and the public in general, that they have just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, a large and carefully selected STOCK OF MATERIALS, surpassing any former purchases, in quality as well as quantity, consisting of well seasoned *TIMBER, IRON*, various kinds of *LEATHER, PLATINGS, LACE, TRIMMINGS, &c. &c.* Having first rate workmen in their employ, they now feel confident that they can finish work in as neat and workmanlike a manner as it can be done in any other establishment in Maryland, and they hope that by good work, close attention to business, and moderate charges, to merit a continuance of public patronage.

They also take pleasure in informing the public, that they have commenced the

Saddle & Bridle Business,

And intend keeping on hand a variety of *SADDLES, BRIDLES, HALTERS, GIRTHS, TRUNKS, TRAVELLING BAGS, &c. &c.* Mr. Briding being himself a practical Saddler, they flatter themselves that they will be able to please such of their friends as will give them their custom.

The public's ob't. serv'ts,

Brodwater & Briding.

N. B.—All persons having open accounts at our Shop, are earnestly requested to close the same, by cash or note, before the first day of February next—we having made it a rule from which we will not deviate, to close our books every year. We shall therefore place all accounts not closed by that time into Officers' hands for collection.

Two or three APPRENTICES wanted at the above named establishment.

Jan 5, 1836.

CASH FOR NEGROES.

Including both sexes, from 12 to 25 years of age. Persons having likely servants to dispose of will find it to their interest to give us a call, as we will give higher prices in cash, than any other purchaser who is now in this market, or may come in. We can at all times be found at Mrs. Disharoon's Tavern, Princess Anne, Md.

OVERLEY & SANDERS.

All communications addressed to us, at this place, will be punctually attended to.

Sept. 23, 1834.

☞ The subscribers are particularly anxious to make a shipment of Negroes shortly. All persons who have SLAVES to dispose of will do well to give them a call as soon as possible. O. & S.

Jan 12

NOTICE.

CASH and fair prices will at all times be given for NEGROES of both sexes, by applying to

ALEXANDER S. JONES.

N. B. All communications attended to immediately.

Jan. 21, 1834.

PRINTING.

THE PRINTING OF

BOOKS, PAMPHLETS,

Blanks, Cards, Labels,

HANDBILLS, &c.

Is thankfully received and neatly executed At the Village Herald Office.

THE VILLAGE HERALD.

BY S. T. CALLAHAN, PRINCESS-ANNE, SOMERSET COUNTY, MARYLAND.

Vol. X—Whole No. 479. **TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 14, 1836.** **New Series, Vol. 2 No. 6.**

VILLAGE HERALD.

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☞Subscriptions paid within 30 days after delivering the first number, (of the year subscribed for,) will be considered in *advance.*

No subscription will be taken for less than *one year.*

No paper will be discontinued (unless at the editor's discretion,) until all arrearages are paid off; and a failure to notify a discontinuance, previous to the expiration of the year subscribed for, will be invariably considered as a new engagement.

☞*Advertisements* inserted on the usual terms.

☞All communications addressed to the editor must come POST PAID.

POETRY.

From the West Tennessean.

TO MISS ——.

Fare thee well! and if forever,
Still forever fare thee well!—BYRON.

Fare thee well! perhaps forever,
Painful, bitter though it be,
Oh! that I the ties could sever,
Binding still my soul to thee!

I have striven to forget thee—
From thy presence wished to go,
But whene'er my eyes have met thee,
I have loved thee but the more!

Coldly though we've met together,
Dearer is one glance from thee,
Than the smiles from any other
Friendship can bestow on me!

Can't thou—wilt thou not forgive me?
Oh! forgive, forget the past!
And if thou can't never love me,
Grant thy friendship to the last.

But if thou wilt not forgive me,
E'er I'll own thy scornful sway,
From this wounded heart, believe me,
I will strive to tear away!

Though 'tis wounded left, and bleeding,
Every [illegible] that owns thy sway,
And its tortures still unheeding,
Cast its sympathies away.

Or its burthen unrevealing,
Strives its tortures to beguile,
And its anguish all concealing,
Proudly o'er its ruins smile.

If 'tis criminal to adore thee—
Guilt, pure love for thee to feel,
Deep in guilt I've stand before thee
For I loved thee but too well!

Hadst thou not have coldly shunned me,
But have heard my simple plea,
Then it was thou wouldst have found me,
What I know myself to be.

True, too rash were the advances
Ardent love did make to thee,
But thy matchless smiles and glances
Won my heart—and ruined me!

Though to love I ne'er can move thee,
Yet 'tis true thou matchless art,
And who knows and cannot love thee,
Cold and dreary is his heart!

Oh! a heart so cold, I'd never
Own for all the gems that shine
Though its fervor will forever
Torture, bleed, and ruin mine.

But the die is cast forever,
Sternly by thy own decree,
Though this bleeding heart can never,
'Mid its ruin, love but thee.

Fondly, dearly, though I love thee,
More than tongue can ever tell
So unfeeling! What can move thee?
Ought I not to say farewell?

Fare thee well! earth's brightest treasure,
Happy be thy lot below—
May thy bosom thrill with pleasure,
Mine can ne'er expect to know.

CROCKETT.

Tho' sad was his fate, and mournful the story,
The deeds of the hero shall never decay
He fell in a cause dear to freedom and glory,
And he fought to the last, like a lion at bay.

When rang the loud call from a nation oppress'd,
And her valleys, with slaughter of brave men, were red;
'Twas the pride of poor Crockett to help the distress'd,
And the watchword in *Texas* was heard, *Go ahead.*

His death-dealing rifle no longer shall shower
Its unerring balls on the proud, haughty foe,
Cut down in the spring time of life's budding flower—
His tombstone, alas! are thy walls, *Alamo.*

Then may we not hope, since valor has crown'd him,
And o'er him bright fame her mantle has spread,
In the soul's parting hour good angels were round him,
Bid his spirit arise to the skies, "Go ahead!"

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Cincinnati Evening Post

REMINISCENCE OF JOHN HANCOCK.

The memory of this great patriot, statesman, and orator, has been most grossly neglected; while hundreds whose services in the cause of independence were not a tithe to his, have been eulogised to the skies, and live on canvass, and in marble, this great patriot's name but seldom finds a place, even in our cups when celebrating that freedom he was among the very first, if not the first, to risk his life in obtaining. We have for years noticed this neglect with feelings of unfeigned regret. Never was a man more beloved by any people than Hancock was by the people of Massachusetts. With the exception of a single year, when Bowdoin was *put in*, he was for sixteen successive years elected their Governor, and closed his patriotic and illustrious life in that high station. Hundreds of times have we seen him so worn out and crippled by disease that he could not stand, taken from his carriage into the arms of two faithful servants, (who regularly attended for the purpose,) and carried up to the council chamber, a distance of nearly fifty yards from the street. The last time he addressed his fellow citizens, was the most impressive scene we ever witnessed. A town meeting was called, upon a question of great excitement. Old Faneuil Hall could not contain the people and an adjournment took place to the old South meeting-house. Hancock was brought in, and carried up into the gallery, where the Hon. Benjamin Austin supported him on the right and the celebrated Dr. Charles Jarvis upon the left, while he addressed the multitude. The Governor commenced by stating to his fellow citizens, that "he felt" it was the last time he should ever address them—that "*the seeds of mortality were growing fast within him.*" The fall of a pin might have been heard, such a death-like silence pervaded the listening crowd during the whole of his animating and soul stirring speech, while tears ran down the cheeks of thousands. The meeting ended, he was conveyed to his carriage and taken home, but never again appeared in public; his death followed soon after. The corpse was embowelled and kept for eight days, to give an opportunity to the citizens from the most distant parts of the State, to render the last tribute of respect to his memory. They came by thousands and tens of thousands; the procession was an hour and a half in passing. The post of honor, among the military, was given to the Concord Light Infantry, under Capt. Davis, the same who commanded them on the ever memorable 19th of April, '75. It was the most solemn and interesting, and incomparably the largest funeral procession we ever saw. Samuel Adams, who was Lieutenant Governor, became *ex officio*, by the death of Hancock, and followed the bier. There were no hearses with nodding plumes in those days. As chief mourner, but the venerable patriot could not bear the fatigue, and was compelled to retire from the procession.

Hancock before the Revolution was a man of vast fortune, and although he permitted it to flow, in the cause of his country, like a river, he had still enough left to support a splendid establishment, and lived and entertained like a prince. His generosity was unbounded—we well remember that one evening in each week during summer, a full band of music, at his own expense, attended in front of his venerable stone mansion, at the head of the common, to entertain the citizens who were promenading on the mall. He seldom left Boston to visit at any distance, but when he did, he was always escorted by a volunteer troop of cavalry, who held themselves in readiness for that purpose. He was very fond of a joke and repartee, so much so that a worthy citizen of Boston, Nathaniel Balch, Esq. a hatter, who never failed to appear among the invited guests at his hospitable board, obtained the unenvied appellation of "*the Governor's Jester.*" The celebrated Brissot in his travels in the United States, speaks of his meeting this gentleman at Hancock's table; and such was the mutual attachment between the Governor and Mr. Balch, that if the former was called away, no matter what distance, Squire Balch attended him like his shadow, which the following circumstance most happily illustrates. Governor Hancock was called on to visit the then province of Maine, on which occasion he travelled in state, was attended by the Hon. Col. Orne, one of the Executive Council, and Nathaniel Balch, Esq. Their arrival at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, was thus humorously announced:

"On Thursday last arrived in this town, Nathaniel Balch, Esq., accompanied by his Excellency, John Hancock, and the Hon. Azor Orne."

These events of by-gone days have been brought to our recollection by the following short paragraph from the last New York Evening Star:

Valuable Relic. We have had left for us at our office for inspection, the principal commission, appointing John Hancock first major general of the Massachusetts colony. It is dated, May 30th, 1776.

Brooks' Letters.

From the Portland Daily Advertiser.

THINGS IN ROME.

OCTOBER, 1835.

I had thought of saying something of the churches of Rome, and of giving you at least a catalogue of what is wonderful in them; but so immense is their number, that I shall visit only a few of the most remarkable. But so full are these of precious works of art, that I cannot give you even a catalogue of what is remarkable in the few. A pleasure is enjoyed here in Rome, which cannot be enjoyed in any other city on the earth, and that is of a constant change of curious objects from old to new, and from new to old, from the most astonishing ruins of the Past, to the most magnificent structures of the Present, from the bright foot of Grecian and Roman art to the modern workshops of a Thorwaldsen and others and the richest collections of ancient pictures to the modern studios of new beginners; so that when one is weary of one pursuit, he can change it for another with ease and pleasure, and all within the walls of a single city. Rome thus not only presents contrasts in this way, but its very poverty, desolation, and filth add to the grandeur of some of its edifices. For when one has been clambering about the Tarpeian rock, and treading the smoked the Capitol, and soiling his shoes in the purlieus of the Forum, he is in that state of mind in which the neatness and splendor of St. Peter's will astonish him the more. Then wearied with exploring ruins and vaults under ground, and of the gloom which such a study throws over every thing you [illegible] I was delighted with the change that St. Peter's afforded me.

So admirably proportioned is this Basilica, that, notwithstanding its immense size, no person at first sight, perceives the dimensions to be remarkably large. And such is the optical delusion, that the statues of children, which support the vases of holy water, do not appear more than three feet in height, though they are really gigantic. The interior of this wonderful piece of human workmanship is encrusted with rare and beautiful marbles, adorned with the finest pictures in mosaic existing, and supported by an immense number of rich and massive columns, the greater part of which are antiques, even of them, it is said, being taken from Solomon's temple. Its wealth and its treasures no one can give an idea of, for every man must be dazzled and confounded by their extent. Even as long ago as the [illegible] the edifice was supposed to have cost 47,000,000 of dollars, and every year since has been adding to its cost, and to such an extent, that it requires certain that the whole revenue of the United States, all the money that flows into our treasury for four entire years, could not build its like. What an idea does this give of the power and magnificence of the Popes who erected such an edifice, and what a world must have been tributary to them in order to provide the means! The reason why such a magnificent church was erected on this spot, was that here St. Peter was buried. The Christian Emperor, Constantine, first erected a pioneer church upon this spot, which, after standing eleven centuries, went to decay. About the year 1450, the Pope, Nicholas V., began to rebuild it, and thirty Popes, from that time to 1614, employing the genius of a Bramante, a Sangallo, a Raphael, and Michael Angelo Buonarotti, as architects, were engaged in its construction. Yet old as it is, the pure air of Italy has left it fresh and light to this day, and [illegible] it from seeming, like the smoky St. Paul's, the work of a thousand years since, but it looks like the work of yesterday.

My first impression in connection with the greatest church ever built and the richest now on earth, was the common one of disappointment, for it did not come up to the picture I had in my mind, but in a short time this impression was worn away, and the majesty and superiority of the King of Churches vindicated themselves, so that they reminded me of one of those great men who in all lands disappoint us at first by the simplicity of their manner but afterwards astound us by the grandeur of their conception. How St. Paul's in London could ever have put in a claim to be compared with this, is more than I can understand; for though my first impression, as I will own, was not in favor of the grandeur and effect of St. Peter's, yet such an impression has no duration beyond a single day. St. Peter's is eventually beautiful, even at first, and grander far, then words, in its proportions are [illegible], and a much more wealthy in all its appointments, as the sun is brighter than the moon. St. Peter's is placed on the summit of a gentle acclivity, in a magnificent piazza of an oval form, once the Circus of Nero. The center of this piazza is adorned with an obelisk of red Egyptian granite, the only one at Rome which has been preserved entire, and this was transported from Heliopolis to Ostia by order of Caligula. After the fall of the Roman empire, this was tumbled down, and forty one machines with strong ropes and iron rollers, and eight hundred men, and one hundred and sixty horses were employed for eight days to raise it out of the earth in which it was buried, and in transporting this obelisk from the place where it lay buried to the place where it now stands, only three hundred paces, four months of labor were spent. Two beautiful fountains also adorn this piazza, and the water is spouted rapidly from them and falls into circular basins of oriental granite, entire pieces of fifty feet in circumference. The colonnades are semicircular, consisting of two hundred and eighty four large Doric columns, intermixed with pilasters, and forming on each side of the piazza a triple portico, that in the center being sufficiently spacious for two carriages to pass each other. On the entablature of these colonnades is a balustrade ornamented with one hundred and ninety-two statues, each being about eleven feet and a half in height. Beyond the colonnades are two magnificent covered galleries, each 360 Paris feet in length, and leading to the vestibule of the Basilica, which stands on the summit of a noble flight of steps, adorned with statues of St. Peter and St. Paul. The vestibule is 439 Paris feet in length, 37 wide, and 62 high, and contains equestrian statues of Constantine and Charlemagne.

The front of the Basilica is 370 Paris feet in length and 149 in height, and is ornamented with immense Corinthian columns and pilasters, each column being 8 feet and 3 inches in diameter, and 88 feet high, base and capital inclusive. The front is terminated with a balustrade, surmounted by thirteen colossal statues, seventeen feet in height, and representing our Saviour and the Apostles. The center door of the church is bronze, ornamented with bas relievo. This is the gorgeous entry to the more gorgeous church, whose interior length is 614 English feet, the breadth of the nave, 207, the breadth of the cross, 74, the diameter of the cupola, 139, the height from the pavement to the first gallery, 174, to the second gallery, 240, to the representation of the Deity in the lantern, 393, and to the summit of the exterior cross, 448.

I know not where to begin in the world of a church, and the forest of statues that adorn it, to attempt to give you even a faint idea of its contents. All that the Christian preachers say of the gold and the jasper of heaven, seems to be realized here in this earthly heaven below. Under the cupola, which is the idea of Michael Angelo, who boasted that he would raise the Pantheon aloft, and who seems to have accomplished his boast, a cupola of 100 Paris feet in circumference, of the form most beautiful, embellished all over with mosaics and gold, reposes the high altar of the church, crowned with a sumptuous Baldachino of bronze gilt nearly ninety feet high, sustained upon four twisted columns adorned with vine leaves, which creep up even to the capitals. Angels, at each angle of the Pavillion, let fall from their hands garlands of flowers, and this Pavillion is the neatest work in bronze that is known, of which the Pantheon was stripped to find. The Pope and the Cardinal alone have the right to celebrate mass at this altar. The Sacred Confession, as it is called, is at the foot of the sumptuous altar. A beautiful balustrade of marble, decorated with above a hundred superb and elegant lamps, ever burning night and day, encircles it, and a double staircase leads to the interior parts, which is incrusted with a profusion of precious marbles, and embellished by the statues of St. Peter and St. Paul, and in a small chapel near, rest their sacred remains.

At the upper end of the nave is the Tribune, decorated according to the designs of Michael Angelo, and containing the chair of Saint Peter, above which is a transparent painting of the Holy Ghost, represented in the form of a dove. The real chair of St. Peter is of wood, and heretofore served for the Popes on the day of their coronation, but this chair of wood is now incrusted in ivory and bronze, and thus the contrast of the simplicity of the one and the magnificence of the other, as symbolizing the diversity of manners and times, is vividly forced upon us. Under the chair are the keys of the church, and the pontifical tiara borne by genii, and above, rays of glory which surround the Holy Spirit, come down in an [illegible] with an [illegible] that produces a fine effect.

The Church of St. Peter is filled with [illegible] [illegible] being perfect [illegible] them [illegible] some beautiful pieces of sculpture. [illegible] Alexander VII [illegible] by contemporaries. The Pope here is represented in his Pontifical robes upon his knees upon a carpet wrought in Mosaic. Death which is below, makes an effort to raise the carpet, and show [illegible] self to the Pontiff, but Charity and Truth fortify and encourage him. But yet more worthy of attention than these, is the precious collection of Pictures worked in Mosaic, the new art, which assures the Painter the durable fame the Sculptor has, for the perishable pencil works of the master painters of the world are now copied into these Mosaics, and thus an eternity is assured them as fixed as mortal man can promise any of his works. Raphael's Transfiguration, Guido's Archangel Michael, Domenichino's St Jerome, Guercino's St Petronilla, pictures among the most famous in the world, are thus perpetuated. These Mosaics consist of small pieces of glass. I have seen the laboratory in an apartment of the Vatican—some of them being scarcely larger than pins' heads, tinctured with all the different degrees of color necessary to form a picture; and when the Mosaics are finished, they are polished in the same manner as mirrors. The ground on which these vitreous particles are placed consists of calcined marble, fine sand, gum tragacanth, whites of eggs and oil, which composition continues for some time so soft, that there is no difficulty either in arranging the pieces or altering any which may have been improperly placed, but by degrees it grows as hard as marble, so that no impression can be made upon the work.

B.

From the Baltimore Athenæum.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF RELIGION.

Religion, as taught from our pulpits, it strikes us as being almost entirely unfitted to answer the end designed by its Founders. The precepts of morality are inculcated, and obedience to the injunctions of scripture urged with force and eloquence. We are presented now with the alluring picture of divine happiness, and the perfect felicity of a future state; and are now chided with the awful threatenings and terrible denunciations against those who continue disobedient to the heavenly calling. But that systematic self control—that constant education of the heart, which gives a man an almost perfect rule over all his wayward impulses, is too little urged upon the hearer, and, alas! too little understood by the preacher. Owing to this cause, how frequently do we find individuals who have become startled into a consciousness of the dangerous tendencies of delay in matters of religion, and whose hearts have been set right in their affections, gradually leaving the pleasant paths of holiness and pure devotion, to drink in again and partake of the spirit of the world. They run well for a season—but they rested in their first faith—there was no going on to perfection; and soon the tares of old propensities but half eradicated, sprung up and choked the good seed and they became unfruitful.

The essence of religion is the science of moral culture. Its great designs are only answered when its recipient becomes a man who not only understands himself—who can trace out all the hidden operations of the mind—but who has all his moral and intellectual faculties in such a state of subordination to his will as to be able, at all times, to exercise the most perfect self control. That man who understands thoroughly the great system of religion as taught by our Saviour, and who acts up to its precepts, is enabled to live with that equality of temperament, and entire subordination of impulse that has only been exceeded by Divine perfection. There should be taught from our pulpits a more systematic religion. The minister should study himself, and know all his own powers of thought, and analyze the character of all his own impulses. He should learn to govern himself in all things, that he may be able to teach others the way of all knowledge. The spirit of God enlightens the heart, and aids it in its efforts to know itself—but if there is no attempt to overcome its tendencies to evil or ignorance, it will be evil and darkened still. God can change the heart—but it is alone with the consent and earnest [illegible] of that heart—he can lead it on to a perfection of desire, and to right consideration—but there must be in that heart an earnest co-operation.

SEEK YE FIRST THE KINGDOM OF GOD.

There is one precept in the Bible which Christians seem to forget entirely. "Seek first the Kingdom of God and his Righteousness, and all these things shall be added unto you." Instead of making religion the first and paramount consideration, even professing Christians, in too many instances, put it off to a convenient season. When this thing is accomplished and these plans are made, says one, then I will turn my thoughts to the service of God. How utterly idle and vain are such intentions! The heart is taken away each day from its Creator, and a world of selfish views around the object and ties around that, most of inclination the reformed [illegible] and he who set out with a [illegible] purpose of devotion to God, ends in [illegible] and love of the world.

A gentleman told a lady she was wonderfully [illegible] came, who replied, "I thank you for your good opinion, and wish I could say as much of you." "You might madam," said he, "if you'd lie as readily as myself."

THE HERALD.

Princess-Anne, Md.

TUESDAY, JUNE 14, 1836.

We insert to-day, to the exclusion of a variety of other interesting matter, the Internal Improvement Bill, recently passed by the Legislature at its adjourned meeting.

The special session of the Legislature adjourned on Saturday night, 11th inst. A list of the laws passed by it shall appear in our next.

In consequence of the *new* arrangement of the mails, our subscribers on the Eastern Shore, will not get their papers as early, by two days, as they have heretofore received them. Were we to alter the day of publication to suit the mails, we should not, in all probability, issue on the *same day*, for a longer term than three or four weeks, at farthest. We dislike such changes, and shall not, therefore, attempt to keep pace with the mails.

Anthony Kimmel, Esq., of Frederick co., is the Whig Presidential Electoral candidate for the 5th District.

We learn from the Cambridge Chronicle that the Temperance Convention met in Easton on Tuesday last, and adjourned on Wednesday night. Among the resolutions adopted by the Convention, was one recommending that the several Temperance societies throughout the peninsula, hold meetings on the 26th June, inst., and have, on the occasion, suitable addresses or sermons delivered; and also, that at such meetings such societies determine to convene at the county towns of their several counties, on the 4th July, to celebrate that day by Temperance Exercises.

The great match race between Post Boy, of the North, and John Bascomb, of the South, came off on the 31st ult., on the Union Course, (L. I.)—the latter, taking the purse in two heats. Time—first heat 7m. 49s—second do. 7m. 51s.

A Strawberry has been presented to the Editor of the Cambridge Chronicle, measuring *four* inches in circumference. The best of the affair, however, he seems to think, is, he was indebted for it to a *young* lady. The Editor of the Snow Hill Sentinel has also received a plate of this delicious fruit, from which he selected one that measured *three and a half* inches in circumference. Prodigious!

Query.—Why have *we* not been favored with a similar present?

The cause of the recent wet, disagreeable weather, has been attributed to the spots on the sun.

TEXAS.

The following is from a *New Orleans* paper of the 23d ult. It would seem that the early establishment of the independence of Texas, is now beyond reasonable doubt.

"In the schooner Flora, just arrived, came passenger Gen. Samuel Houston, commander in chief of the Texian army, for the purpose of obtaining medical advice, being badly wounded. By him we have the official confirmation of the capture of Santa Anna, and also of the battle of April 21st: former accounts are substantially correct. The Texian force had accumulated since the battle to 1800 men, and were crossing the Brassos, flushed with victory.

"The Mexican army under Seizma, and others, had all concentrated, and amounted to 2500 men—the remnant of 7000 that entered Texas; they were crossing the Colorado, by rafts and swimming, and were in the utmost confusion. All was panic and confusion, in the Mexican army.

Steaming to Death.—We learn from the Montpelier (Vermont) Watchman, that a gentleman of that town, Col. Lucius Houghton, after going through a course of medicine at the Infirmary of a Mr. Wright, was put into the steam-box for the purpose of going through a "course of steaming," and taken out *dead*. He had been previously much debilitated, but not so much so as to prevent him from walking the distance of half a mile from his home to the Infirmary in the morning.

Internal Improvement Bill.

A Bill entitled, an act for the promotion of Internal Improvement.

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland,* That if the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, in general meeting of said corporations respectively assembled, shall approve, assent, and agree to the several provisions of this act, so far as they are applicable to said corporations respectively, and shall severally communicate said approval, assent and agreement under their corporate seals and the signatures of their Presidents, to the Governor of this State, on or before the first day of August next, the Treasurer of the Western Shore of Maryland shall subscribe to the capital stock of each of said corporations the sum of three millions of dollars, and pay for the same in the manner and upon the conditions hereinafter mentioned; and from the date of said subscription the stipulation heretofore made by the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company, and so much of the act of Assembly heretofore passed, restricting the said Company from proceeding with the constructing of its Rail Road in the valley of the Potomac river, above Harper's Ferry, until after the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company shall have finished its Canal to Cumberland, or otherwise, or the time limited by law for its being completed to said town shall have elapsed, as imposes said restriction or is inconsistent with the provisions of this act, shall be null and void, and the said Rail Road Company may thenceforth proceed with the construction of its work *pari passu* with, but without preceding, the construction of the said Canal or its works in the said valley where the said Rail Road and Canal or their works will be in juxta position; and at all the passes of said river where the said Canal and Rail Road must, from the nature of the ground, be brought into contact, the construction of said Canal and Rail Road shall proceed jointly upon such plan and for such a distance as the Commissioners whose appointment is hereinafter provided for, shall determine: *Provided,* that if either of said Companies shall neglect or refuse to proceed with its portion of said joint construction, for the space of sixty days after the plan thereof shall have been so determined, and notice thereof given to them by said Commissioners, it shall be lawful for the other of said Companies to proceed independently to construct its work upon the site designated by said Commissioners: *Provided,* that in no instance shall the plan adopted by said Commissioners for the joint construction of the two works, require a reduction of the width of the Canal below the minimum width required by the charter of said Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company.

Sec. 2. *And be it enacted,* That in the joint construction of the said two works at the difficult passes aforesaid, the Commissioners shall provide that the said Canal and its works shall be constructed securely, and in no case at any more expense to said Company than such part or parts of its works would have cost if the same had been separately or independently constructed; and such cost shall be determined by the estimates of said Commissioners.

Sec. 3. *And be it enacted,* That there shall be a Board of Commissioners appointed immediately upon said Companies assenting as aforesaid to the provisions of that act, to consist of two engineers, one to be appointed by each of said Companies; and in any case of disagreement of said engineers, they shall have power to select and appoint a third person or engineer, and in the event of their not concurring in a selection, they shall report the fact to their respective Companies, and such third person shall then be appointed by the Governor of Maryland, at the request of said Companies or one of them, if the other shall neglect or refuse to unite in such request, and the majority of said three persons shall, in the matter of disagreement aforesaid, have all the power and authority by this act given to said two engineers; and said Commissioners shall perform the duties hereinbefore indicated, and shall act as arbitrators, under oath or affirmation, truly and impartially to decide between the parties in all differences that may arise between the said companies, in carrying into operation the plan here contemplated for the construction of said Canal and Rail Road and their respective appurtenances; and the decision of said Commissioners upon all points submitted to them, shall be final between the said companies, and in the case of the death, resignation, disqualification or refusal to act of any one or more of such Commissioners, the vacancy so occurring shall be filled by the authority by whom the appointment was originally made; and it shall be the duty of said Commissioners, as soon after their appointment and qualification as practicable, to ascertain all the passes of said river where the Canal and Rail Road must, from the nature of the grounds, be brought into contact, and the length of such contact at such passes, respectively, and forthwith to determine upon the plan and mode of the joint construction of said work at said passes, of which plan and mode they shall give notice to the said companies respectively; and if the said Commissioners shall determine that it would be best to have said two works constructed at such passes or any of them, exclusive of the laying of the rails on said Rail Road by the same contractor or contractors, and under the same contract, the said Commissioners shall have the power and are hereby required to determine the proportions of the contract price or prices to be paid by the said companies respectively under such contract or contracts, and their decision, after notice thereof given to said Companies, shall bind them respectively; and whenever it shall become necessary in construction of said Rail Road to erect permanent bridges across the said Canal, and the said companies cannot agree upon the hight and mode of construction thereof, the said Commissioners are hereby authorized and required to determine the same, and their decision shall be binding on said companies respectively.

Sec. 4. *And be it enacted,* That the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company be and hereby is discharged from all obligation to erect and keep in repair at any place or places within or upon the margin of the said Rail Road next to the Canal aforesaid, a fence of boards or other materials: *Provided, however,* that the said Rail Road Company shall pay or tender to the said Canal Company such sum of money as in the opinion of said Commissioners or a majority of them will fully provide for the erection and maintenance of good and sufficient post and rail fence along the river line of the tow-path where its side may be precipitous, and the said Rail Road be so near to the said Canal that horses and mules when tracking Canal boats might be alarmed by the use of locomotive engines on such parts of the said Rail Road, and that the said Rail Road Company shall give such convenient and appropriate notice of the approach of its locomotive engines, on each of such parts of the said Rail Road, as may be agreed upon by the President and Directors of the said companies, or in default of such agreement, then such notice as shall be prescribed by the Commissioners aforesaid, or by a majority of them; or for any damage or injury which may result or happen to any person by reason of any neglect to give the notice which may be agreed upon, or be prescribed as aforementioned, the said Rail Road Company shall be responsible to the full extent of the damage or injury that may be done to the person or property of any one sustaining the same.

Sec. 5. *And be it enacted,* That the said Treasurer shall be and he is hereby authorized and directed to pay from time to time upon the requisition of the President and Directors of said companies respectively, after six months notice, not exceeding one million of dollars to each of said companies in any year, and in the whole not more than three millions of dollars to each or either, out of the money which he shall receive as the par or sum of the State's stocks or bonds that may be issued or disposed of, for the purpose of providing the amount of subscriptions aforesaid to the stocks of said companies; and that the said several subscriptions and payments for the said stock of each of the said companies are hereby authorised and directed only upon the condition that none of the rights and remedies of this State under any contract now subsisting between the state and either of said companies shall be in any wise impaired, waived, relinquished or affected by reason of this act or any thing that may be done by either of said companies in consequence thereof; and the said Treasurer shall not make any payment aforesaid for subscription to the stock of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company, until after a majority of the Directors appointed therein on behalf of this State shall have certified to the Treasurer, in writing, supported by the oath or affirmation of a majority of said Directors, that they sincerely believe in their estimate and statement that, with the subscription by this act authorized to be made to said company's stock, and with the subscriptions which the city of Baltimore may have made by virtue of an act passed at December session of the year 1835 of this Assembly, or that independently of any subscription by any other public authority than the city of Baltimore as aforesaid, and of the cities of Pittsburg and Wheeling, and exclusive of any loan on interest, the said Rail Road Company in their opinion have funds sufficient secured to it, exclusive of all future profits and debts due by the company, to complete the said Rail Road from the Ohio river by way of and through Cumberland, Hagerstown and Boonsborough to its present track near Harper's Ferry, and it is hereby declared to be and made the duty of said company to, and they shall, so locate and construct the said road as to pass through each of said places,—which certificate of said Directors shall be accompanied by an estimate or estimates of one or more skillful and competent engineers, made out after a particular and minute survey of the route of said road by him or them, and verified by his or their affidavit, shewing that the whole cost of said work will not be greater than the amount of funds the said Directors shall certify to have been secured by said company, and applicable to the said road: *Provided,* that if the said Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company shall not locate the said road in the manner provided for in this act, then and in that case, they shall forfeit one million of dollars to the State of Maryland for the use of Washington county.

Sec. 6. *And be it enacted,* That for each five thousand shares of the stock of said Rail Road Company for which, under this act, the said Treasurer shall subscribe and which the State may continue to own, at the time of making any annual election or appointment of Directors of said company, this State shall be entitled to have and appoint one Director, over and above the number of those who may be appointed by reason of the interest which she now has, in the property or capital stock of said company.

Sec. 7. *And be it enacted,* That before any subscription shall be made to the capital stock of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, under and by virtue of this act, the Stockholders of the said company shall, in general meeting assembled, stipulate, agree, and bind the said company by a proper instrument of writing, signed by the President, and under the corporate seal thereof, lodged with the Treasurer of the Western Shore, to guarantee the State of Maryland the payment, out of the profits of the work, of six per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, on the whole amount of money which shall be paid to the said company, under and by virtue of this act, until the clear annual profits of the said Canal shall be more than sufficient to discharge the sums of money which it shall be liable annually to pay the State of Maryland, and shall be adequate to a dividend of six per centum per annum among its Stockholders, except the holders of stock subscribed in virtue of the stock and debt of the Potomac Company; and thereafter the State shall in reference to the stock subscribed for on its behalf, be entitled to have and receive a proportional dividend upon the profits of the work as declared from time to time and no more.

Sec. 8. *And be it enacted,* That as soon as it shall appear to the Governor, by estimates to be severally and respectively prepared and adopted by the Eastern Shore Rail Road Company, and the Maryland Canal Company, and the Annapolis and Potomac Canal Company, or either of them, and approved by the Governor of this State, that the subscriptions to the capital stock of all or either of said companies, including the subscription hereby authorized on the part of the State to the stock of such company or companies respectively, at the value thereof, will be adequate to the construction of the Rail Roads or Canals respectively, or either of them, as the case may be, which said company or companies may be respectively authorized to make, the said Treasurer shall be and he is hereby, on the Governor's certificate to him in the premises, authorized and directed in the name and behalf the State of Maryland, in the case of the Eastern Shore Rail Road Company, to subscribe for ten thousand shares or one million of dollars of the capital stock of said company, and in the case of the Annapolis and Potomac Canal Company, five thousand shares or five hundred thousand dollars of the capital stock of said company, and in the case of the Maryland Canal Company, five thousand shares or five hundred thousand dollars of the capital stock of said company: *Provided,* that no subscription shall be made by the said Treasurer to either of the said companies last mentioned, until such company shall have been organized agreeably to law, and the said Treasurer shall pay the instalments on each share of the capital stock of either or each of the said companies herein mentioned, for which he may subscribe as aforesaid as the same shall be called for, agreeably to the provisions of the acts incorporating the said companies and the supplements thereto respectively: *Provided,* that no instalment on any of the stock of the companies mentioned in this act shall be paid by him, until after an equal proportional payment shall have been made by the other Stockholders on their shares of the capital stock of such company, and the said Treasurer shall make said payments on the stock subscribed by him, out of the money which he shall receive as the par or sum of the stock or bonds of the State, that may be issued or disposed of under this act, for the purposes thereof; and as to said subscription to the stock of the Maryland Canal Company, it is provided, that before the subscription shall be made, it shall, upon reports and estimates to be submitted to the Governor and Council, after an actual survey of the routes by engineers to be appointed as is hereinafter prescribed, be by their judgment ascertained, whether and at what expense the construction of said company's Canal, with due supply of water, be practicable, from the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal to the city of Baltimore, by the valleys of the Monocacy and Patapsco, or by a route diverging from the said Chesapeake and Ohio Canal at the mouth of Seneca river, exclusively within the limits of this State, and that if the construction of such Canal be decided by the Governor and Council to be practicable by either of said routes, and if in that case the said company, by certificate to the Governor and Council, under its corporate seal, and signed by its President, shall, after such decision, testify its agreement to locate and construct its Canal upon the most northern and practicable route of the two routes, said subscription shall be and is hereby authorised to be made, and in order to said decision, the Governor and Council may act upon any report and estimates of any engineer or engineers of said company, and of the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, and upon those of any, that, by the Governor and Council, may for the purpose, at the expense of the said company, be appointed, who are hereby authorised and directed to appoint an engineer for that purpose; and it is hereby further declared, that it shall be the duty of the Governor and Council, within sixty days after a report and estimate, or reports and estimates, by an engineer or engineers as aforesaid, shall have been submitted by them to the Governor and Council, or filed with the clerk of the Council, to decide upon the practicability of said route, and in case the said Governor and Council shall not decide upon the practicability of said route within sixty days after a report and estimates shall have been submitted to them, as aforesaid, then the President and Directors of said Maryland Canal Company shall have power to make said decision, and their decision shall have the same effect as if such decision had been made by the Governor and Council as aforesaid. *And be it further enacted,* That the subscription hereby authorised to the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, and to the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company, shall not be made until the Maryland Canal Company shall, by their President and Directors, have certified to the Treasurer of the Western Shore, that a sufficient amount has been subscribed to the stock of said company, to justify the commencement of the construction of their Canal, and to insure its completion by the most northern practicable route.—*And be it further provided,* That in the event that the said stock of the Eastern Shore Rail Road shall not be subscribed to an amount sufficient to commence the said road, by individuals or corporations, as is provided for by this act, then and in that case the million of dollars set apart for, and intended to be applied to said work, shall be held sacred, and the faith of the State is hereby pledged, that the said million of dollars shall be applied to the exclusive purpose of internal improvements on the Eastern Shore, and for no other purpose whatever, and shall be subject to disposition by any future Legislature for this purpose, after the time shall have expired for commencing the work, as proposed in the charter for the Eastern Shore Rail Road Company.

Sec. 9. *And be it enacted,* That before any subscription shall be made to the capital stock of the said Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company, under and by virtue of this act, the stockholders of said company shall, in general meeting assembled, stipulate, agree and bind the said company by a proper instrument of writing, signed by the President and under the corporate seal thereof, to be lodged with the Treasurer of the Western Shore, to guarantee to the State of Maryland (after the expiration of three years from the payment by the State of the instalments on the stock hereby authorised to be made to the stock of said company) the payment from that time, out of the profits of the work, of six per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, on the amount of money which shall be paid to the said company under and by virtue of said act, until the clear annual profits of the said Rail Road shall be more than sufficient to discharge the interest, which it shall be liable so to pay to the State of Maryland, and shall be adequate to a dividend of six per centum per annum among its stockholders, and thereafter the State shall, in reference to the stock so subscribed for, and on so much thereof as the State may hold, be entitled to have and receive a perpetual dividend of six per centum per annum out of the profits of the works as declared from time to time and no more, and all and so much of such annual profits as shall exceed six per centum, shall be distributed to the other stockholders according to their several interests in the said companies respectively, and in consideration of the interest so to be secured to the State, the said Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company shall be, and they are hereby authorised in addition to the charge now authorised to be made by said company, for the transportation of passengers, to increase the price or charge for such transportation to any amount, not exceeding one cent per mile, for each person passing on said road; and the Eastern Shore Rail Road Company, the Maryland Canal Company, and the Annapolis and Potomac Canal Company, are hereby respectfully required as a condition precedent to the subscriptions by this act authorised to said companies respectively, to enter into covenants with the State of Maryland, under the corporate seal of said companies respectively, to pay to the State of Maryland semi-annually, by each of said companies respectively, out of the profits of the said respective works, a sum equal in amount to the sum of six per cent. per annum on the subscription by this act authorised to be made, on certain conditions, to the capital stock of the said respective companies; such payments of interest not to be made to the State, until after the expiration of three years from the payment of each instalment on the subscriptions to the respective companies aforesaid, and any excess of dividends on the capital stock of the State in either of said companies above six per centum per annum, shall be distributed to the other stockholders of the company, declaring such excess of dividend.

Sec. 10. *And be it enacted,* That the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore may subscribe for and acquire such part of the capital stock of the Maryland Canal Company, and the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company, as shall not be subscribed by individuals after books shall have been opened for that purpose, as directed by their charters, and also to acquire at any time by purchase from individuals, such stock as may have been taken or subscribed for, or at any time owned by individuals, and to pay for the same by money on loan or otherwise, and provide for the payment of the principal and interest on such loan or loans as they shall find necessary and deem proper: *Provided,* that neither the President and Directors of the said Maryland Canal Company, or stockholders therein, shall so reduce the tolls on said Canal as to prevent the payment to the State of Maryland of six per cent. per annum, upon the State's stock in said Canal.

Sec. 11. *And be it enacted,* That so soon as the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company and the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company shall have respectively communicated to the Governor of Maryland, their assent to the terms of this act in the manner hereinbefore provided, the Governor shall be and he hereby is authorised to nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Council, to appoint and commission three discreet, competent and suitable persons who, or a majority of them (or in case of resignation or death in Europe, the remainder of whom) shall have authority and hereby are directed to proceed to Europe, and there, in the name and on behalf of the State of Maryland, to negotiate and agree for a loan or loans for the purposes of this act, upon the best and most favorable terms and conditions that can in their determination be obtained, and for the purposes of the loan or loans aforesaid there shall be issued by the Commissioner of Loans of this State, under the seal of the State, and drawn in favor of and delivered to said Commissioners as such and the survivors or survivor of them, in such form as they and the said Treasurer shall devise, certificates of stock or bonds of this State, or both, transferable for such loan or loans by said Commissioners, or their survivors or survivor, and in such sums not exceeding in the aggregate of said certificates of stock and bonds, eight millions of dollars, as said Commissioners shall direct, to be redeemable at the pleasure of the State at any time after the expiration of fifty years from the date thereof, and to bear interest at the rate of six per centum per annum, payable quarterly, on the first day of January, April, July and October in each year, at the Loan Office of this State, in the city of Baltimore, or at some place or places in Europe, should the Commissioners find it advantageous so to contract; *Provided however,* that the said Commissioners shall not be authorised to sell said bonds or certificates at a rate or price which shall yield or produce to the State less than twenty per cent nett, above the par or sum of said certificates of stock or bonds when paid to the Commissioners of loans or Treasurer of the State, which place of payment of interest shall be inserted in said certificates or bonds respectively by said Commissioners when they shall agree for the loan or loans aforesaid, and as they may contract as aforesaid; and said Commissioners or the survivors or survivor of them shall be, and they are hereby authorised to make such further and effectual arrangements, contracts and agreements, on behalf of the State, as in their judgment shall secure the payment and safe transmission of the money which shall arise from the sale of the stock or bonds aforesaid, to the Treasurer of the Western Shore of Maryland, to meet and be applied to the several purposes of this act, as the same shall be wanted; and upon the whole sum which shall so be negotiated and obtained by the said Commissioners, they shall be allowed, as a joint compensation, for their expenses, care, skill and diligence, one quarter of one per centum, to be deducted and paid out of the loans or premium which the State shall receive over and above the par value of the stock or bonds aforesaid, and the Governor and Council shall fill any vacancies in said commission, which may be occasioned, by any of said Commissioners declining to act or by dying or resigning before departure for Europe or afterwards, if necessary, for the purposes of this act; and the faith of the State is hereby pledged for the payment of the loan or loans hereby authorised to be contracted for, principal and interest, according to the terms of the contract or contracts in that behalf to be made by the said Commissioners, and the said Commissioners shall be authorised to negotiate and loan or any part thereof in this country, if in their judgment the interest of the State will thereby be promoted.

Sec. 12. *And be it enacted,* That the proper accounting department of the State of Maryland is hereby authorised and directed to receive such evidence of ownership, and be governed by such rules respecting the transfer of stock and obligations of the state as are received and adopted under the authority of the United States for transferring funded debt of the said United States.

And be it enacted, That so much of the premium which shall accrue to the state on the sale of the certificates of stock or bonds of the State hereby authorised as will not be required for the payment of the interest upon the loan for the space of three years after the same shall be as well as the increment thereof from time invested in some safe and profitable stock or public security and shall constitute a sinking fund which is hereby inviolably pledged for the redemption of the debt to be incurred under and by virtue of this act, and the amount so to be invested as a sinking fund from time to time on the several instalments on said loan shall be paid into the treasury shall not be less in the whole and for the whole loan than five hundred thousand dollars to be made up of balance of premium not required for the payment of three years interest as aforesaid the dividends that may arise on the states stock in all or either of said companies during the said three years, and the bonus to be paid by the several banks incorporated within this state since the first day of January eighteen hundred and thirty six, or so much thereof as may be necessary for this purpose.

Sec. 14. *And be it enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the Baltimore and Ohio rail road Company to provide carriages suitable, and in adequate numbers for the transportation of, and shall promptly transport all the merchandise and commodities and lading of every kind that may be offered for transportation at any of the depots and stations on the route of the said rail road as have been assigned or used, or shall hereafter be assigned for the receiving of property for transportation: upon the main stem of said road, and the several branches thereof, and that it shall be the duty of said company to establish at such convenient and suitable places on said main stem and branches, depots for the reception of property for transportation as the governor and council shall from time to time direct, due regard being had to the interest of all parties, and in case of failure to comply with this provision, the said company shall be liable to damages at the suit of the party aggrieved, to be recovered by action on the case, in which this act and the special matter may be given in evidence.

Sec. 15. *And be it enacted,* That in case it shall become necessary at any time hereafter to levy a direct tax for the support of government or to sustain the public credit, the same shall be laid according to the thirteenth article of the declaration of rights, including all goods, wares and merchandize belonging to citizens of this State, ships and vessels in and out of port, moneys at interest, on mortgage, bond or any chose in action, stock and public securities of every description and all income derived from shares of every incorporated institution, or otherwise, as well as every other description of property, real, personal, or mixed, which escapes taxation under existing laws; and the faith of the State is hereby pledged to lay the same accordingly and in consideration hereof, and to provide for the payment of interest, and the reimbursement of principal of debts to be created in virtue of this act, or of debts which may be created at any subsequent Legislature, and all acts or parts of acts in contravention of the constitutional and equitable principles herein contained, shall thenceforward be repealed, abrogated and annulled.

Sec. 16. *And be it enacted,* That the seventh section of this act shall not be construed to require of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, payment to this state of interest on the stock by virtue of this act subscribed for in said company except such as shall accrue from and after the expiration of three years from the payment to the said company of each instalment on said stock.

Mr. Adams has expressed an opinion from his seat in the House, that an attempt to annex Texas to the Union will involve us in a war with England.

We have learnt from a source worthy of entire confidence, that the reports from all parts of Maryland with regard to the grain crops, are discouraging. They all speak of great damage from the Hessian Fly to the wheats, and many represent the destruction as total. The accounts from the western part of Virginia are of the same tenor. Letters from Washington county, Md., the best district in the State, represent the crop as most seriously injured. In Lancaster county, Pa., the crop is not expected to be equal to one fourth of an average crop; so also in the adjoining counties of Pennsylvania. The wheat crops of the State of Delaware are also represented as equally unpromising with the above. In reply, says our informant, to an inquiry made of a most respectable farmer of Lancaster county, whether the present wet weather would not retrieve the crop, he said it would not, that the wheat was not there to grow. The Rye crop throughout is bad. It cannot be estimated at more than a quarter of a crop.

We fear our country is threatened with a calamity of a new form. Heretofore we have exported bread stuffs; but during the present spring, notwithstanding there were last summer abundant harvests in Lancaster and the adjoining counties, considerable importations have been made in consequence of the failures to the west and in the south. The European governments take care, when their dominions are threatened with want, to make provision against it in season. Our government, however, might have "constitutional scruples." It behooves us to draw early supplies to our shores before Europe may find she has occasion for them—an event not improbable from the tenor of recent accounts from England, where, because of the unfavorable appearances of the growing crop, speculation in wheat had commenced.—*National Gazette.*

Even in so thickly settled a country as France, there are solitudes where bold and hardy criminals find at least a temporary refuge, and whence they hope to plunder the community. Numerous murders have been committed in the department of the Upper Rhone. The bodies of travellers have been found by the way side, under circumstances which gave no clue to the discovery of the assassins. At length the gendarmerie, in searching a vast forest, came upon a ruined castle, where they found forty two robbers engaged in dividing their booty. They were surrounded, and after a short resistance, surrendered themselves into the hands of justice. It appears that they had for some time made their abode in the castle.

SERIOUSNESS.

Too many persons mistake querulousness and half ill humor for seriousness and sobriety of mind. How often do we observe professing Christians, on their return from Church, for instance, assuming a sad and half forbidding aspect,—and how often do we find them, upon the least check being given to their unamiable quietude, growing peevish and fretful.—The Christian's sobriety is a far different kind of seriousness. It is a calm, serene sense of the duties of life, and a cheerful temper, united with an equalized temperament, and perfect self-control. Whenever the serious aspect of his countenance changes, it is only that it may brighten with benevolence.

HAPPINESS.

If we would only moderate our desires, and be content with the things that we have, how infinitely happier would we be. We should not cease to labor for wordly goods—but our hearts should not be fixed upon their possession. We make ourselves miserable in the mere anticipation of wealth, or something else desirable. And, after we have toiled on our weary anxious years to grasp the dear desire, it eludes our hand, or poisons our heart in the possession. If we would know real enjoyment, it must be now,—the future will not give it, if we cannot find it in the present. Happiness is a condition of the mind, not the result of wished for possession.

Artic Discoveries.—At a late meeting of the London Geographical Society, Dr. Richardson read a communication on a proposed route for another Artic expedition. In the course of his remarks he stated what had already been accomplished towards finding a water passage from the Atlantic to the Pacific in the Artic region.

A reference to the Admiralty circumpolar chart will show at once what has been effected by preceding expeditions, and what remains to be done. The breadth of the American continent, between the entrance to Hudson's Straits and Cape Prince of Wales, comprises, in round numbers, one hundred and three degrees of longitude, of which ten remain unknown, between Captain James Ross' farthest and Sir John Franklin's Point Turn Again; there are about six between the latter officer's most westerly point and Capt. Beechey's greatest advance from Bahring's Straits; and the unexplored space between the Strait of James Ross and Back's Sea, being twenty two miles, is rather more than one degree of longitude in that parallel. The extent of coast remaining unexplored is therefore small when compared with that which has been already delineated.

Seven miles of Canal Boats!—On the 6th instant a breach occurred in the Erie Canal at Utica, which required four days to repair it. During this interval the crowd of boats collected near the breach was so great that it required ten days to fill the canal with water to a navigable height. The Albany Argus of Saturday, from which we derive these facts, adds—"A letter from the canal superintendent to the Comptroller states that on Tuesday (the day on which the repairs were completed) the boats had accumulated above the breach, *lying so as to touch each other, through a distance of seven miles to Oriskany.*"

BALTIMORE, June 7.

Flour,—Howard st., from stores, $6 75 a $7; wagon price, $6 50 a $6 62½—City Mills, $6 75—Susquehannah, 6.75.

Grain,—There are no Wheats at market—Corn, white, 74 a 75 cts; yellow, 76 a 77c.—Rye, 85c.—Virginia Oats, 43.

[COMMUNICATED.]

DIED, on the 28th ultimo, at the residence of her father near White-Haven, Miss ELLEN DENSON, in the 19th year of her age.

It has frequently been observed by those who are extensively conversant with pain and disease, that the fairest and most interesting of the gentle sex, frequently manifest a degree of uncomplaining patience and firmness under their grasp, that might shame the feeble bearing and childish wailing of lordly man. And thus it was with the amiable lady to whose memory these lines are devoted. Though the heart overflows with sorrowful tenderness, excited by her untimely fate, we feel that nothing we can say is worthy of her; yet such bright examples should not be allowed to perish, especially in that sex whose lot it is to be afflicted in so many ways. Her friends must feel grateful to that Almighty power which sustained her, that she, who was so gentle, timid, and sensitive, so tremblingly alive to every impression, was enabled uniformly to preserve the ascendency of the spirit over its frail and perishing tenement. She was one of those whose lot appears, to short-sighted mortals, to have been peculiarly painful, because their career of life has been one of great bitterness, but who on that very account, may have been among the most favored of Him who, in a better world, so fully comforts those who in their lifetime had evil things.

Prior to the commencement of the disease which terminated her existence, she was considered highly gifted with graces of mind and person, that adorned the society in which she moved, and yet more eminently entwined around her the affections of her parents; but a few fleeting months have doomed their hopes and aspirations to an early and killing blight—the fair flower has bloomed but to fade away. The inscrutable dispensation of an all-wise and benevolent Providence, working in all things for the best, has summoned her pure spirit hence, and she has passed as a bright vision from the earth, leaving to her afflicted parents and friends no consolation but the abiding memory of her virtues, and the confident hope that she is mingling with kindred spirits in a better world.

NOTICE.

The Levy Court of Somerset county will meet on Tuesday the 21st and on Tuesday the 28th instant, for the purpose of receiving accounts preparatory to declaring the Levy after which time no accounts will be received. Per order

GEO. HANDY, Clk.

June 14 1836.

Trustee's Sale.

BY virtue of a decree of Somerset County Court, the subscriber, as Trustee, will expose to public sale, on TUESDAY the 5th of JULY next, at the tavern of Mrs. Leah Disharoon, in Princess-Anne, between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock, P. M., the HOUSE and LOT in Princess-Anne now occupied by Mrs. Margaret Laing, and of which William Laing died seized.

The terms of sale will be a credit of 12 months, with interest from the day of sale, to be secured by bond with good security. On the payment of the purchase money the undersigned, as trustee, is empowered to execute to the purchaser a good and sufficient deed for the same.

☞ The creditors of the said William Laing will take notice to exhibit their claims to the chancery office within six months from the day of sale with the vouchers thereof.

JAMES STEWART, Trustee.

June 14, 1836.

Grand Attraction!

THE citizens of Princess-Anne and its vicinity, are informed that a splendid exhibition of

WILD BEASTS,

Selected from the Zoological Institute of Baltimore, will take place on WEDNESDAY the 22d of JUNE (inst.)

Among the beasts is a noble

ELEPHANT,

Decidedly the finest one ever exhibited in the in United States, 10 feet high and supposed to weigh 10,000 lbs.

There is, also, the interesting little

GAZELLE.

Which is said to possess the most beautiful eye of any animal in the world. The Eastern poets always compare their mistresses' eyes to those of this animal.

Among the interesting collection is a

Tiger and Lion.

There will also be exhibited, free of any extra expense, a splendid and most extensive

COSMORAMA,

Giving about 50 Historical Subjects and Views—such as the *Falls of Niagara, &c.*

Also, a grand view of the late great calamitous

FIRE AT NEW YORK,

Which has attracted the admiration of numerous audiences.

Appropriate seats will be prepared for the accommodation of Ladies.

Appropriate Music will be provided.

Hours of exhibition from 1 to 5 o'clock, P. M.

☞Admittance 25 cents.

June 14, 1836.

Bank of Salisbury,

June 6th, 1836.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, to the Stockholders of this Institution, that in pursuance of a resolution of the Board of Directors, they are required to pay the remaining seven dollars and fifty cents due on each share of the capital stock of said Bank, at the times and in the manner herein specified, to wit:

An instalment of $2,50 cents on each and every share on the 15th of August next,
An instalment of $2,50 on each and every share on the 15th of October next,
And an instalment of $1,50 on each and every share on the 15th of December next.

The charter provides that "if any Stockholder shall fail to make regular payments, at the times and in the manner required, a loss of interest or dividends will be incurred, until the instalments or calls shall be made good, not *only* upon the money paid after default, but upon *all monies* paid antecedently to such failure." By order,

WM. H. RIDER, Cashier.

June 14, 1836.

We are authorized to announce

Alexander Donoho, Esq.

of Somerset county, as a candidate for a seat in the next General Assembly of Maryland.

May 17, 1836.

We are authorized to announce

John N. Rowland Esq.

As a candidate for the next Sheriffalty of Somerset county.

June 17, 1834.

We are authorized to announce

John S. Crockett, Esq.

as a candidate for the next Sheriffalty of Somerset county.

Dec. 16, 1834.

New Spring Goods.

Wm. W. Johnston

HAS just returned from Baltimore with a large and general assortment of GOODS, which will be sold low for cash, or on time to punctual dealers.

April 19, 1836.

In the Levy Court of Somerset county, May 10th, 1836.

ORDERED, That the Keeper of the Standard of Weights and Measures of Somerset county, attend at the different places and times herein specified, to adjust and inspect all beams and scales, weights and measures, used or intended to be used in said county, viz:—

On 6th and 7th June	at	Princess Anne,
8th	"	Upper Trapp,
9th	"	Fork Town,
10th and 11th	"	Salisbury,
13th	"	Sharptown,
14th	"	Baron Quarter,
15th	"	B. Creek Springs,
16th and 17th	"	Quantico Mills,
18th	"	Rial's Store, Wetipquin Creek,
20th	"	White Haven,
21st and 22nd	"	Thomas Ryden's,
23rd	"	Newman's Store,
24th	"	Samuel Ford's
25th	"	Deal's Island, at Geo. Rowe's,
27th	"	Dublin,
28th	"	Stephen's Ferry,
30th	"	Rehobath,
1st	July	Bell's Store,
2nd	"	Roach's Store,
4th	"	Robert Davy's,
6th	"	Back Creek, S'm'l Jones' Store,
7th	"	Jamestown, Hall's Store

Per order, GEO. HANDY, Clk.

May 17, 1836.

BOARDING

BY

Mrs. Skelly & Miss Warren,

NO. 61, MARKET STREET,

Between South and Gay Streets,

BALTIMORE.

March 29

Spring Goods.

Samuel W. Jones

HAVING returned from Baltimore with a choice and general assortment of

Seasonable Goods,

Will dispose of them on liberal terms for cash, or on time, to punctual dealers.

April 26, 1836.

NOTICE.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the firm of

Humphreys & Lankford,

is this day dissolved by mutual consent.—All persons indebted to said firm will please make payment to Geo. W. Humphreys, who is alone authorised to receive the same.

GEO. W. HUMPHREYS,
WM. H. LANKFORD.

Forktown, April 19, 1836.

☞The Snow Hill Sentinel will publish the above three times, and charge this office.

The business will still be continued by the subscriber at the same stand, where goods of every description will be constantly kept on hand.

G. W. HUMPHREYS.

April 19, 1836.

More Bargains.

I HAVE FOR SALE, on a credit of 3 months, with security, (or the cash will not be refused at a discount on the 3 months,) one very excellent GIG, nearly as good as new, with good Harness; one very excellent gig HORSE, 6 years old this Spring; one pair wain WHEELS, just out of the shop, with first rate tire; one odd STEER, 5 or 6 years old; one first rate WATCH, and other articles. Persons wishing to see them can do so by calling on me, or calling at Adam E. Reneher's store.

If the above property is not sold at private sale, on or before the 18th of JUNE next, it will be sold to the highest bidder, at A. E. Reneher's store, near White Haven.

Persons having property that they can do without, by sending it to the store it can be sold for them on the 18th June.

WILLIAM M. JONES.

May 24, 1836.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued by Wm. Whayland, a Justice of the Peace for Somerset county, and to me directed, at the suit of Morris & Rider, against William Banks, I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit: all the right of William Banks in and to part of a tract of land called Friendship, containing 100 acres, more or less; part of a tract of land called Newman's Lot, containing 70 acres, more or less; also one mare and colt, as the property of said Banks, which I shall proceed to sell at public sale, at Wm. & J. Gunby's store in Forktown, on THURSDAY the 16th day of JUNE next, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock, P. M., to the highest and best bidder for cash to satisfy the above mentioned writ, cost, county levy and officers' fees for 1834.

S. G. HOLBROOK, Shff.

May 31, 1836

A CARD.

THE AGENT recently appointed by the MARYLAND STATE BIBLE SOCIETY for the counties of SOMERSET and WORCESTER in pursuance of his instructions, is now passing through Somerset, distributing BIBLES, & soliciting DONATIONS for the support of the Bible Cause in Maryland. It is hoped he will be kindly received by the people, and that a spirit of liberality will be manifested in aid of this laudable, philanthropic, and Christian enterprise, in furnishing every family with the Word of Eternal Life, which is able to make them wise unto Salvation.

March 19

Cash in Hand!

THE subscriber is at all times prepared to give the HIGHEST CASH PRICES FOR NEGROES. He will purchase any number of male and female slaves between the ages of 12 and 25 years, and give more for them than any purchaser on this Shore. Please call at his store in Little Annamessex Somerset county.

WM ROACH, Jun.

Jan 27, 1835.

Last Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber by note or book account, are earnestly requested to pay the same on or before the 1st day of MAY next, as farther indulgence cannot be given.

T. TOWNSEND.

Oak Hall, Worcester co.,
April 12th, 1836.

NOTICE.

INTENDING to emigrate, the subscriber will sell his HOUSE and LOT in Quantico. It is an excellent stand for a Physician, as there is no one near to compete in practice, and is in a cash paying set of patients.

Any person wishing to purchase will please call or write to the subscriber.

P. W. LANGSDALL.

March 29

PRINTING.

THE PRINTING OF

BOOKS, PAMPHLETS,

Blanks, Cards, Labels,

HANDBILLS, &c.

Is thankfully received and neatly executed At the Village Herald Office.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

THE undersigned having moved from the Eastern Shore, Maryland, to the city of Baltimore, and associated themselves together in the

Grocery & Commission Business,

On Dugan's Wharf, No. 94, respectfully beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they are prepared to receive consignments of GRAIN and all other COUNTRY PRODUCE, which they pledge themselves to sell, on commission, for the very highest price the market will afford. They have large room for storage, and if storing is preferred to selling at particular times, consigners can be accommodated. Persons who have grain or any country produce, (however small in quantity,) for this market, would do well in patronizing the undersigned, as they are determined to spare no pains, in doing justice to their consigners, by searching the market for the very highest price. The money of the consigners will be returned by the vessel, unless ordered to the contrary—and in case of an order to deposite, certificates of deposite will be sent to the owner.

The undersigned keep constantly on hand a general assortment of GROCERIES, which they offer to the public as low as they can be bought in the city. Country merchants and others would do well in giving them a call.

JOHN J. DASHIELL &
JNO. R. DASHIELL.

April 26, 1836.

REFERENCES.

Wm. W. Handy, Esq. Thos. K. Carroll, Esq. Isaac D. Jones, Esq. Jos. S. Cottman, Esq. Col. R. Stewart,	*Somerset.*
Teagle Townsend, R. Bivans, Dr. Gillis,	*Worcester.*
Jas. A. Stewart, Esq. Dr. Wm. Jackson, W. Wm. H. Yates, Mr. Alfred Lewis,	*Dorchester.*
Wm. B. Cooper, Esq. Jno. Polk, C. Ross,	*Sussex county, Delaware.*

NOTICE.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership formerly existing under the firm of

DONE & HYLAND

Is dissolved by mutual consent. Being anxious that the affairs of the said firm should be closed as soon as possible, all persons indebted to the same are requested to make immediate payment to James C. Hyland, as he is legally authorised to settle the business of said firm.

JOHN W. DONE,
JAMES C. HYLAND.

April 26, 1836.

The Baltimore American and Bicknell's Detector will insert the above [illegible] and send their accounts to the Herald office.

NOTICE.

FROM feelings of gratitude and respect to his friends and the public generally, not only for the very liberal encouragement in his business, but from the strongest evidences upon the part of his friends to promote his interest, the subscriber returns his unfeigned thanks, and takes the present opportunity to say, that the business formerly conducted under the firm of DONE & HYLAND will for the future be carried on by himself, and hopes that a continuation of the same encouragement will exist, so long, at least, as his friends may deem him deserving. The subscriber intends keeping on hand a general assortment of GOODS, and invites the attention of the public.

J. C. HYLAND.

April 26, 1836.

A. W. PEARCE,

SURGEON DENTIST.

RESPECTFULLY tenders his thanks to the citizens of Somerset and Worcester for the very liberal patronage he has already received at their hands.

Mr. P. has returned to the shore, and will positively be in Princess-Anne the first of January, where he will spend three or four months, and where he will continue to perform every operation pertaining to his profession.

He will insert natural, artificial incorruptible imitation human teeth, from one to an entire set, and on the most liberal terms.

Dec 29

Commission.

THE subscriber has commenced a General

Commission Business,

At No. 12, Light St. Wharf, BALTIMORE.

Where he will sell *Grain*, of every description, and he has opened a market for *Bacon, Lard, Butter, Fruit, &c.*, and every thing the Farmer has to dispose of. He feels confident that those who will favor him with their consignments, however small, will assure themselves the best prices the market affords.

He will fill up orders of every description, such as *Groceries, Clover Seed, Plaster, Lime, &c.* JOSEPH RASIN.

REFERENCES:

Wm. Atwell,	*Giles Hicks,*
Thomas Carter,	*J. P. W. Richardson,*
Henry Rhodes,	*Wm. Loveday,*
Samuel Kennard,	*Dr R Goldsborough,*
Pere Wilmer,	*John C. Palmer,*
John C. Spencer,	*Samuel Thompson,*
Benj. Erickson	*J. W. Legg.*

N. B. I have on hand James C. Baldwin's Virginia Corn and Cob Crusher and Grinder; also, his Corn Sheller which will shell from 250 to 300 bushels a day. For particulars reference to the Farmer and Gardener.

April 19 8w

Coach, Gig, & Harness Making,

In all its varius branches.

THE subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and the public in general, that they have just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, a large and carefully selected STOCK OF MATERIALS, surpassing any former purchases, in quality as well as quantity, consisting of well seasoned *TIMBER, IRON,* various kinds of *LEATHER, PLATINGS, LACE, TRIMMINGS, &c. &c.* Having first rate workmen in their employ, they now feel confident that they can finish work in as neat and workmanlike a manner as it can be done in any other establishment in Maryland, and they hope that by good work, close attention to business, and moderate charges, to merit a continuance of public patronage.

They also take pleasure in informing the public, that they have commenced the

Saddle & Bridle Business,

And intend keeping on hand a variety of *SADDLES, BRIDLES, HALTERS, GIRTHS, TRUNKS, TRAVELLING BAGS, &c. &c.* Mr. Briding being himself a practical Saddler, they flatter themselves that they will be able to please such of their friends as will give them their custom.

The public's ob't. serv'ts.

Brodwater & Briding.

N. B.—All persons having open accounts at our Shop, are earnestly requested to close the same, by cash or note, before the first day of February next—we having made it a rule, from which we will not deviate, to close our books every year. We shall therefore, place all accounts not closed by that time into officers' hands for collection.

Two or three APPRENTICES wanted at the above named establishment.

Jan. 5, 1836.

SOMERSET HOTEL.

THE subscriber has taken the well known public house in Princess Anne lately occupied by Col. George Dashiell, called the "Somerset Hotel." His Table will at all times be supplied with all the delicacies which the market and the season will afford. His Bar contains a choice assortment of liquors, and his Stables are well supplied with provender, and he has engaged a first rate Hostler.

His friends and the public generally are invited to give him a call and he feels confident that he will be able to give satisfaction, as his entire *personal* attention will be devoted to the service of his customers.

Boarders can be accommodated by the day, week, month, or year, upon reasonable terms. The public's ob't. serv't.

Wm. H. Curtis.

Jan. 6, 1835.

PRINCESS-ANNE HOTEL.

BY the urgent importunities of his old friends and customers the undersigned has been induced to open again a House of Entertainment in this place. He has opened the large, commodious, NEW HOTEL, opposite the Court House, and the offices of the Clerk of the County Court, and Register of Wills, called the PRINCESS-ANNE HOTEL, recently occupied by G. M. Willing, Esq.—The requisite out buildings, of ample dimensions, will be immediately erected. Notwithstanding the high prices of the present season, he has laid in abundant supplies of all the requisites of good eating and drinking, and has made arrangements for the most comfortable accommodation of his customers, and all travellers and others that may favor him with their patronage. From the situation of his Hotel, so contiguous to the Court House and public offices, and its comfortable rooms with fire-places, gentlemen of the *bar*, and others having business with the Court and in the public offices, will find it to their advantage, convenience, and comfort to patronize his Establishment.

The undersigned hopes to receive, as he will endevor to merit, largely of the public patronage.

George Dashiell.

Princess Anne, Jan 12 '36

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber having removed to Accomac county, Virginia, offers for sale his FARM, situated on the county road leading from Princess Anne to Monie church within five miles of the former and half mile of the latter place. The improvements are a large two story dwelling house, and other necessary houses. Further description is unnecessary. Any person wishing to purchase may get a bargain by making immediate application to Mr. Kendal B. Parsons.

Also, all persons indebted to the undersigned will please make immediate payment to the above appointed agent.

J. A. E. HORSEY.

March 29

A CARD.

H. PAGE,

Attorney at Law,

WILL attend the Courts of Somerset and Worcester counties. His office in the former place will be in the house of Mr. Willing, in the latter in that of Mr. Givans.

Dec 1, 1835.

PRINTING.

THE PRINTING OF

BOOKS, PAMPHLETS,

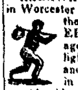
Blanks, Cards, Labels,

HANDBILLS, &c.

Is thankfully received and neatly executed At the Village Herald Office.

$100 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, living in Worcester county, Md., on Wednesday



the 4th instant, negro man EPHRAIM, about 28 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, light complexion, nose short, flat and broad, eyes rather gray—in walking turns his feet out considerably. Had on when he left, an old blue cloth coat and fustain pantaloons; other clothing not recollected. He took with him an old over-coat of gray cloth, rather faded, with capes attached to it.

If said negro is taken out of the State and secured in any jail so that the subscriber gets him again, the above reward of $100 will be given; if taken in the State and out of the county, a reward of $75, and if taken in the county, a reward of $50.

JOHN T. TAYLOR, Jr.

May 17, 1836.

Collector's Notice.

THE subscriber being desirous of completing his collections for the years of 1834 and 1835, earnestly requests all persons who stand indebted to him for County Taxes and Officers' Fees, to come forward and settle them without delay, as he must, if possible, settle with all those who have claims against him, and it is impossible for him to pay them unless he is first paid; therefore, all those that do not comply with this notice may certainly expect the letter of the law to be enforced against them, without respect to persons, as his duty as an officer will compel him to this course. Persons holding property in the county and residing out of it will please pay attention to this notice and save themselves trouble.

S. G. HOLBROOK, Collector
Jan 26 '36 of Somerset co.

Baltimore & White-Haven,

VIA FAIR-HAVEN, HERRING BAY.



THE Steam Boat *PATUXENT* has recommenced her route between the above places, leaving the Maryland State Wharf in the city of Baltimore at 6 A. M. on Tuesday the 22d March inst. and every Tuesday thereafter for White Haven, Eastern Shore, Md. and running from thence will leave White Haven at 6 A. M. the following morning, Wednesday, and every Wednesday thereafter for Baltimore, touching at Fair Haven, Herring Bay, going and returning.

GEORGE WEEMS, Master.

March 29

Commercial Bank OF BALTIMORE.

CAPITAL $3,000,000.

IN pursuance of an act of the General Assembly of Maryland, entitled "an act to incorporate the Commercial Bank of Baltimore," the undersigned Commissioners will cause Books to be opened to receive subscriptions to the Capital Stock of said Bank, on *Monday, the 6th day of June next,* and the same will be kept open from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., for six successive days, in the cities of Baltimore, (at the Baltimore House,) Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Richmond and Winchester, Virginia, and Charleston, S. C., also at each of the county towns in the several counties in the State of Maryland.

Shares $100 each, $10 to be paid on each share at the time of subscribing, and $10 at the expiration of 2, 4, 8 and 12 months, the remaining $50 at such times thereafter as may be required by the President and Directors, after giving 90 days notice.

SOLOMON BETTS,
F. W. BRUNE,
DANIEL COBB,
HENRY THOMPSON,
JAMES BEATTY,
THOMAS BALTZELL,
JOHNS HOPKINS,
CHARLES TIERNAN,
HENRY P. SUMNER,
THOMAS WILSON,
CHARLES H. H. BROWN,
JAMES GEORGE,
JOHN W. KEIRLE,
FRANCIS NEALE,
GEO. W. RIGGS.

Commissioners.

Baltimore, April 16—May 17.

NOTICE.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership heretofore existing between MEZICK & POLLITT is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and all persons indebted to the late firm are requested to make payment to Isaac Leonard, Esq. who is authorized to collect the same.

FRANCIS MEZICK,
SAML. I. POLLITT.

Salisbury, Jan. 29, 1836.

NOTICE.

SAMUEL I. POLLITT returns his thanks to customers of the late firm of *Mezick & Pollitt*, and informs them and the public generally that he still continues to carry on the

Hatting Business,

At the same stand, in the town of Salisbury, and intends to keep on hand a good assortment of materials of all kinds in his line of business, and will at all times be ready to furnish HATS to order.

Salisbury, Feb. 9.

To the Public.

THE SUBSCRIBER having taken the *SCHOOL*, known by the name of Maddux's Corner, informs the public that if any wish to learn SURVEYING or NAVIGATION they can have board and tuition on reasonable terms, and I flatter myself that I would be competent to teach them the art both by theory and practice.

The public's ob't. serv't.
ROBERT W. SWAN.

March 1, 1836.

Farm for Sale.

THE subscriber will offer at public sale, at White-Haven, on SATURDAY the 6th of AUGUST next, to the highest and best bidder, the FARM formerly belonging to Benjamin Horner, Sen., situated in Hungary Neck, on Wicomico river. The improvements thereon consist of a com-



fortable DWELLING HOUSE, COOK HOUSE, &c., and two other HOUSES that may be rented. It is a very desirable place for a boatman, and likewise for any person that would wish to bed oysters. The land is of an excellent quality and well adapted to the growth of wheat, corn, potatoes, &c. A further description is deemed unnecessary, as it is presumed that any person wishing to purchase will examine the property.

The terms of sale are—one half of the purchase money cash, and the other half in six and twelve months, with bond and approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale. Possession of one house will be given on the day of sale, if required, and of the whole in December.

PHILIP COVINGTON.

May 10, 1836.

To the Public.

THE subscriber requests all persons indebted to him, to come forward and close their accounts by cash or note.—His books are ready for settlement, and he hopes that instead of having personally to call on each person, that each person will call on him or his authorized agent, Rufus M. Parsons, in 30 days, and pay the cash or give their notes, otherwise he will be forced to place the same in the hands of a law agent for collection, as no longer indulgence will be given. H. K. LONG.

P. S. Creditors grant me the privilege of a dead man—forbear to press while I collect. H. K. L.

PROSPECTUS OF THE
PHILADELPHIA WEEKLY
COMMERCIAL HERALD.

THE Herald is published on fine, handsome paper of the usual size of the daily city journals, at *one dollar and fifty cents a year, payable in advance.* It contains a variety of well selected miscellany; the news of the week; a full and accurate whole sale Price Current; a table showing the rates of discount on Bank notes in this city; a complete list of broken Banks, the prices of stocks, corrected weekly; the rates of foreign Exchange; the value of gold and silver, and such other commercial information as is deemed important to merchants in the interior.

One object of the paper will be to give the merchants from the west and south, such information relative to the state of the Market here as will enable them to time their visits to our city with a due regard to their interests.

As the Editor is desirous of making this paper a medium through which information relative to the agriculture, trade, manufactures, soil, climate, general improvement, canals and rail roads—constructed, in progress or contemplated—may be made known to our citizens, any letters or communications on these subjects, or giving accounts of the commerce and growth of towns, will be thankfully received and published.—☞Engineers and Commissioners of canals and rail roads, are particularly and respectfully requested to forward for publication an account of the several lines of improvement in which they are interested—☞and also to advertise in this paper the letting of their contracts.

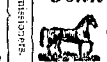
N. B. As it may not be convenient to remit $1.50, an order on a friend in this city will answer every purpose; or if *ten* dollars be remitted free of postage, seven papers will be forwarded.

N. SARGENT.

Philad., May 17, 1836.

The Thorough-bred Horse,

John of Roanoke,



WILL stand the present season at the Stables of the subscriber, where Mares can be accommodated on the following terms, to wit:—Insurance, $14; the Spring's Chance, $7; the Single *Visit,* $3.

Description and Pedigree.

John of Roanoke is a beautiful chestnut sorrle, full sixteen hands high, of great bone and sinew, and combining in an eminent degree, all the desirable qualities of the turf, with those of the farm horse.—Farmers will, therefore, find it to their advantage to avail themselves of the opportunity now offered for improving their stock of horses. In point of symmetry of form, size and action, this horse will lose nothing by a comparison with the best horses of the day. A further description is deemed unnecessary, as those wishing to breed from, can view the horse, and judge for themselves.

Roanoke is three years old this spring.—He was got by the justly celebrated horse John of Roanoke, out of a Dean Swift mare. JOHN SMITH.

Belmont, Somerset co.,
April 6, 1836.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of Mrs. Ann Handy, dec'd., are requested to bring them forward to the subscriber, properly authenticated, by the 21st of next June, as he intends closing said estate by said time.

WM. J. H. TULL.

May 24, 1836.

For Sale,

THE FARM on which the subscriber resides. This tract contains one hundred and thirty six acres of cleared, and ninety four acres of woodland, and has attached to it an extensive range of Marsh.

It can conveniently be sold in LOTS to suit purchasers.

☞There is a WINDMILL on the premises. For terms apply to

ROBT. PATTERSON.

April 12 8m

State of Maryland, sc:

SOMERSET COUNTY ORPHANS COURT,

May 24th, 1836.

[SEAL] ON application of John H. King, Administrator of Samuel King, late of Somerset County, deceased, it is ordered by the Court that the said Administrator give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the estate of the said deceased, and that the same be published once a week for three weeks, in a paper printed in Princess-Anne.

True copy. Test.
JAMES POLK, Reg. W. S. C.

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Somerset County hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said County, in Maryland, letters of Administration on the Personal Estate of Samuel King, late of said county, dec'd. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the 31st day of Dec, 1836; they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.—Given under my hand this 24th day of May, A. D. 1836.

JOHN H. KING, Adm'r.
of Samuel King, dec'd.

June 7, 1836.

State of Maryland, sc.

SOMERSET COUNTY ORPHANS COURT,

May 17, 1836.

[SEAL] *ON application of Tubman Bedsworth, Administrator of Zepporah Graham, late of Somerset County, dec'd., it is ordered by the Court that the said Adm'r. give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the estate of the said deceased, and that the same be published once a week for three weeks, in a paper printed in Princess Anne.*

True copy. Test.
JAMES POLK, Reg. W. S. C

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Somerset County hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said County, in Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of Zepporah Graham, late of said county deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the 31st day of December, 1836, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.—Given under my hand this 17th day of May, A. D. 1836.

TUBMAN BEDSWORTH, Adm'r.
of Zepporah Graham, dec'd.

June 7, 1836.

WANTED,

Fifty Cords of Tan Bark.

At the PRINCESS-ANNE TAN YARD for which liberal cash prices will be given.

THOMAS LANGSDALE.

May 24, 1836

CASH FOR NEGROES.

Including both sexes, from 12 to 25 years of age. Persons having likely servants to dispose of will find it to their interest to give us a call, as we will give higher prices in cash, than any other purchaser who is now in this market, or may come in. We can at all times be found at Mrs. Disharoon's Tavern, Princess Anne, Md.

OVERLEY & SANDERS.

All communications addressed to us, at this place, will be punctually attended to.

Sept. 23, 1834.

☞The subscribers are particularly anxious to make a shipment of Negroes shortly. All persons who have SLAVES to dispose of will do well to give them a call as soon as possible. O. & S.

Jan 12

NOTICE.

CASH and fair prices will at all times be given for NEGROES of both sexes, by applying to

ALEXANDER S. JONES

N. B.—All communications attended to immediately.

Jan. 21, 1834.

Negroes Wanted.

The subscriber wishes to purchase *NEGROES* of both sexes, from six to thirty years of age, for which he will give the highest CASH prices.

W. B. JONES.

N. B.—*All letters directed to him at Princess-Anne will be punctually attended to.* W. B. J.

March 22, 1836.

Six Cents Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, some time since, an indented apprentice, by the name of ABRAHAM W. COTTINGHAM. All persons are cautioned against harboring or employing said apprentice, at their peril. For his apprehension and delivery to the subscriber the above reward will be given, but no charges paid.

T. P. ADAMS.

Somerset county, May 8, 1836.

BLANKS

OF THE FOLLOWING KINDS

For Sale at the Office of the Village Herald

Fi Fa's before Sup's,	*Appeal Bonds,*
Do do after do	*Constables' Advertisements,*
Ca Sa's before do	*Bills of Sale,*
Do do after do	*Venditioni's.*
Warrants,	
Narrations, &c.	

THE VILLAGE HERALD.

BY S. T. CALLAHAN, PRINCESS-ANNE, SOMERSET COUNTY, MARYLAND.

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VILLAGE HERALD.

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Three Dollars a year, to be satisfied by $2 00 *if paid in advance;* or $2 50 if paid within six months.

☞Subscriptions paid within 30 days after delivering the first number, (of the year subscribed for,) will be considered *in advance.*

No subscription will be taken for less than *one year.*

No paper will be discontinued (unless at the editor's discretion,) until all arrearages are paid off; and a failure to notify a discontinuance, previous to the expiration of the year subscribed for, will be invariably considered as a new engagement.

☞*Advertisements* inserted on the usual terms.

☞All communications addressed to the editor must come POST PAID.

POETRY.

THE BROKEN HEARTED.

I saw that the light of her beauty had faded,
The eye that illumed it gazed wildly and drear;
Her tresses, neglected, hung loose and unbraided,
And shroud'd her cheek dew'd with memory's tear;
Yet she breathed not the name of her truant deceiver,
The solace of friendship 'twas vain to impart;
She loved with the warmth of a guileless believer,
But man had been faithless and broken her heart.

The dwelling is low where she wither'd in sadness,
The bower deserted, her harp is unstrung,
The roses she twin'd, and the light notes of gladness,
No longer shall blossom, no more shall be hung!
The Dove hath a refuge, a house of protection,
When rent is the storm-cloud, and vivid its dart,
But desolate wanders the maid of affection,
Whose truth has been slighted, and broken her heart.

She is gone—and her relics the willow weeps over—
In the grave's quiet slumbers are hushed her deep woes;
She hears not the sigh of a recreant lover.—
No promises blighted disturb her repose!
Her spirit too pure for the bonds that enchained it,
Now hallow'd in realms whence it ne'er shall depart,
Looks radiently down on the wretch who disdained it,
On him who has rifled and broken a heart!

THE EXILES' LAMENT

'Once more upon the waters, yet once more
Byron.

Away! away! to my native land,
But not to my native hearth,
For, dead and gone is the social band,
And, silent the home of mirth!
Memory is o'er each lonely spot—
The root is there, though the flower is not.

The sea, to me, was a glad, free thing
In my days of youth and pride,
My heart, it now bears withering,
Yet o'er it I will ride!
There are *colder depths* than the depths below,
Where the heart is struck by treachery's wo.

I feel as one who placed above
On some barren peak, far, far, away,
Surveys his scenes of youth and love—
His hopes of years turned to decay!
The mind runs o'er the distant view,
And Heaven is on each fading hue!

The mother's voice—the friend's blithe tone
The anguish of other days—are o'er,
And blessings we scarce felt to own,
Come back, like treasures on the shore
Cast, when the owners all are past—
Like the good ship sunk by the blast!

One blessing now the exile craves—
A blessing for the soil he leaves!
Where Eagle's wing, his standard waves,
The free! the bright! awhile he grieves—
He could have loved that land, farewell!
The sail is up! the breeze! the swell!

MISCELLANEOUS.

LOST AND WON;

OR, THE THIRD SEASON.

"Yes he *shall* propose this season, and then I shall have the gratification, the delight, the exquisite triumph of refusing him. It will only serve him right!"

Such was the language of Florence Neville's eyes, as she contemplated, with no little satisfaction, the graceful reflection of her figure in the glass, before which she was attiring for the first ball of the season.

Of whom was she speaking? of whom thinking? Why did that short rosy lip curl with such beautiful scorn, as the last look was given at the snowy dress which hung in its lace folds, like summer clouds, round the fairy form of its young mistress? Florence was at that moment picturing to herself the subjugation of one high heart which had obstinately refused doing homage at her shrine;—of one being in the wide world who had denied her power, calmly gazed at her undoubted lovely countenance, and tranquilly disapproved her "style." It was insufferable; so Florence determined that her third season should be so marked by the conquest of the haughty, high, and handsome Earl of St. Clyde; not that she cared for him—oh, no! she—she was only determined to make him propose; indeed, there was a sort of playful wager between her cousin Emma Neville and herself upon the subject, and Florence felt her credit at stake if she failed.

"Have you thought of our wager, Florence?" said Emma Neville as they descended to the drawing room together.

"To be sure! You think I shall lose it. I can read your thoughts."

"If he is the St. Clyde of last season, you certainly will," laughed Emma.—"That man is invulnerable."

"*Nous verrons, nous verrons!*" said the beauty; and taking her father's arm, she sprung lightly into the carriage.

It was a brilliant ball! The rich and the noble, the young and the beautiful—all were there; and in the center of an admiring circle, dazzling conspicuously, stood Florence. She was preparing to waltz with a tall, dark, unbending looking personage, who was apparently indifferent to whether he supported her light figure or that of any one else. This was Lord St. Clyde. Florence, on the contrary, was all sparkling gaiety; she was dancing with him for the third time; another moment, and they were flying round the circle with rapid grace.

Things went on exceedingly well.—Florence knew her ground and the game she was playing, and as she passed Emma the cousins exchanged glances. That of Florence said, "He is won!"—that of Emma, "Not yet!"

"I am afraid you are fatigued," said Lord St. Clyde, as he led his partner to a seat.

"Oh, no, not much," replied Florence, "but the rooms are very warm. It is impossible to dance, and still more to breathe—particularly here."

She was in one corner of the room—the most crowded and removed from either door or window.

"The conservatories are cool," said the Earl; but he did not offer to lead her there. Florence was perfectly aware that the conservatories were cool, but she knew also that they had another advantage—they were perfect groves of choicest flowers and orange trees; consequently no spot was ever better suited for a flirtation—*perhaps* for a proposal. With experienced policy, however, she only leant back and gently fanned herself. Lord St. Clyde stood by her side. He was any thing but a ball room man; for though his figure was faultless, and his dancing just enough to show it off, he had none of that charming fluency of conversation which a dancing partner should have; he could not pay a compliment if he did not feel it—he would not if he thought it was suspected; therefore had he been Mr. St. Clyde, Jr., he would have been a great bore in society; as he was, he was a delightful young man—so much proper reserve.

The galloppe in Gustave roused the Earl from his reverie.

"Are you too much fatigued to join in the galloppe, Miss Neville?"

"Oh, yes! I never galloppe—it fatigues me! Is it possible you like that romp, Lord St. Clyde?"

The Earl persisted, but Florence would not dance; he persuaded, but she would not listen; he condescended to repeat the request, and almost allowed a compliment to escape him;—no, Florence was firm; the Earl said no more, but drew himself up. Suddenly Florence rose with her brightest smile.

"I am too selfish, my lord! that galloppe is so very inspiring that I cannot resist it."

A change came o'er the spirit of St. Clyde—he was another creature, and Florence was herself again, all triumphant. The next moment the dancers were thrown into confusion, there was a rush towards the windows, and Lord St. Clyde was soon darting through the crowd towards the conservatories, with a fainting figure in his arms—it was Miss Neville!

The cousin bent affectionately over the insensible girl, and the Earl knelt by her with a glass of water. "It is my fault!" exclaimed St. Clyde, in an agitated voice; "I made her dance—good God! how lovely she looks! she does not revive—what shall we do?"

"Has no one salts?" cried Emma; "call my uncle, I think we had better go home; oh, who has any salts?" The Earl was already gone for them. With a stifled laugh Florence opened her wide and beautiful eyes, and started up.

"Was it not well done?"

"Good Heaven, Florence!"

"Well, my dear, did you never hear of any one fainting before. You will lose the wager, *cousine mia!*"

"My dear Florence how you frightened me!"

"Never mind—hush, here they come; now take papa to the ball room for my bon, and leave the rest to me."

Emma did as she was desired, and forbode to ask any question until they got home; then she anxiously inquired, "Did he propose?"

"No! provoking man! but very nearly. Did I faint well?"

"Yes, but it will not do, Florence; that man does not care for you."

"Never mind that; he shall propose."

"But you do not care for him?"

"*Ne importe!* he *shall* propose."

"Never!"

"I will make him! Remember this is only the first ball of the season!"

Lady Monteagle gave a *fete* at her villa at Putney. Mr. and Miss Neville were there of course. Florence had an exquisite boquet, but she saw Lord St. Clyde advancing towards her; therefore, she prudently dropped it into the center of a large myrtle bush.

"You have no boquet, Miss Neville," was one of his lordship's first remarks; "are you not fond of flowers?"

"Yes, passionately," said Florence, "but I have lost mine; I am so sorry, for I fear I shall not easily find another so beautiful."

"Will you allow me to endeavor to supply its place with this?" was the instant reply.

"Florence smiled and blushed as she took it; the smile was art, and the blush nature—for she could not help it. Lord St. Clyde's eyes were fixed on her face, and the next moment she found herself walking with him, whilst Mr. Neville was speaking to the hostess, whose gaunt daughter was looking very spiteful.—Florence played her part to admiration. Lord St. Clyde was in her power, for she had engaged him in flirtation. They were standing on the brink of a beautiful fountain, when the Earl exclaimed:

"Do you know the language of flowers, Miss Neville?"

"No," said Florence, "but it must be very pretty; do you know it my lord?"

"Yes, by heart."

"Then tell me what these flowers mean!" exclaimed the beauty, quite innocently, as she offered him his boquet, which was composed of a white rose, a pink rose bud, some myrtle, and one geranium.

The Earl hesitated and laughed; then suddenly recovering himself, he said:

"They speak in their simple language the sentiments which I dare not in words express."

Florence felt her heart beating, but she only laughed; that laugh encouraged the Earl.

"Florence forgive me if"——

"Ah, Miss Neville, I have been looking for you every where, and here you are all alone!" cried one of Florence's gay train, the elegant Sir Percy Hope.

"Oh, no, not alone," said Florence, rather annoyed; "Lord St. Clyde—why, where is"——

The Earl was gone.

"Florence, did Lord St. Clyde propose to-day?" said Emma to her cousin in the evening.

"Not quite, but as nearly as possible. I declare I will never speak to Sir Percy Hope again!"

Time! time! can nothing stay thee!

The season was passing rapidly, and Florence had had four proposals; of course she had refused them, although they had not been tendered by the Earl of St. Clyde. Still she continued her gay and giddy round—still she said "he shall propose," until the last opera of the season.

Pale, languid, but still delicately beautiful, the spoiled and petted Florence leant back in her box, deaf to the strains of the syren Grisi regardless of the adulation around her, and disgusted with every thing in the shape of gaiety. She leant back in the chair, and closed her eyes for a second; on opening them she saw a pair of dark eyes fixed with more than ordinary earnestness on her face. It was Lord St. Clyde—those wild eyes could only belong to him. What possessed Florence at that moment? She did bow; she did not smile; she merely bent forward and whispered the word of departure to her chaperon; then winding her cachemere round her, she placed her arm within that of Sir Percy Hope, and left the box.

The next morning Florence was really unwell. She said "not at home" to every one, and began to tune her harp. String after string gave way as she drew them up. "Like me, poor harp," she sighed, "you are sinking, spoiling from neglect!"

Suddenly the door opened, and a visiter was announced.

"Not at home," cried Florence hastily.

"Pardon me, for once I disobey," said a voice, and Lord St. Clyde entered. He continued:—"I have intruded, I confess, but it is only for a moment. I come, Miss Neville, to wish you—to bid you a long, and perhaps a last farewell!"

"Farewell," said Florence dropping her harp key; "this resolution has been suddenly taken, has it not?"

"No," replied the Earl, "I am going to seek in Italy the happiness which is denied me here."

"Italy!" exclaimed Florence, turning her eyes like melting sapphires on the Earl—"dear, bright, sunny Italy! my own fair land!"

"Is it yours, Miss Neville?" said St. Clyde eagerly.

"Yes, my Lord; Florence was my birth-place, and my home for fourteen happy years."

Lord St. Clyde paused—nothing is so awkward as a pause in a *tete-a-tete;* he felt this, and quickly rousing himself he said hastily:

"I will not interrupt you any longer. Farewell!—perhaps we may meet again."

"Perhaps we may—good b'ye," said Florence, extending her hand; it was slightly and very slightly pressed, and she was alone. For a moment she felt as if the past was a dream; but glancing on the ground she saw a white glove—it was the Earl's! She turned away, and leaning on the slab of a beautiful mirror, she gazed at the faultless reflection of her face.

"Beauty! beauty!" murmured she—"paltry gift! since it will not win St. Clyde."

And hurrying that face into her hands, she fairly burst into a passion of tears.

"Florence! my own idolized!" said a voice close to her. She turned, and uttered a real, genuine, unartificial shriek. The Earl of St. Clyde was at her feet!

* * * * * *

"Well, Florence," said Emma Neville to the Countess of St. Clyde one day, "you must really give me a lesson on proposals—how well you managed your husband's—teach me your art."

"No, no, you are quite mistaken," laughed Florence; "no one could be more surprised at St. Clyde's proposal than myself, for I had given him up. Art failed my dear Emma, and nature gained the day in the case. Take care how you make nets, they never answer. Men are shockingly sharp-sighted now adays!"

London Court Journal.

In one of his letters recently published, Coleridge says, "I have not only sacrificed all worldly prospects of wealth and advancement, but have in my inmost soul stood aloof from temporary reputation." It is this pure zeal in search of the truth combined with his mighty intellectual powers, which gives such value to Coleridge's writings. He sought no worldly advantages through the exertion of his faculties, but dedicated himself to toil out of deep sympathy with the true and beautiful, and a benevolent desire to expound to his fellow men their worth and nature. In the self sacrifice,—as the worldly would call it, to principle, as well as in the vastness and richness of his mind, he is akin to Milton; and yet this noble-minded man who disdained the petty recompense of popularity, was obliged, in order to earn his bread, to "abrogate," as he says in this letter, "the name of philosopher and poet, and scribble as fast as I can, for Blackwood's Magazine, or, as I have been employed for the last days, in writing MS. sermons for lazy clergymen, who stipulate that the composition must not be more than respectable, for fear they should be desired to publish the visitation sermon." In doing such work the mind of the sage was lowered, from whose tongue there dropt, in common daily talk, thoughts in profusion, which enriched the heads and hearts of the most intellectual of his hearers,—and the pockets also of some, who picked them up and stored them away, to be afterwards beat out like solid gold to gild commoner substances. The above letter, which is one of the most affecting in the whole range of biography, is the twenty-fifth in the volume recently published in England, and republished here by the Harpers, entitled, "Letters, Conversations, and Recollections of S. T. Coleridge," by one of his intimate personal friends. The work is of much deeper interest than the "Specimens of Table Talk," published a short time ago by one of Coleridge's nephews. The *letter to a young lady,* which begins, "If there be any subject which it especially concerns a young woman to understand, both in itself generally and in its application to her own particular habits and circumstances, *it is that of marriage,*" is of itself beyond all price. The whole collection, with the conversations and fragments, is of inestimable value. It presents Coleridge as an object of love, admiration, and reverence. Scarcely in any other man has there existed the union in such a degree, of honor, truth, kindness, and gentleness, with gigantic intellect and glowing genius. To every young man who is disposed to study and not merely read, we would say, study the pages of this eloquent sage: whatever is good in him they will strengthen, stimulate and develop—whatever is evil confound and abash.—*Balt. Amer.*

A CONTRAST.

Napoleon and Louis Philippe.—The following comparison between the present despot of France and Napoleon Bonaparte, is, we understand, generally circulated throughout the dominions of Le Roi Citoyen:

Napoleon, in order to reign, deposed no one; Louis Philippe dethroned Henry V.

Napoleon ruled fifteen years with twelve ministers; Louis Philippe has tried upwards of fifty during a reign of five.

Under Napoleon, Europe was really in a state of agitation, and France comparatively tranquil; under Louis Philippe, Europe is comparatively tranquil, and France positively distracted.

Napoleon declared war against kings, but never made it against royalty; Louis Philippe wages war against royalty, but does not declare it against kings.

Napoleon used his generals only in a time of war; Louis Philippe calls his generals into action in a time of peace.

Both republicans and legitimists surrounded the throne of Napoleon; the same parties now conspire against that of Louis Philippe.

Napoleon, a single Corsican, is already enrolled in the family of the Cæsars; Louis Philippe, descended from the blood of the Bourbons, cannot find a woman who will wed the heir to his crown.

Napoleon required only a budget of eight hundred millions, and four hundred thousand soldiers, to make him respected by *all the world;* four hundred thousand soldiers, and a budget of *twelve* hundred millions are not sufficient to make Louis Philippe respected by the French.

THE WHITE INDIANS.

It is a fact, perhaps, not generally known, that there does exist in the far west, at least, two small tribes or bands of white people. One of these bands is called Mawkeys. They reside in Mexico, on the south west side of the Rocky Mountains, and between three and five hundred miles from Santa Fe, towards California, in a valley which makes a deep notch into the mountain, surrounded by high and impervious ridges, and which can only be entered by a narrow pass from the south west.

They are represented by trappers and hunters of the west, known to the writer of this to be men of veracity, to be an innocent and inoffensive people; living by agriculture, and raising great numbers of horses and mules, both of which are used by them for food. They cultivate maize, pumpkins, and beans in considerable quantities.

These people are frequently depredated upon by their more warlike red neighbors; to which they submit without resorting to deadly weapons to repel their aggressors.

Not far distant from the Mawkeys, and in the same range of country, reside another band of the same description, called Nabachoes. A description of either of these tribes will serve for both. They have been described to the writer by two men in whose veracity the fullest confidence may be placed; and they say the men are of the common stature, with light flaxen hair, and light blue eyes, and that their skin is of the most delicate whiteness. One of my informants who saw seven of these people at Santa Fe in 1831, in describing the Mawkeys, says, "they are as much whiter than me, as I am whiter than the darkest Indian in the Creek nation;" and my informant was of a equal a complexion as white men generally are.

A trapper on one occasion, in a wandering excursion, arrived at a village of the Mawkeys. He was armed with a rifle, pair of pistols, knife and tomahawk; all of which were unknown to them, and appeared to excite their wonder and surprise. After conversing some time by signs, he fired one of his pistols; instantly the whole group around him fell to the earth, in the utmost consternation; they entreated him not to hurt them, and showed in various ways, that they thought him a supernatural being. He saw vast numbers of horses and mules about the village.

Query. May not these people be a remnant of those who inhabited this country prior to the present race of Indians? the traces of whose cities, fortifications, and cultivated fields and gardens, are still to be seen throughout the whole western country.—*Western paper.*

It is computed that 75,000 emigrants will arrive in this country from Europe, by the first of October next. The parishes in England and Ireland, weighed down with the expence of maintaining their poor, have resorted to the expedient of posting up placards in public places, stating that tradesmen are getting four dollars per day in America, and thus inducing them to seek our shores.

If honest and industrious tradesmen were, indeed, the emigrants, we should have no cause to complain, but the truth is, a large proportion of the ship loads of foreigners now arriving, are the paupers and lazaroni of their own country, and so far from contributing any thing to the wealth and prosperity of ours, must prove a source of serious embarrassment and expense. Already one half the tennats of our alms-houses and penitentiaries are foreigners, and, if the influx continues, those establishments, every where, will require enlargement. Congress is now in session, and we recommend them to cease their useless wrangling about abolition, and turn their attention to the adoption of measures calculated to arrest the tide of pauperism and vice, which, if unstayed, will be found a worse evil than slavery itself.—*Balt. Chron.*



THE HERALD.

Princess-Anne, Md.

TUESDAY, JUNE 21, 1836.

Whig Electoral Candidate.—Elias Brown, Esq., was nominated on the 28th ult. as the Whig Electoral Candidate for the third District.

Fifty-three laws and eighteen resolutions were passed at the late extra session of the Maryland Legislature. We give below the titles of such as are of a general nature:

An act relating to the several Schools, Academies and Colleges, receiving donations in this State.

A supplement to an act, entitled, a supplement to an act to incorporate the Susquehanna and Patapsco Canal Company, passed at December session, 1825, chapter 200.

A supplement to the act, entitled, an act to declare and ascertain the right of citizens of this State to private roads or ways.

An additional supplement to an act, entitled, an act for the instruction of youth in primary schools throughout this State.

A further supplement to the act, entitled, an act to incorporate the Baltimore and Susquehanna Rail Rad Company.

A further supplement to an act, entitled, an act to incorporate the Eastern Shore Rail Road Company.

A supplement to an an act, entitled, an act to incorporate the Eastern Shore Rail Road Company.

A further supplement to the act, entitled, an act to enlarge and define the powers of Courts of Equity.

A supplement to an act, entitled, an act to incorporate the the Farmers' and Planters' Bank of Baltimore, passed at December session, 1835.

An act supplemental to an act, entitled, an act to establish Magistrates' Courts in the several counties of this State, and to prescribe their jurisdiction, passed at December session, 1835.

RESOLUTIONS.

A resolution in relation to certain surveys in Somerset county.

A resolution relating to certain reconnoisances and surveys, and authorising the Treasurer of the Western Shore to make such advances as may be deemed necessary for the purposes therein named.

A resolution authorising the Governor to direct the Topographical Engineer of this State, to survey the route of a Canal authorised by an act of December session, 1835.

The Norfolk Beacon, speaking of the passage of the Internal Improvement Bill by the Maryland Legislature, holds the following language:—

"It establishes the prosperity of Baltimore on a rock against which the winds and waves of commercial rivalry may vent their rage in vain. We too, have reason for congratulation, as the Eastern Shore Rail Road is included in the bill. We may fairly say that the establishment of this important road is now rendered probable, if not certain, and we may add that it is but another spoke in the wheel of our borough. The southern line of travel will follow it from Philadelphia to Norfolk, and thence by our Rail Roads to the south. It is not improbable that Norfolk may become the shipping port of Philadelphia during the winter months, and we will thus return to the city of Penn, the courtesy we have so often received at her hands."

Rumor of a Duel.—The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer states that Mr. Jenifer, of this State, has challenged Mr. Bynum, of N. C., to mortal combat, in consequence of some impertinent remarks of the latter. Having heard nothing of the matter, and as the fight was to have taken place on Monday, we presume its "off," and thus all such matters should end.—*Baltimore Chron. of Wednesday.*

We learn verbally, since the above was placed in type, that a meeting was had, and six shots exchanged, without injury to either, when Mr. B. retracted the offensive expression, and the affair was adjusted.—*Cambridge Chron. of Saturday.*

The Augusta (Geo.) Courier says:—We have nothing of much interest from the scene of Creek warfare. The Columbus papers are full of petty hostilities carried on by both parties. The only feature in the accounts worth noticing, is the increased disposition manifested by the Indians to "come in," and be friendly. They now "*want to fight*" no longer.

A letter from Columbus (Geo.) of the 4th instant, states that all apprehensions of attacks from the Indians had subsided.

Specie.—The bark C. P. Williams, with $260,000, and the schr. Louisiana, with 260,000, arrived at New Orleans on the 14th of May, and several schooners, with about 200 000 arrived same day.

The New Orleans Bulletin of the 27th May has the following article touching the result of the interview between Mr. Baker,—who was despatched with a flag of truce by Gen. Houston, after the capture of Santa Anna, to the Mexican army under command of Gen. Filasola,—and the latter General. Mr. Baker left the Mexican division at the Colorado on the 5th of May:

Filasola observed to Mr. Baker, that as General Santa Anna was a prisoner, he did not acknowledge him as general of the forces then in the field, but would recognise him as President of the Mexican nation, and as such he would obey his order to withdraw the troops, and would execute it as soon as possible.

He said he had no doubt that Congress would acknowledge the independence of Texas, for it was a country the Mexican people did not want; and although it has been explored and known to them for one hundred and fifty years, and though a good country for the agriculturist, it was not one adapted to the habits of the Mexican people, there being too many flies and musquitoes for the convenience of raising stock.

He acknowledged that the present campaign in Texas had terminated to the great disgrace of Mexico—that the cruel massacre of Colonel Fanning's division was unjustifiable, and would meet with the just indignation of the civilized world. He farther said, that the invasion of Texas was alone projected and carried on by the ambition of Santa Anna; that had it not been for this, Texas would have been admitted a State of the Mexican republic at the time she made the application through her agent, General S. F. Austin, in 1833, and at this time would have had a local government suited to her wants.

He was well aware, he said, that the Texans were receiving aid from the citizens of the United States, and that they had the sympathies of that nation.

Gen. Houston and Santa Anna.—The Louisville (Ky.) City Gazette says, that these opposing commanders are OLD FRIENDS, and that when in Washington, some years since, when Santa Anna was in exile, they were engaged in attempting to negotiate a loan of *three millions*, for the purpose of conquering Texas and Mexico. Houston vaunted at the time that he would yet revel in the Halls of Montezuma. The City Gazette adds:

"How mysterious are the events of this life! Santa Anna was then in exile. He was recalled, placed at the head of the Mexican government, and the hopes of Houston dissipated. Texas resisted the oppression of Santa Anna. Houston is her vindicator, instead of her conqueror. Santa Anna is his prisoner. His life, forfeited by his cruelties and inhuman butchery of defenceless prisoners, is spared. He issues his orders from Houston's camp, and declares it his resolution to remain for a time a prisoner. His capture is known in Mexico. It excites no sensation. His armies are surrendered prisoners of war at his command.

"The romance of history is more wonderful than the paintings of fancy. Houston may yet restore to Mexico the constitution of 1824, revel in the palaces of the Montezumas, and establish the independence of Texas."

The correspondent of Hudson's News Room writes thus from Washington:

"I am enabled to state, on undoubted authority, that a plot is now on foot to deprive Houston of the command of the Army of Texas, and place Gen. James Hamilton, of South Carolina, at its head. The proposition has been made to the Texian Commissioners and is now under consideration. If Hamilton can be placed at the head of the affairs of Texas, it is said that $10,000,000 will be pledged to the cause. It is alledged that Houston is not the man to carry the plans of Texas into effect, and a strong party in the South is ready to take hold of the struggle if Hamilton can be elected to the chief command."

The Storm in New Jersey.—The Salem (N. J.) Banner of the 11th instant says—"Tuesday is the fifteenth day in succession we have had rain and storm, the wind stationary at north-east, and sometimes blowing tremendous. Our streets, instead of being covered with dust, are four or five inches deep in mud. The worst of this unprecedented storm is the unusual swelling of the tides; almost every bank upon our creek and river have been overflowed and broken. The principal pasture grounds in this neighborhood have been under water this week past; corn fields, and some fields of winter grain, have also been flooded and the grain totally destroyed. We understand too, that about 20 head of cattle perished on the meadows at Mason's Point, Elsinborough. The bridge over Beaver creek, U. P. Neck, we learn, was swept away. Thousands of dollars will be necessary to make good the damage done in this county."

The New York Canals.—The Albany Journal says—"The heavy rains and consequent floods, at the west, have injured, and more or less obstructed the navigation of all the Canals. The Oswego Canal is supposed to be most seriously damaged, owing to the great freshets in the Seneca and Oswego Rivers. The Erie Canal near Lockport, and the Crooked Lake Canal at Pen Yan, have also suffered very considerable damage."

From the Mobile Register, May 21.

ALARMING FROM THE CREEK NATION, VIA PENSACOLA.

Reports from the Creek Nation crowd upon us from various quarters. They are in a high degree alarming, and give reason to apprehend a more extensive and daring combination than was thought possible. An urgent occasion has evidently risen for the embodying a large force, and the subjugation of a dangerous and wide-spread rising among the Lower Creeks. They are reported, with every reason for belief in the accuracy of the reports, to be spreading destruction along the banks of the Chattahoochee, and to have reached Marianna.

The passengers who left here for the East via Pensacola and Florida returned this morning, having been met by appalling accounts of the destroying progress of the Creeks. Persons direct from Marianna, (Florida,) and from Columbus via the Chattahoochee, are at Pensacola, with tidings that large bodies of the Creeks are destroying the country on both sides of the river, and threatening Marianna. Their numbers are rated at thousands. A number of towns have been burnt by the savages. Report says that Columbia, (Henry Court House,) Irwinton, and Roanoke, were burnt on Saturday night, Franklin and Woodville on Sunday.

Captain Wood, of Apalachicola, a gentleman well known in this community, is among the passengers returned, and with him Dr. McMann, of New Orleans, returning from Marianna. They give information that the inhabitants there are fortifying the place, in anticipation of a speedy attack, and a special messenger, Mr. Star, a well known merchant, came on with an application to Commodore Dallas, for aid of arms and ammunition, which of course was promptly granted. The aspect of affairs grows darker, and we are called upon to take hold of it in earnest, and prepare to do what become us for repressing and punishing these lawless savages and protecting our country from their ravages.

"TALLAHASSEE, May 25.

"Yesterday ten Indians were seen six miles north of this place, and in two hours thirty men were in pursuit of them. This morning, Mr. Whitaker sent an express to the Governor, saying that, last night, five Indians and two white men came to his negro quarters, and made inquiries of the number of negroes in the neighborhood, and urged them to go to the nation. The negroes all ran to their master, and gave the alarm.

"The Apalachicola Indians are starving. They have stolen some corn, and the people take it as an indication of hostilities; but the fact is, they are hungry, and must be fed. The Government should take steps to quiet them."

The Freshet in Ohio.—The Columbus Press of the 1st inst. says—"After an unusually long season of dry weather, we have had a succession of rains for the last ten or twelve days, which have been gradually swelling the creeks and rivers until we have had one of the worst freshets lately experienced in this part of the State. Yesterday the Scioto overflowed a great part of the prairie between Columbus and Franklinton, and all the low bottoms above and below this city. It is again within its banks. Very considerable damage must have been done to the crops near the different water courses, but we have heard no particulars."

Items of News.

The session of the Court of Appeals for the Western Shore, commenced at Annapolis, on Monday, the 13th—present, Buchanan, Chief Judge, and Judges Stephen, Dorsey and Spence.

The Hon. John Page, appointed a Senator from New Hampshire, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Hill, appeared in the Senate on the 13th inst., and, qualifying, took his seat.

New States.—The bills from the Senate, providing for the admission of Arkansas and Michigan into the Union, passed the House of Representatives, on Monday last, without amendment.

The Grand Jury of Frederick county, lately presented the Constitution of Maryland as "an insupportable nuisance."

On the 8th inst., Peter Force, Esq., was elected Mayor of Washington for the ensuing two years.

The sum of four thousand dollars has been subscribed in the city of New Orleans in aid of the Maryland Colonization Society.

Delaware Senator.—The New Castle Gazette says:—"It is rumored that the Hon. A. Naudin, Senator in Congress from this State, will resign his seat, in time to allow the appointing of a member during the coming session of the Legislature, on the 4th inst, and that either Mr. Milligan or Robert Frame, Esq., will be appointed in his place."

The citizens of New Orleans have resolved to give a public dinner to General *Samuel Houston*, as an evidence of their high estimation of the skill, courage and prudence, with which he has throughout conducted the war of his country's independence. A committee of twelve was appointed to carry the resolutions of the meeting into effect.

THE CROPS.

An old and respectable farmer from the north western part of Montgomery county, stated to us on Monday, that the crops of wheat in his neighborhood and the different parts of the county he had visited, wore a more unfavorable appearance at this time, than at any other within his recollection. *Telegraph.*

The Hagerstown (Md.) Torch Light says—"The Wheat and Rye crops have not been more unpromising in Cecil county, for the last twenty years, than they are at present."

The Stanton (Va.) Spectator complains that the wheat crops in that region are greatly injured by the ravages of the fly.

The wheat in this vicinity since the late storm and rain, makes a most unpromising appearance—that on the best lands, which until lately gave great promise, seems to be entirely cut off by the fly. An instance in point occurred a day or two ago, within a few miles of this city: about 17 acres of wheat on first rate land, such as ought, in a good season to yield 40 bushels to the acre was sold for about 40 dollars. The owner valued it three weeks ago at 300 dollars, and could have had about 200 dollars for it. Much of the wheat in this county is said to be seriously injured from the same cause. *Del. Jour.*

It is with deep regret that we perceive accounts from every part of Maryland, Virginia and Pennsylvania, concur in stating that the ravages of the Hessian Fly have this season been unusually destructive to the hopes of the farmer. The same complaint is made by the farmers in this county; and we are informed that the operations of the Grub worm have been equally fatal to the crops of Indian Corn. *Kent Bugle.*

The Easton Gazette says:—The Wheat Crop in this county is nearly all destroyed—some of our farmers have ploughed up their fields and planted them in corn, &c.

The Republican Citizen says—The complaints of the farmers, in relation to their Wheat crops, have never, within the scope of our remembrance, been so general, as they are this year. That inveterate and insidious enemy to the farmer, the Hessian Fly, gave early token of its presence and favored by a long season of drought, has committed sad havoc with the staple crop of our fertile region.

The Farmers hoped that the fertility of their soil, aided by the early and the latter rains, would enable their crops to resist, in a great degree, the attack of the fly; but the wheat being checked for some time, at that stage, when it is liable to suffer most from them, has swept away every vestige of hope. A large portion of our farmers will not make one half of a crop—and some scarcely as much as they sowed.

Charleston, June 10.—Our season thus far been unusually backward, and within ten days past the city and country have been deluged with rain—the cotton and rice crops have suffered a good deal, and the weather has been very cool.

The ravages of the Hessian fly have proved very destructive to the wheat crops in Tennessee. Many fields have been ploughed up and planted in corn, which, together with the outcrop, is represented as very flourishing.

Extract of a letter from Detroit, May 20—"Please state for information of your readers, that 2700 persons arived at the wharves of our city within the last 48 hours. Michigan will double our population this year. Real estate in our city is fast rising. All is activity, and speculation unlimited.

After the battle of San-Jacinto, the victorious army of the Texians, with a noble generosity, voted three thousand dollars of the mony taken on that occasion, to the officers and crews of the Texian navy. The money was immediately deposited in the hands of Com. Hawkins, and promptly appropriated by him, according to the instructions of the donors.

The late heavy rains have probably done considerable injury in this State. Farther South the damage has been extensive. The N Orleans Bulletin of 30th May, says:

"We learn from passengers arrived yesterday from above, that the Mississippi has forced its banks on both sides, a few miles below Point Coupee, and overflowed several acres of cultivated soil, besides doing much other damage; also, by the arrival of the tow boat Shark, we have heard the same disastrous news from below, in relation to Mr. Morgan's plantation, a few miles beyond the English Turn—the levee having given way, and the waters inundated nearly sixhundred acres. The river we are happy to say appears to have commenced falling for the season, and as the big sluices of the north and west are retiring to their summer beds, no fears need be entertained that a general overflow is about to take place, however, we would respectfully hint to our planters the necessity of examining their leaves and breakwaters, lest a gale like that of August '31 should again occur, which at the present unusual stage of the river, would inevitably devastate the large portion of our state."

26,000 Subscribers!

Philadelphia Mirror.

The splendid patronage awarded to the Philadelphia Saturday Courier, induces the editors to comence the publication, under the above title, of a quarto edition of their popular journal, so long known as the largest Family Newspaper in the United States, with a list of near twenty six thousand subscribers.—The new feature recently introduced of furnishing their readers with new books of the best literature of the day, having proved so eminently successful, the plan will be continued. Six volumes of the celebrated writings of Captain Marryatt, and sixty-five of Mr. Brook's valuable Letters from Europe, have already been published without interfering with it news and miscellaneous reading. The Courier is the largest and cheapest family newspaper, ever issued in this country, containing articles in Literature, Science, and Arts; Internal Improvement; Agriculture; in short every variety of topics usually introduced into a public journal. Giving full accounts of sales, markets, and news of the latest dates.

It is published at the low price of $2. For this small sum subscribers get valuable and entertaining matter, each week enough to fill a common book of 200 pages, and equal to 52 volumes a year, and which is estimated to be read, weekly, by at least two hundred thousand people scattered in all parts of the country, from Maine to Florida and from the sea board to the lakes. The paper has been now so long established as to render it too well known to require an extended prospectus, the publishers, therefore, will do no more than refer to the two leading daily political papers of opposite politics. The Pennsylvanian says—"The Saturday Courier is the largest, and one of the best family newspapers in the Union;" the other, the Inquirer and Daily Courier, says, "it is the largest journal published in Philadelphia, and one of the very best in the United States." The York Star says—we know of nothing more liberal on the part of the editors, and no means more efficacious to drowout the dormant talents of our country, than their unexampled liberality in offering literary prizes."

The Albany Mercury of March 16th, 1836, says, "the Saturday Courier, is decidedly the best Family Newspaper ever published in this or any other country and its value is duly appreciated by the public, if we may judge from its vast circulation, which exceeds agreeably varied, and each number contains more really valuable 'reading matter' than is published in a week in any daily paper in the Union. Its mammoth dimensions enable its enterprising proprietors, Lessrs. Woodward & Clark of Philadelphia, to republish in its columns, in the course of a year, several of the most interesting new works that issue from the British press, which cannot fail to give to it a permanent interest, and render it worthy of preservation. To meet the wishes therefore, of such of their subscribers as desire to have their numbers bound they have determined on issuing an edition of the Courier in the quarto form which will render it much more convenient for reading when it is bound in a volume, and thus greatly enhance its value."

THE QUARTO EDITON.

Under the title of the Philadelphia Mirror, will commence with the publication of the Prize Tale, to which was awarded the prize of $100, written by Miss Leslie, editor of the splendid Annual the Token, and author of the splendid Annual the Token, and author of Pencil Sketches and other valuable contributions to American Literature. A large number of songs, poems, tales &c. offered in competition for the $500 premium, will add value and interest to the succeeding numbers which will also be enriched by a story from Miss Sedgwick author of hope Leslie, The Linwoods, &c. whose talents have been so justly and extensively appreciated, both at home and abroad.

This approved Family Newspaper is strictly neutral in religious and political matters, and the uncompromising opponent of quackery of every kind.

MAPS.

In addition to all of which the publishers intend furnishing their patrons with a series of engraved Maps, embracing the twenty-five States, &c. of rivers, towns, mountains, lakes, the sea board, internal improvements, as displayed in canals, rail roads, &c., with other interesting and useful features, roads, distances, &c., forming a complete Atlas for general use and information, handsomely executed, and each distinct map on a large quarto sheet, at an expense which nothing but the splendid patronage which for years past has been so generously extended to them, could warrant.

TERMS.

The Philadelphia Saturday Courier will be continued in its large form, at the same price as heretofore. The Philadelphia Mirror being a quarto edition of the Saturday Courier, with its increased attractions, and printed on the best fine white paper of the same size as the New York Albion, will be put at precisely one half the price of that valuable journal, viz: Three Dollars per annum, payable in advance, (including the Maps.)

WOODWARD & CLARKE, Philadelphia.

June 21, 1836.

THE MARKETS.

BALTIMORE, June 14.

Flour—Howard street, from stores, $[illegible] from wagons, $6.75—City Mills, $6.8[illegible] a 7—Susquehanna, $6.87½ a 7.

Grain—Wheat, red, $1.40 a 1.45, ordinary to good, $1.35 a 1.40. Corn, white, 78 a 80 cts.; yellow, 78 a 80 [illegible]; Rye, 80 a 85 cts. Oats, 40 a 44 cts.

Provisions—Mess Pork, $23 a 24 per bbl. Western Bacon, 10½ a 10¾. Baltimore Lard, 16½ a 17cts.

PHILADELPHIA, June 14.

Superfine Flour, $6.82½. Wheat, Southern, $1.30; Pennsylvania, $1.35 a 1.40. Rye, 85 a 87½ cts. Corn, round 82 a 85c; flat yellow, 70 to 80; white, 7[illegible] afloat. Oats, Pennsylvania, 45 cts.

Late from Europe.

The packet ship Francis I., at New York from Havre, sailed on the 18th May. The ship Orpheus, also at New York, sailed from Liverpool on the same day. From the journals before us, we take the following items:

The Civil War in Spain, which has distracted that country for four years, attended with the greatest possible distress, and every species of outrage disgraceful to the human character, is at an end. There was a severe action at St. Sebastian, on the 5th of May, between the Carlists troops and the British Legion under Gen. Evans, which resulted in crowning the latter with victory. The correspondent of the New York Star thus describes it:

"LIVERPOOL, May 16, 1836.

"*The Civil War in Spain is virtually at an end.* England has decidedly interfered against the Carlists.

"On the 5th of May, the Carlists were safely and strongly entrenched at St. Sebastian. They had a triple line of defences, which they considered impregnable. They had been five months making these defences. The British Legion, led on by General Evans, carried them by force in a few hours! It was the first time the Legion had been in active service.—The affair was as hot as any in modern warfare—the conduct of the men as cool and courage as if they had been cradled in the camp.

"The Legion, headed by Evans, made a sortie on the Carlists' lines at day break. They attacked in three divisions, and were thrice driven back by the dreadful fire of the Carlists. A fourth time they dashed on, aided by some Spanish regiments, and the fight continued, without much superiority on either side, for seven hours, from 3 to 10 A. M. At this time, Lord John Hay came up with the Phœnix and Salamander steamers, and 1300 troops from Santander. They were instantly landed and reinforced the Legion. The Phœnix then threw shells in the Carlist lines. Then came a dashing charge with bayonets, and the redoubt was carried by the troops headed by General Evans—the Carlists fled—were pursued—little quarter was given—the Carlist generals were almost torn to pieces—and the British entered St. Sebastian. The following is the official return of the British and Spanish troops killed, wounded and missing after the battle:

KILLED.

Captains,	5	Sergeants,	6
Lieutenants,	5	Rank and File,	116

WOUNDED.

Brig. Generals,	3	Lieutenants,	22
Colonels,	8	Ensigns,	1
Lieut. Colonels,	8	Sergeants,	33
Majors,	9	Rank and File,	594
Captains,	20		

Total, 821 killed and wounded.

Regiment of Chapelgories attached to the Legion—Killed, 1 Sergeant, 15 Rank and File—total, 16; wounded, 1 Lieutenant Colonel, 1 Captain, 8 Lieutenants, 6 Sergeants, 94 Rank and File—total, 110. Total killed and wounded, 126.

About 2000 of the Carlists were killed, and as many more taken prisoners."

Baron Rothschild is now at Cassel. It is said that his presence is connected with a plan for establishing railways from that place communicating with Magdebourg on the one side and Cologne on the other. Prussia is about to establish a long line of railways from Konigsberg to the Austrian frontier. M. Gerstner, who has twice visited England, has presented to the Russian government a plan for two great rail roads, one leading from St. Petersburg to Zarskoje-Selo and Pawlowsk, and the other from St. Petersburg to Polerhoff and Oranienbaum. He has been authorised to form a company for the first of those projects.

The British Ambassador at Vienna on the 4th of May received despatches from Vienna, which were communicated to the government of Saxony, and which were said to relate to the immediate adjustment of the quarrel between Holland and Belgium.

Two royal ordinances have been promulgated in France, the first prescribing the formalities for the enfranchisement of slaves in the French colonies—the other directing that every inhabitant of the colonies who hereafter shall bring a slave into France, shall be bound previously to make the declaration of enfranchisement prescribed by the ordinance of July 12th, 1832. Every slave brought into France without such declaration of enfranchisement having been made, is to be free immediately on landing.

An article from Toulon, confirming the report that the United States of America are about to form an establishment on the borders of Morocco, announces that the Styx steamer, lately arrived in that port, was under orders for Tangiers, whither she is to convey with all possible haste special instructions for the French Consul, either because the French Government desires that the Emperor of Morocco refuse the concession of the territory demanded by the United States for the establishment, or to give explanations respecting the proceedings of its army of Algiers.

PARIS, May 12.

The reason for assembling a powerful fleet at Toulon, a proceeding so puzzling to the speculators of this country, is now obvious. A war between Russia and Great Britain, in which France would necessarily be involved, appears but too probable. Hence the announcement last evening of the appointment of Admiral Hugon to the command of "the French squadron of observation assembled in the Mediterranean."

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Dublin election committee made its report on the 14th of May, declaring Messrs. O'Connell and Ruthven not entitled to their seats in the House of Commons. It was understood that Mr. O'Connell would be immediately returned from Kilkenny at the expense of his political friends.

It was not expected that the poor law bill for Ireland would be passed this session.

The Prince of Capau, brother of the King of Naples, and Miss Penelope Smyth, of Waterford, Ireland, eloped together some months since, and were married on the 7th of May at Gretna Green.

IRELAND.

DUBLIN, May 7.

Famine in the north west.—The most deplorable accounts have been received from almost all parts of the north west coast, especially Sligo and Donegal, of the dreadful state of distress, the absolutely starving condition of the peasantry. The backward state of the season, and the extreme severity of the weather for months past, have greatly aggravated the misery of the poor people, and accelerated the commencement of the periodical famine this year. I have seen several letters which give the most heart-rending accounts of the suffering of the peasantry.

At a place called Tolloghabegley, the cattle are dying in all directions from the total want of fodder, there being scarcely a blade of grass to be seen any where.—This has been the case for several weeks past—so that the poor farmers and cottiers have been compelled to share their scanty supply of potatoes with the cattle, which have been reduced to skin and bone, and are not worth killing, unless for the skins, several cart loads of which have recently been sent for sale to Letterkenny, in order to purchase meal or potatoes with the produce.

One letter states that there is not more than a month's provisions in that part of the country; and from the lateness of the season, there can be no expectation of the potatoe crop until September or October.

Within the last ten days several ship loads of potatoes have been purchased by order of government, and sent to different ports along the coast, to be distributed to the starving people, and further supplies are in preparation; but this relief can only be very temporary. If extensive aid be not very promptly afforded thousands must die of actual starvation.

THE HONEST BOY.

A gentleman from the country placed his son with a dry goods merchant in —— st. For a time all went on well. At length a lady came to the store to purchase a silk dress, and the young man waited upon her. The price demanded was agreed to, and he proceeded to fold the goods. He discovered, before he had finished, a flaw in the silk, and pointing it out to the lady, said, "Madam, I deem it my duty to tell you there is a fracture in the silk."

Of course, she did not take it.

The merchant overheard the remark, and immediately wrote to the father of the young man to come and take him home; "for," said he, "*he will never make a merchant.*"

The father, who had ever reposed confidence in his son, was much grieved, and hastened to the city to be informed of his deficiencies. "Why will he not make a merchant?" asked he.

"Because he has no tact," was the answer. "Only a day or two ago, he told a lady, *voluntarily*, who was buying silk of him, that the goods were damaged; and I lost the bargain. Purchasers must look out for themselves. If they cannot discover flaws, it would be foolishness of me to tell them of their existence."

"And is that all his fault?" asked the parent.

"Yes," answered the merchant, "he is very well in other respects."

"Then I love my son better than ever: and I thank you for telling me of the matter; I would not have him another day in your store for the world."

We make no comments on the above. Whether such a trade as the merchant would make, or rather taking advantage of the purchaser's ignorance, then making the best of one's knowledge, we leave our readers to decide.—*Boston Galaxy.*

To Whitesmiths, &c.—It is perhaps not generally known amongst mechanics that the salt called prussiate of potash, which may be had of all the chemists, is now much used in case-hardening. The process is easy, and saves a great length of time. The method is to powder the salt, and sprinkle it upon the iron when in a state of redness; it will be found to run like oil, and when plunged into cold water, will be found to be as hard or even harder than iron case-hardened in the usual way.

Salisbury Bank Directors.

AT an election held on Monday the 6th inst., at the Banking House in the town of Salisbury, the following gentlemen were elected Directors of the Bank of Salisbury:

Elijah Parsons,	William W. Handy,
Levin G. Irving,	H. Humphreys,
John Rider,	David Vance,
Col. Robt. Stewart,	Purnell Toadvine,
Noah Rider,	Dr. Wm. Wales,
Benjamin Parsons,	Col. Levin Pollitt.

On the same day, JEHU PARSONS was unanimously re-elected President of the said Institution by the Board of Directors.

June 21, 1836.

MARRIED,

On Wednesday the 15th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Bell, Mr. WILLIAM JAMES SHORES to Miss LEAH PARKS, all of this county.

On Saturday morning last, 11th instant, by the Rev Mr. Heritage, JOHN W. CRISFIELD, Esq., of Princess-Anne, to Miss J. E. PAGE, of Kent county.—*Cambridge Chron. of last Saturday.*

DIED, in this county, on the 13th inst., Mr. MILLS DYDEN, in the 70th year of his age.

Bank of Salisbury,

June 17th, 1836.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to those who have obtained loans in this Institution upon accommodation notes, that a resolution has been passed, requiring a curtailment of 20 per cent. upon the same at their maturity and at every subsequent renewal. By order.

WM. H. RIDER, Cash'r.

June 21, 1836.

State of Maryland, sc.

SOMERSET COUNTY ORPHANS COURT,

June 14, 1836.

ON application of G. P. Jones, Administrator d. b. n. of Levin D. Jones, late of Somerset County, dec'd, it is ordered by the Court that the said Adm'r. give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the estate of the said deceased, and that the same be published once a week for three weeks, in a paper printed in Princess Anne.

True copy. Test.

JAMES POLK, Reg. W. S. C.

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Somerset County hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said County, in Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of Levin D. Jones, late of said county deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the 31st day of January, 1837, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.—Given under my hand this 17th day of June, A. D 1836

G. P. JONES, Adm'r. of Levin D. Jones, dec'd

June 21, 1836.

State of Maryland, sc:

SOMERSET COUNTY ORPHANS COURT,

June 14th, 1836.

ON application of George H. Wainright and Ware Wainright, Executors of Levin Wainright, late of Somerset county, deceased, it is ordered by the Court, that the said Executors give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the estate of the said deceased, and that the same be published once a week for three weeks, in a paper printed in Princess-Anne.

True copy. Test.

JAMES POLK, Reg. W. S. C.

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given

That the subscribers of Somerset County have obtained from the Orphans Court of said County, in Maryland, letters of testamentary on the Personal Estate of Levin Wainright, late of said county, dec'd. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers on or before the 31st day of Jan., 1837; they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.—Given under my hand this 14th day of June, A. D. 1836.

GEORGE H. WAINRIGHT,
WARE WAINRIGHT,
Executors of Levin Wainright, dec'd,

June 21, 1836.

PRINCESS-ANNE HOTEL.

BY the urgent importunities of his old friends and customers the undersigned has been induced to open again a House of Entertainment in this place. He has opened the large, commodious, NEW HOTEL, opposite the Court House, and the offices of the Clerk of the County Court, and Register of Wills, called the PRINCESS-ANNE HOTEL, recently occupied by G. M. Willing, Esq.—The requisite out buildings, of ample dimensions, will be immediately erected. Notwithstanding the high prices of the present season, he has laid in abundant supplies of all the requisites of good eating and drinking, and has made arrangements for the most comfortable accommodation of his customers, and all travellers and others that may favor him with their patronage. From the situation of his Hotel, as contiguous to the Court House and the public offices, and its comfortable rooms with fire-places, gentlemen of the *bar*, and others having business with the Court and in the public offices, will find it to their advantage, convenience, and comfort to patronize his Establishment.

The undersigned hopes to receive, as he will endeavor to merit, largely of the public patronage.

George Dashiell.

Princess Anne, Jan 12 '36

N. B. His Hacks will run, for the accommodation of passengers, to and from the Steamboat Patuxent, on the days of her arrival at and departure from White-Haven. Travellers will be conveyed, on accommodating terms, to any part of the Peninsula, at the shortest notice. G. D.

June 21, 1836.

WANTED,

Fifty Cords of Tan [illegible]

At the PRINCESS-ANNE TAN YARD, for which liberal cash prices will be given.

THOMAS LANGSDALE.

May 24, 1836

Public Sale.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans Court of Somerset county, will be sold at public sale on THURSDAY the 30th day of JUNE (inst.,) if fair, if not, the next fair day thereafter, at the late residence of William Parks, dec'd, all the

Personal Estate

of said deceased, consisting of

Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Farming Utensils, Household and Kitchen Furniture,

And other articles too numerous to mention,

Also, the SCHOONER

ANNAMESSEX,

With Rigging, Tackling, &c &c.

The terms of sale are—a credit of six months on all sums over five dollars, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale—on all sums of and under five dollars the cash will be required.

☞ No property to be removed until the terms are complied with.

Sale to commence at 9 o'clock, A. M.

EDWARD PARKS, THOS. ROBERTSON, Ex'rs. of W. Parks, dec'd

June 21, 1836.

We are authorized to announce

Alexander Donoho, Esq.

of Somerset county, as a candidate for a seat in the next General Assembly of Maryland.

May 17, 1836.

We are authorized to announce

John N. Rowland Esq.

As a candidate for the next Sheriffalty of Somerset county.

June 17, 1834.

We are authorized to announce

John S. Crockett, Esq.

As a candidate for the next Sheriffity of Somerset county.

Dec. 16, 1834.

Grand Attraction!

THE citizens of Princess Anne and its vicinity, are informed that a splendid exhibition of

WILD BEASTS,

Selected from the Zoological Institute of Baltimore, will take place on WEDNESDAY the 22d of JUNE (inst.)

Among the beasts is a noble

ELEPHANT,

Decidedly the finest one ever exhibited in the United States. 10 feet high and supposed to weigh 10,000 lbs.

There is, also, the interesting little

GAZELLE,

Which is said to possess the most beautiful eye of any animal in the world. The Eastern poets always compare their mistresses' eyes to those of this animal.

Among the interesting collection is a

Tiger and Lion.

There will also be exhibited, free of any extra expense, a splendid and most extensive

COSMORAMA,

Giving about 30 Historical Subjects and Views—such as the *Falls of Niagara, &c.*

Also, a grand view of the late great calamitous

FIRE AT NEW YORK,

Which has attracted the admiration of numerous audiences.

Appropriate seats will be prepared for the accommodation of Ladies.

Appropriate Music will be provided

Hours of exhibition from 1 to 5 o'clock, P. M.

☞ Admittance 25 cents.

June 14, 1836.

NOTICE.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the firm of

Humphreys & Lankford,

is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said firm will please make payment to Geo. W. Humphreys, who is alone authorized to receive the same.

GEO. W. HUMPHREYS,
WM. H. LANKFORD.

Forktown, April 19, 1836.

☞ The Snow Hill Sentinel will publish the above three times, and charge this office.

The business will still be continued by the subscriber at the same stand, where goods of every description will be constantly kept on hand.

G. W. HUMPHREYS.

April 19, 1836.

NOTICE.

The Levy Court of Somerset county will meet on Tuesday the 21st and on Tuesday the 28th instant, for the purpose of receiving accounts preparatory to declaring the Levy after which time no accounts will be received. Per order

GEO. HANDY, Clk.

June 14 1836.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of Mrs. Ann Handy, dec'd, are requested to bring them forward to the subscriber, properly authenticated, to the 21st of next June, as he intends closing said estate by said time.

WM J. H. TULL.

May 24, 1836.

Trustee's Sale.

BY virtue of a decree of Somerset County Court, the subscriber, as Trustee, will expose to public sale, on TUESDAY the 5th of JULY next, at the tavern of Mrs. Leah Dashiell, in Princess-Anne, between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock, P. M., the HOUSE and LOT in Princess-Anne now occupied by Mrs. Margaret Long, and of which William Long died seized.

The terms of sale will be a credit of 12 months, with interest from the day of sale, to be secured by bond with good security. On the payment of the purchase money, the undersigned, as trustee, is empowered to execute to the purchaser a good and sufficient deed for the same.

☞ The creditors of the said William Long will take notice to exhibit their claims to the chancery office within six months from the day of sale with the vouchers thereof.

JAMES STEWART, Trustee.

June 14, 1836.

Bank of Salisbury,

June 6th, 1836.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, to the Stockholders of this Institution, that in pursuance of a resolution of the Board of Directors, they are required to pay the remaining seven dollars and fifty cents due on each share of the capital stock of said Bank, at the times and in the manner herein specified, to wit:

An instalment of $2,50 cents on each and every share on the 15th of August next,

An instalment of $2,50 on each and every share on the 15th of October next,

And an instalment of $2,50 on each and every share on the 15th of December next.

The charter provides that "if any Stockholder shall fail to make regular payments, at the times and in the manner required, a loss of interest or dividends will be incurred, and the instalments or calls shall be made good, not only upon the money paid after default, but upon *all monies* paid antecedently to such failure." By order.

WM. H. RIDER, Cashier.

June 14, 1836.

Spring Goods.

Samuel W. Jones

HAVING returned from Baltimore with a choice and general assortment of

Seasonable Goods,

Will dispose of them on liberal terms for cash, or on time, to punctual dealers.

April 26, 1836.

A CARD.

THE AGENT recently appointed by the MARYLAND STATE BIBLE SOCIETY for the counties of SOMERSET and WORCESTER in pursuance of his instructions, is now passing through Somerset, distributing BIBLES, & soliciting DONATIONS for the support of the Bible Cause in Maryland. It is hoped he will be kindly received by the people, and that a spirit of liberality will be manifested in aid of this laudable, philanthropic, and Christian enterprise, in furnishing every family with the Word of Eternal Life, which is able to make them wise unto Salvation.

March 29

More Bargains.

I HAVE FOR SALE, on a credit of 3 months, with security, (or the cash will not be refused at a discount on the 3 months,) one very excellent GIG, nearly as good as new, with good Harness; one very excellent gig HORSE, 6 years old this Spring; one pair wagon WHEELS, just out of the shop, with first rate tire; one odd STEER, 5 or 6 years old; one first rate WATCH, and other articles. Persons wishing to see them can do so by calling on me, or calling at Adam E. Reucher's store.

If the above property is not sold at private sale, on or before the 18th of JUNE next, it will be sold to the highest bidder, at A. E. Reucher's store, near White Haven.

Persons having property that they can do without, by sending it to the store it can be sold for them on the 18th June.

WILLIAM M. JONES.

May 24, 1836.

Last Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber by note or book account, are earnestly requested to pay the same on or before the 1st day of MAY next, as farther indulgence cannot be given.

T. TOWNSEND.

Oak Hall, Worcester co.
April 12th, 1836.

NOTICE.

INTENDING to emigrate, the subscriber will sell his HOUSE and LOT in Quantico. It is an excellent stand for a Physician, as there is no one near to compete in practice, and has a cash paying set of patients. Any person wishing to purchase will please call or write to the subscriber.

P. W. LANGSDALE.

March 29

PRINTING.

THE PRINTING OF

BOOKS, PAMPHLETS,
Blanks, Cards, Labels,
HANDBILLS, &c.

Is thankfully received and neatly executed At the Village Herald Office.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

THE undersigned having moved from the Eastern Shore, Maryland, to the city of Baltimore, and associated themselves together in the

Grocery & Commission Business

On Dugan's Wharf, No. 94, respectfully beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they are prepared to receive consignments of GRAIN and all other COUNTRY PRODUCE, which they pledge themselves to sell, on commission, for the very highest price the market will afford. They have large room for storage, and if storing is preferred to selling at particular times, consigners can be accommodated. Persons who have grain or any country produce, (however small in quantity,) for this market, would do well in patronizing the undersigned, as they are determined to spare no pains, in doing justice to their consigners, by searching the market for the very highest price. The money of the consigners will be returned by the vessel, unless ordered to the contrary—and in case of an order to deposite, certificates of deposite will be sent to the owner.

The undersigned keep constantly on hand a general assortment of GROCERIES, which they offer to the public as low as they can be bought in the city. Country merchants and others would do well in giving them a call.

JOHN J. DASHIELL &
JNO. R. DASHIELL.

April 26, 1836.

REFERENCES.

Wm. W. Handy, Esq. Thos. K. Carroll, Esq. Isaac D. Jones, Esq. Jos. S. Cottman, Esq.	*Somerset.*
Col. R. Stewart, Teagle Townsend, R. Bivans, Dr. Gillis,	*Worcester.*
Jas. A. Stewart, Esq. Dr. Wm. Jackson, W. Wm. H. Yates, Mr. Alfred Lewis,	*Dorchester.*
Wm. B. Cooper, Esq. Jno. Polk, C. Ross,	*Sussex county, Delaware.*

NOTICE.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership formerly existing under the firm of

DONE & HYLAND

Is dissolved by mutual consent. Being anxious that the affairs of the said firm should be closed as soon as possible, all persons indebted to the same are requested to make immediate payment to James C. Hyland, as he is legally authorised to settle the business of said firm.

JOHN W. DONE,
JAMES C. HYLAND.

April 26, 1836.

The Baltimore American and Bicknell's Detector will insert the above tawdie and send their accounts to the Herald office.

NOTICE.

FROM feelings of gratitude and respect to his friends and the public generally, not only for the very liberal encouragement in his business, but from the strongest evidences upon the part of his friends to promote his interest, the subscriber returns his unfeigned thanks, and takes the present opportunity to say, that the business formerly conducted under the firm of DONE & HYLAND will for the future be carried on by himself, and hopes that a continuation of the same encouragement will exist, so long, at least, as his friends may deem him deserving. The subscriber intends keeping on hand a general assortment of GOODS, and invites the attention of the public.

J. C. HYLAND.

April 26, 1836.

A. W. PEARCE,

SURGEON DENTIST

RESPECTFULLY tenders his thanks to the citizens of Somerset and Worcester for the very liberal patronage he has already received at their hands.

Mr. P. has returned to the shore, and will positively be in Princess Anne the first of January, where he will spend three or four months, and where he will continue to perform every operation pertaining to his profession.

He will insert natural, artificial incorruptible imitation human teeth, from one to an entire set, and on the most liberal terms.

Dec 29

Commission.

THE subscriber has commenced a General

Commission Business,

At No. 12, Light St. Wharf, BALTIMORE.

Where he will sell *Grain*, of every description, and he has opened a market for *Bacon, Lard, Butter, Fruit, &c.*, and every thing the Farmer has to dispose of. He feels confident that those who will favor him with their consignments, however small, will assure themselves the best prices the market affords.

He will fill up orders of every description, such as *Groceries, Clover Seed, Plaster, Lime, &c.*

JOSEPH RASIN.

REFERENCES:

Wm. Anell,	*Giles Hicks,*
Thomas Carter,	*J. P. W. Richardson,*
Henry Rhodes,	*Wm. Loveday,*
Samuel Kennard,	*Dr. R. Goldsborough,*
Pere Wilmer,	*John C. Palmer,*
John C. Spencer,	*Samuel Thompson,*
Benj. Earickson	*J. W. Legg.*

N. B.—I have on hand James C. Baldwin's Virginia Corn and Cob Crusher and Grinder; also, his Corn Sheller which will shell from 250 to 300 bushels a day. For particulars reference to the Farmer and Gardener.

April 12 3w

Coach, Gig, & Harness Making,

In all its various branches.

THE subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and the public in general, that they have just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, a large and carefully selected STOCK OF MATERIALS, surpassing any former purchases, in quality as well as quantity, consisting of well seasoned *TIMBER, IRON*, various kinds of *LEATHER, PLATINGS, LACE, TRIMMINGS, &c. &c.* Having first rate workmen in their employ, they now feel confident that they can finish work in as neat and workmanlike a manner as it can be done in any other establishment in Maryland, and they hope that by good work, close attention to business, and moderate charges, to merit a continuance of public patronage.

They also take pleasure in informing the public, that they have commenced the

Saddle & Bridle Business,

And intend keeping on hand a variety of *SADDLES, BRIDLES, HALTERS, GIRTHS, TRUNKS, TRAVELLING BAGS, &c. &c.* Mr. Briding being himself a practical Saddler, they flatter themselves that they will be able to please such of their friends as will give them their custom.

The public's ob't. serv'ts.

Brodwater & Briding.

N. B.—All persons having open accounts at our Shop, are earnestly requested to close the same, by cash or note, before the first day of February next—we having made it a rule, from which we will not deviate, to close our books every year. We shall therefore, place all accounts not closed by that time into officers' hands for collection.

Two or three APPRENTICES wanted at the above named establishment.

Jan 5, 1836.

SOMERSET HOTEL.

THE subscriber has taken the well known public house in Princess Anne lately occupied by Col. George Dashiell, called the "Somerset Hotel." His Table will at all times be supplied with all the delicacies which the market and the season will afford. His Bar contains a choice assortment of liquors, and his Stables are well supplied with provender, and he has engaged a first rate Hostler.

His friends and the public generally are invited to give him a call and he feels confident that he will be able to give satisfaction, as his entire *personal* attention will be devoted to the service of his customers.

Boarders can be accommodated by the day, week, month, or year, upon reasonable terms. The public's ob't. serv't.

Wm. H. Curtis.

Jan. 6, 1835.

PRINCESS-ANNE HOTEL.

BY the urgent importunities of his old friends and customers the undersigned has been induced to open again a House of Entertainment in this place. He has opened the large, commodious, NEW HOTEL opposite the Court House, and the offices of the Clerk of the County Court, and Register of Wills, called the PRINCESS-ANNE HOTEL, recently occupied by G. M. Wilbng, Esq.—The requisite out buildings, of ample dimensions, will be immediately erected. Notwithstanding the high prices of the present season, he has laid in abundant supplies of all the requisites of good eating and drinking, and has made arrangements for the most comfortable accommodation of his customers, and all travellers and others that may favor him with their patronage. From the situation of his Hotel, so contiguous to the Court House and public offices, and its comfortable rooms with fire places, gentlemen of the *bar*, and others having business with the Court and in the public offices, will find it to their advantage, convenience, and comfort to patronize his Establishment.

The undersigned hopes to receive, as he will endeavor to merit, largely of the public patronage.

George Dashiell.

Princess Anne, Jan 12 '36

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber having removed to Accomac county, Virginia, offers for sale his FARM, situated on the county road leading from Princess-Anne to Monie church within five miles of the former and half mile of the latter place. The improvements are a large two story dwelling house, and other necessary houses. Further description is unnecessary. Any person wishing to purchase may get a bargain by making immediate application to Mr. Kendal B. Parsons.

Also, all persons indebted to the undersigned will please make immediate payment to the above appointed agent.

J. A. E. HORSEY.

March 29

A CARD.

H. PAGE,

Attorney at Law,

WILL attend the Courts of Somerset and Worcester counties. His office in the former place will be in the house of Mr. Wilbng; in the latter in that of Mr. Givans.

Dec 1, 1835.

Cash in Hand!

THE subscriber is at all times prepared to give the HIGHEST CASH PRICES FOR NEGROES. He will purchase any number of male and female slaves between the ages of 12 and 25 years, and give more for them than any purchaser on this Shore. Please call at his store in Little Annamessex Somerset county.

WM ROACH, Jun.

Jan. 27, 1836.

$100 REWARD.



RANAWAY from the subscriber, living in Worcester county, Md., on Wednesday the 4th instant, negro man EPHRAIM, about 28 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, light complexion, nose short, flat and broad, eyes rather gray—in walking turns his feet out considerably. Had on when he left, an old blue cloth coat and fustain pantaloons; other clothing not recollected. He took with him an old over-coat of gray cloth, rather faded, with capes attached to it.

If said negro is taken out of the State and secured in any jail so that the subscriber gets him again, the above reward of $100 will be given; if taken in the State and out of the county, a reward of $75, and if taken in the county, a reward of $50.

JOHN T. TAYLOR, Jr.

May 17, 1836.

Collector's Notice.

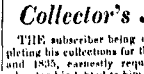
THE subscriber being desirous of completing his collections for the years of 1834 and 1835, earnestly requests all persons who stand indebted to him for County Taxes and Officers' Fees, to come forward and settle them without delay, as he must, if possible, settle with all those who have claims against him, and it is impossible for him to pay them unless he is first paid; therefore, all those that do not comply with this notice may certainly expect the letter of the law to be enforced against them, without respect to persons, as his duty as an officer will compel him to this course. Persons holding property in the county and residing out of it will please pay attention to this notice and save themselves trouble.

S. G. HOLBROOK, Collector of Somerset co.

Jan 26 '36

Baltimore White-Haven,

VIA FAIR-HAVEN, HERRING BAY.



THE Steam Boat *PATUXENT* has ret commenced her route between the above places, leaving the Maryland State Wharf in the city of Baltimore at 6 A M on Tuesday the 22d March inst. and every Tuesday thereafter for White Haven, Eastern Shore, Md, and running from thence will leave White Haven at 6 A M the following morning, Wednesday and every Wednesday thereafter for Baltimore, touching at Fair Haven, Herring Bay, going and returning.

GEORGE WEEMS, Master.

March 29

NOTICE.

THE partnership heretofore existing between MEZICK & POLLITT is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and all persons indebted to the late firm are requested to made payment to Isaac Leonard, Esq who is authorized to collect the same.

FRANCIS MEZICK,
SAML. I. POLLITT.

Salisbury, Jan. 29, 1836.

NOTICE.

SAMUEL I. POLLITT returns his thanks to customers of the late firm of *Mezick & Pollitt*, and informs them and the public generally that he still continues to carry on the

Hatting Business,

At the same stand, in the town of Salisbury, and intends to keep on hand a good assortment of materials of all kinds in his line of business, and will at all times be ready to furnish HATS to order.

Salisbury, Feb. 5.

New Spring Goods.

Wm. W. Johnston

HAS just returned from Baltimore with a large and general assortment of GOODS, which will be sold low for cash, or on time to punctual dealers.

April 19, 1836.

In the Lev Court of Somerset county, May 10th, 1836.

ORDERED, That the Keeper of the Standard of Weights and Measures of Somerset county, attend at the different places and times herein specified, to adjust and inspect all beams and scales, weights and measures, used or intended to be used in said county, viz:—

On 6th and 7th	June at	Princess Anne,
8th	"	Upper Trapp,
9th	"	Fork Town,
10th and 11th	"	Salisbury,
13th	"	Sharptown,
14th	"	Bacon Quarter,
15th	"	B Creek Springs,
16th and 17th	"	Quantico Mills,
18th	"	Rial's Store, Wetipquin Creek,
20th	"	White-Haven,
21st and 22nd	"	Thomas Barbon's,
23rd	"	Newman's Store,
24th	"	Samuel Ford's
25th	"	Deal's Island, at Geo. Rowe's,
28th	"	Dublin,
29th	"	Stephen's Ferry,
30th	"	Rehoboth,
1st	July	Bell's Store,
2nd	"	Roach's Store,
4th	"	Robert Davy's,
6th	"	Back Creek, Sam'l. Jones' Store,
7th	"	Jamestown, Hall's Store,

Per order. GEO. HANDY, Clk.

May 17, 1836.

BOARDING

BY

Mrs. Skelly & Miss Warren,

NO. 61, MARKET STREET,

Between South and Gay Streets,

BALTIMORE.

March 29

Farm for Sale.

THE subscriber will offer at public sale, at White-Haven, on SATURDAY the 6th of AUGUST next, to the highest and best bidder, the FARM formerly belonging to Benjamin Horner, Sen., situated in Hungary Neck, on Wicomico river. The improvements thereon consist of a comfortable DWELLING HOUSE, COOK HOUSE, &c., and two other HOUSES that may be rented.



It is a very desirable place for a boatman, and likewise for any person that would wish to bed oysters. The land is of an excellent quality and well adapted to the growth of wheat, corn, potatoes, &c. A further description is deemed unnecessary, as it is presumed that any person wishing to purchase will examine the property.

The terms of sale are—one half of the purchase money cash, and the other half in six and twelve months, with bond and approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale. Possession of one house will be given on the day of sale, if required, and of the whole in December.

PHILIP COVINGTON.

May 10, 1836.

To the Public.

THE subscriber requests all persons indebted to him, to come forward and close their accounts by cash or note.—His book are ready for settlement, and he hopes that instead of having personally to call on each person, that each person will call on him or his authorized agent, Rufus M. Parsons, in 30 days, and pay the cash or give their notes, otherwise he will be forced to place the same in the hands of a law agent for collection, as no longer indulgence will be given.

H. K. LONG.

P. S. Creditors grant me the privilege of a dead man—forbear to press while I collect.

H. K. L.

PROSPECTUS OF THE

PHILADELPHIA WEEKLY

COMMERCIAL HERALD.

THE Herald is published on fine, handsome paper of the usual size of the daily city journals, at *one dollar and fifty cents a year, payable in advance.* It contains a variety of well selected miscellany; the news of the week; a full and accurate whole sale Price Current; a table showing the rates of discount on Bank notes in this city; a complete list of broken Banks, the prices of stocks, corrected weekly; the rates of foreign Exchange; the value of gold and silver, and such other commercial information as is deemed important to merchants in the interior.

One object of the paper will be to give the merchants from the west and south such information relative to the state of the Market here as will enable them to time their visits to our city with a due regard to their interests.

As the Editor is desirous of making this paper a medium through which information relative to the agriculture, trade, manufactures, soil, climate, general improvement, canals and rail roads—constructed, in progress or contemplated—may be made known to our citizens, any letters or communications on these subjects, or giving accounts of the commerce and growth of towns, will be thankfully received and published.—☞Engineers and Commissioners of canals and rail roads, are particularly and respectfully requested to forward for publication an account of the several lines of improvement in which they are interested—☞and also to advertise in this paper the letting of their contracts.

N. B. As it may not be convenient to remit $1.50, an order on a friend in this city will answer every purpose; or if *ten* dollars be remitted free of postage, seven papers will be forwarded.

N. SARGENT.

Philad., May 17, 1836.

The Thorough-bred Horse,

John of Roanoke,



WILL stand the present season at the Stables of the subscriber, where Mares can be accommodated on the following terms, to wit:—Insurance, $14; the Spring's Chance, $7; the Single *Visit*, $4.

Description and Pedigree.

John of Roanoke is a beautiful chestnut sorrle, full sixteen hands high, of great bone and sinew, and combining in an eminent degree, all the desirable qualities of the turf, with those of the farm horse.—Farmers will, therefore, find it to their advantage to avail themselves of the opportunity now offered for improving their stock of horses. In point of symmetry of form, size and action, this horse will lose nothing by a comparison with the best horses of the day. A further description is deemed unnecessary, as those wishing to breed from, can view the horse, and judge for themselves.

Roanoke is three years old this spring.—He was got by the justly celebrated horse John of Roanoke, out of a Dean Swift mare.

JOHN SMITH.

Belmont, Somerset co., April 5, 1836.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of Mrs. Ann Handy, dec'd., are requested to bring them forward to the subscriber, properly authenticated, by the 21st of next June, as he intends closing said estate by said time.

WM. J. H. TULL.

May 24, 1836.

For Sale,

THE FARM on which the subscriber resides. This tract contains one hundred and thirty six acres of cleared, and ninety four acres of woodland, and has attached to it an extensive range of Marsh.

It can conveniently be sold in LOTS to suit purchasers.

☞There is a WINDMILL on the premises, For terms apply to

ROBT. PATTERSON.

April 12 3m

State of Maryland, sc:

SOMERSET COUNTY ORPHANS COURT,

May 24th, 1836.

[SEAL] ON application of John H. King, Administrator of Samuel King, late of Somerset County, deceased, it is ordered by the Court that the said Administrator give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the estate of the said deceased, and that the same be published once a week for three weeks, in a paper printed in Princess-Anne.

True copy. Test,

JAMES POLK, Reg. W. S. C.

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given

That the subscriber of Somerset County hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said County, in Maryland, letters of Administration on the Personal Estate of Samuel King, late of said county, dec'd. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the 31st day of Dec, 1836; they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. —Given under my hand, this 24th day of May, A. D. 1836.

JOHN H. KING, Adm'r.
of Samuel King, dec'd.

June 7, 1836.

State of Maryland, sc.

SOMERSET COUNTY ORPHANS COURT,

May 17, 1836.

[SEAL] *ON application of Tubman Bedsworth, Administrator of Zepporah Graham, late of Somerset County, dec'd., it is ordered by the Court that the said Adm'r, give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the estate of the said deceased, and that the same be published once a week for three weeks, in a paper printed in Princess Anne.*

True copy. Test,

JAMES POLK, Reg. W. S. C.

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Somerset County hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said County, in Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of Zepporah Graham, late of said county deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the 31st day of December, 1836, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.—Given under my hand this 17th day of May, A. D 1836.

TUBMAN BEDSWORTH, Adm'r. of Zepporah Graham, dec'd.

June 7, 1836.

WANTED,

Fifty Cords of Tan Bark

At the PRINCESS-ANNE TAN YARD, for which liberal cash prices will be given.

THOMAS LANGSDALE.

May 24, 1836

CASH FOR NEGROES.

Including both sexes, from 12 to 25 years of age. Persons having likely servants to dispose of will find it to their interest to give us a call, as we will give higher prices in cash, than any other purchaser who is now in this market, or may come in. We can at all times be found at Mrs. Disharoon's Tavern, Princess Anne, Md.

OVERLEY & SANDERS.

All communications addressed to us, at this place, will be punctually attended to.

Sept. 23, 1834.

☞The subscribers are particularly anxious to make a shipment of Negroes shortly. All persons who have SLAVES to dispose of will do well to give them a call as soon as possible.

O. & S.

Jan 12

NOTICE.

CASH and fair prices will at all times be given for NEGROES of both sexes, by applying to

ALEXANDER S. JONES

N. B.—All communications attended to immediately.

Jan. 21, 1834.

Negroes Wanted.

The subscriber wishes to purchase *NEGROES* of both sexes, from six to thirty years of age, for which he will give the highest CASH prices.

W. B. JONES.

N. B.—*All letters directed to him at Princess-Anne will be punctually attended to.*

W. B. J.

March 22, 1836.

Six Cents Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, some time since, an indented apprentice, by the name of ABRAHAM W. COTTINGHAM. All persons are cautioned against harboring or employing said apprentice, at their peril. For his apprehension and delivery to the subscriber the above reward will be given, but no charges paid.

T. P. ADAMS.

Somerset county, May 3, 1836.

BLANKS

OF THE FOLLOWING KINDS

For Sale at the Office of the Village Herald

Fi Fa's before Sup's,	*Appeal Bonds,*
Do do after do	*Constables' Advertisements,*
Ca Sa's before do	*Bills of Sale,*
Do do after do	*Venditioni's,*
Warrants,	
Narrations, &c.	

THE VILLAGE HERALD.

BY S. T. CALLAHAN, PRINCESS-ANNE, SOMERSET COUNTY, MARYLAND.

Vol. X—Whole No. 481. TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 28, 1836. Vol. 2 No. 5.

VILLAGE HERALD.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Three Dollars a year, to be satisfied by $2 00 *if paid in advance;* or $2 50 if paid within six months.

☞Subscriptions paid within 30 days after delivering the first number, (of the year subscribed for,) will be considered *in advance.*

No subscription will be taken for less than *one year.*

No paper will be discontinued (unless at the editor's discretion,) until all arrearages are paid off; and a failure to notify a discontinuance, previous to the expiration of the year subscribed for, will be invariably considered as a new engagement.

☞*Advertisements* inserted on the usual terms.

☞All communications addressed to the editor must come POST PAID.

POETRY.

From the Baltimore Visiter.

BEAUTY FADES.

Bind this rose upon thy brow,
This little rose of June;
Like it thy brow will fade I know,
And it may be as soon.

Summer hues have lent thy cheeks,
The beauty of this flow'r;
But like its leaves thy loveliness,
May wither in an hour.

Beauty's bloom is like the rose,
A fleeting—fading thing;
A sun too warm, or winds too bleak,
Its hour of doom may bring.

I've seen, and wept as I have seen,
The beautiful and gay,
Whose life had been a dream of bliss,
Pass suddenly away.

The rouge of health was on her cheek,
Morn hail'd its vernal glow;
But e're the evening's dusky hour,
Stern death had laid her low.

I've seen the snow white winding sheet,
Enfold a form as white;
It lay upon the shroud board,
Like marble in my sight.

Thus pass the beautiful away,
As morning clouds at noon;
Leha, thy blooming may be like
This little rose of June.

THE BIBLE.

Go fling the gaudy robe aside,
Unbind the jewels from thy hair,
And casting thoughts of each away,
O! maiden, bend thy heart in prayer,
And turn thee to the page of truth,
There seeking the guiding love of Heaven,
Counsels that well may guard thy youth,
And teach the love to mortals given.

Let men with haughty spirit dare
The sacred word of God to scorn,
And scoffing hopes and comforts there,
From all its blessed precepts turn;
But ne'er should woman, weak and frail,
Dare cast her guiding chart aside,
When earthly hopes so often fail,
Where shall she turn on earth beside.

O when the heart is sad and lone,
And wearily the spirit droops,
And blessings perish one by one,
As pass away our youthful hopes,
Where should the drooping spirit turn,
But to that page of sacred truth,
Where wisdom may true knowledge learn,
And age know brighter hopes than youth.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Baltimore Visiter.

MY COUSIN CONSTANCE.

By the author of 'Tales from my Scrap Book.'

CHAPTER I.

"Sister Mary! sister Mary!" exclaimed my Cousin Constance, suddenly entering the drawing room at the very moment that Henry Fitz Alloyn had taken the unresisting hand of the blushing girl, and was telling that soft low tale of the heart's hopes and fears which loses half its romance if whispered in the presence of a third person.

"Sister Mary! sister Mary! I am astonished at you."

Henry looked disconcerted, and released the hand he had pressed, while Mary blushed deeper than ever; but it was not in the nature of my Cousin Mary to remain serious or embarrassed for many minutes together, so she turned a sly side glance first on her abashed lover, and, then on the staid, demure looking face of her prudish sister; and there was a dancing light in her roguish eye, and an arch curl of her pretty lip, as she retorted:

"Sister Constance! sister Constance! I wonder at your astonishment, knowing as you should, that a pleasant *tete-a-tete* ought never to be disturbed, and that for a gentleman to love a lady is so very natural."

"Natural!" echoed Constance, while her beautiful face elongated, and her eye brows assumed a proportionate elevation. "Natural!—what, to suffer a young gentleman to press your hand, and that too when you are alone! oh fie! fie! I would not have done so for the world."

"Constance," said my Cousin Mary, drawing herself proudly up. "Henry Fitz Alloyn is an honorable man, and as such, despite your ominous fears, I rely upon him. He has told me he loves me—and"—Here she extended her hand, which he eagerly seized.

"And what? dear Mary!" said Henry.

"Why—I am afraid—very much afraid—but mind—I will not be answerable for what I say,"—and she looked at Henry, and then at her sister,—"that—that—that—I—I—do not love him in return."

He dropped her hand.

"That is, I do not love him as much as he deserves." He again took it. "But remember now, you must love me, Henry, wholly and solely, and neither time nor circumstances must abate one jot of that affection, for I hereby insert a provisional clause, giving me the power to withdraw upon the least suspicion of defection on your part."

Henry renewed his protestations.

"Bear witness, Constance—you hear what he says."

"I shall do no such thing," said Constance; and she pursed up her pretty mouth into the primness of that of an old maid.

"Well, well, just as you please," said my merry Cousin. "But Constance, pray tell me what young gentleman that was I observed walking by your side last evening! Willoughby, was it not?"

Constance blushed.

"You looked exceedingly pleased," continued Mary, laughing.

"I pleased! Mary—Mary! you forget the respect due to an elder sister."

"An older sister," said Mary, composing her features to the utmost possible gravity. "I beg your pardon. I had forgotten. Henry, permit me to introduce you to my *elder* sister. Miss Elmsley—Mr. Fitz Alloyn. Mr. Fitz Alloyn—Miss Elmsley, aged nineteen years and some few months—and—my senior!"

"Mary!"

"Constance!"

"I am astonished at you,"—and she flung herself out of the room.

"Poor Constance!" said Mary, turning toward Henry and laughing,—"this prudery of hers sits heavily upon so pretty a face. "But come—shall I ask you to take a walk with me?—or wait your invitation? A pretty lover you are. Do you not know you should anticipate my every wish by reading my secret thoughts—a difficult task by the bye from my never having any—but you ought to read them nevertheless. Why thou awkward one! Do you not perceive you have put my shawl on awry. If you persevere in this, I do not think I shall like you so very much after all." And the sweet girl leaned more heavily upon his arm and looked up with a softer expression into his eyes, as she said so.

"Your eyes disprove your words, dear Mary."

"Then they are traitors," said she, laughing—but come—let us go."

CHAPTER II.

"Mary," said Mr. Elmsley to his daughter, as she sat busily employed in sketching a flower which Henry had just brought in from the garden. "Mary, have you seen Constance. I cannot tell what ails the girl of late. Formerly she was almost as lively as you, my mad-cap daughter."

"Hush, sir, hush"—said Mary, putting her finger with mock seriousness to her lips; "remember Henry is here, and of course he should not be told my faults. At least not yet awhile."

"I love you the better for them, for they serve to highten your perfections"—said Henry, bending low and whispering in her ear.

"Do you not know," said she, with affected displeasure, "that it is very impolite to whisper in company, especially if it be for the purpose of conveying a compliment, which should at all times be spoken boldly, lest he who hears should think you fear to make it known, since its being known would bring its own refutation. Have done, sir!—See how you have made me spoil the effect of that leaf. You are such a teaze,—Henry, I won't like you at all if you disturb me again."

"But of Constance," said the old gentleman; "have you not observed how changed she is of late?"

"Yes, sir, she intends living an old maid."

"A what?"

"An old maid."

"I'll not believe it."

"Ask Henry here, if she is not already studying for the character,—she never smiles now—that is, except when she is alone; and then only to see how very foolish she looked when she did so formerly. Her dress has changed from a fashionable one to one of extreme plainness—and she purses up her mouth and elevates her eyelids if she observes in any person the least inclination to laugh,—while the pompous gravity of her language—her staid, demure walk—her ultra neatness, prove conclusively to me, that she is preparing to install herself into the character and official duties of an old maid. Indeed, so certain am I of this, that I recommended her to purchase a lap dog—it is true they are not fashionable now, but then she has abjured fashion."

"Mary! Mary!"

"Indeed, I did, sir. I told her what sized one to obtain—commented upon its usefulness—pointed out the advantages of its having low legs if possible—and begging her by all means not to select one with a good temper, as the pleasure of soothing its irritability and rocking it gently to sleep would then be lost. This I did in consequence of her being offended at my recommending young Willoughby to her kindly notice."

"It was of him I spoke this morning," said Mr. Elmsley, "but she immediately assumed so much gravity, and appeared so much hurt at my mentioning his name, that I changed the conversation."

"See!" said Henry, approaching the glass doors that opened into the garden: "see! there she moves now, and not with her usual solemn step, but as if she hurried to fulfil an engagement."

"An engagement," said Mary, starting up. "I have it—quick! quick! Henry!—My shawl. She may be only misleading us all this while. Let us follow her."—And the lively girl having once determined, proceeded immediately to put it in execution. They passed rapidly through the garden—searched the wilderness as it was termed, and followed into its most retired recesses, but she was no where to be found. "To the summer house," said Mary,—and lo! there was the object of their search; and in the act of kissing her extended hand, who but young Willoughby!

The noise occasioned by the intruders roused Constance, who, on looking up, discovered to her dismay the laughing face of her sister Mary peering through the rose bushes and enjoying the scene.

The resolution of Constance was taken on the instant. She started suddenly up, and to the astonishment of Willoughby, bid him "Begone instantly," while at the same time there was a slight quivering of her eye lids, and it might have been, a tear that glittered from beneath, as she observed his reproachful look on obeying her unexpected command.

"Sister Constance! sister Constance!" said Mary, running into the summer house and laughing—"Fie—fie—I am astonished at you. What! suffer a young gentleman to kiss your hand—I am sure I would not have done so for a world—would I Henry?"

"You are deceived," said Constance, calmly,—"I dismissed the gentleman immediately."

"Well, sister Constance"—said Mary, holding up her hands, "you are indeed a riddle."

Constance smiled faintly, but said nothing.

CHAPTER III.

It was about three weeks after the above, that the family were all assembled in the parlor. Henry Fitz Alleyn and Mary looking as happy as they could be—while Constance seemed pale and thin, and more serious than ever. At this instant the servant entered with a letter, and as Mr. Elmsley broke the seal, Fitz Alleyn and Mary exchanged glances.

"What's this?" said Mr. Elmsley, adjusting his spectacles. "Humph! so young Willoughby is to be married shortly."

"Married!" exclaimed Constance, as if awakening from a trance, and springing forward. "Let me see it, sir—let me see it"—she read the letter through rapidly, and then faltering out—"How I loved him!" She sunk upon a chair, and covering her face with her hands, wept aloud.

"Constance!" whispered a low voice in her ear. It was Willoughby. She started up with a cry of joy, and flung herself into his arms.

"I told you she loved him," said Mary, laughing, and then turning to her now happy sister, she added:

"Constance—Constance, I am astonished at you!"

From the Baltimore Visiter.

REVERIES AND REMINISCENCES.

BY A RETIRED EDITOR.

There is a passion that rules and directs the destiny of every man—of every woman—for good or for evil. It is a light that guides to pure enjoyment, or one that leads the deluded victim on to ruin. The fires of that passion may slumber in the heart for years, but let the kindling breath of *one* pass over it, and it springs into an all-conquering flame,—even from that moment begins the history of one individual—perchance of two—for good or for evil. From that moment their energies receive a new impulse—their characters undergo a thorough change—their hopes and fears are endowed with other and stronger perceptions,—they are changed, utterly changed.

The puling sentimentality of boarding school misses, and the equally sickening, insufferable and disgusting love-stricken languishment of unfledged stripplings, have drawn down upon that sentiment, which, with the wooing tenderness and earnest devotion of woman's heart, unites the strong energy and impassioned fervor of manly attributes, a passing and fashionable contempt, which induces heartlessness of action in the vicious, and false ideas in the weak. From this cause and these consequences originate much of that inward sorrow of the heart which is not or may not be spoken, but under which too many, alas! pine and languish from day to day, hopelessly. The purest and most sacred feelings of the heart are trifled with, and that sentiment, which, of all others, is higher and more ennobling in its character, is made a standing jest, and a by-word for heartlessness and all that is contemptible.

From these causes it has become a light thing to trifle with the affections,—to win but to mock with vain hopes,—to open in the heart the fountains of love, that its pure waters may sink into the earth. But a fearful reckoning awaits all who wantonly dash life's early cup of joy with the dregs of untold, unutterable bitterness.

Let every one serious reflect then in the heart is in an insatiable desire to love some object; that, incorporated with every wish and every impulse is an almost feverish anxiety to lavish affection; and that a slight preference will soon grow into a warmer sentiment; and that, ere the individual most concerned is aware of it, the full current of the heart's best impulses, and its dearest hopes will all be running out with an impetuosity that cannot be controlled—and then pause before awakening, by any uncalled for attentions beyond ordinary politeness, an ardor of affection that may not be reciprocated.

If the consequence of such devotion of heart was not to change utterly the character, it would not matter so greatly; but it is like the bursting away of pent up waters—if they find a right channel, they flow on pleasantly, giving beauty and freshness and fertility through all their journey; if not, they bear wasting and desolation upon their course. Such being too often the consequences of blighted affection, how careful should we ever be not to vainly call out hopes that can never be realized—not to stir the chords of any heart that may not thrill in unison with our own.

However much the ambition of greatness may be lauded by the many, the possessor of that high toned feeling is cursed with a weakness of character which every noble minded man should scorn. Instead of resting in conscious integrity, and feeling himself incited to honorable action by a noble emulation of usefulness, he desires nothing so much as to hear the many voices of the swaying crowd taking up the burthen of his deeds, and lifting his name upon every passing breeze, indifferent whether the words of praise be those of truth or falsehood.

The greatest enemy to love is pride. How often, alas! do we see the voluntary tearing away of the heart's best affections, and all for pride. A light word has been dropped in a moment of thoughtlessness, or half abstraction of mind, and pride has lifted her head, and sternly bade one dearer than life from her presence. It does seem strange to one of calm reflection, how any can be so blindly drawn out of the noble and generous course which firmly and with dignity seeks an explanation, instead of imagining a thousand evil things of one whose every thought is kindness and affection, but who has been led in a moment of earnestness to do or to say a seeming wrong. Will not former months, or, perchance, years of devotion and ingeniousness plead for the apparent evil, and suggest that all is not as it seems? Will not the heart that warms with a true affection find an excuse for what may need an explanation? Strange infatuation, that would lead any to prefer the agony of a crushed and bleeding heart, to the supposed humility of seeming to prefer, when some slight incident has led for a moment to the belief, that that preference was slighted! No one is perfect, and we need to make a thousand allowances for prejudice, thoughtlessness and peculiarity. We may do that which will wound and sting to the very quick our best friend—the one whose image is a living presence in the heart—and we may do it innocently. Years of misery may be saved by a moment's discretion—by a moment's thought.

In the imputation of motive we almost always run into error. It is wrong to act towards another with coldness or neglect, simply because of our own interpretation of a doubtful action. To find the worst possible motive for what another does, is very strongly indicative of a bad heart.

A wrong action is not what it usually proves, it is the motive of that action. How necessary then is it that we should endeavor to ascertain the real motive before condemning a seeming deviation from right principles.

Jesting is a dangerous employment, more particularly when we jest with the feelings. I have known many instances of unhappiness being caused by the most trifling and playful jest, when that jest happened to touch a feeling that had been agitated too strongly before. Some persons are so sincere that they cannot understand a jest; with such it is always dangerous to trifle—they will be sure to imagine a cause for every playful word that carries with it a pretended sentiment that should not be cherished. More particularly is it dangerous to make light of the heart's best affections,—to jest here is always to leave a thorn that will steal away the peace. Those who have pledged their hearts should never indulge a word that would affect indifference,—for, every time it is done, a doubt will be raised, even though the judgment condemn the doubt, that will disturb the heart, and may lead to misery.

TACT.

By dwelling exclusively upon one subject of merely local interest, and neglecting such relative ideas as are common to all, the most egregious blunders, in matters of taste, are every day committed. Witticisms are uttered, which however entertaining to those who know to what circumstances they owe their virtue, excite no corresponding risibility in the wandering or insensible hearers. Anecdotes are related, which from being out of place or ill-timed, seem to fall from the lips of the speaker as a wearisome and empty sound. Subjects of conversation are introduced into mixed society perhaps intensely interesting to one or two, but from which all others are shut out. Books are selected and read aloud to those who will not listen. Pictures are exhibited to those who cannot see their beauty. Pleasures are proposed which, from their want of adaption, are converted into pain. Kind intentions are frustrated, and the best endeavors to be agreeable, rewarded with disappointment and ingratitude. In short, for want of that discriminating, versatile, and most valuable quality which mankind have agreed to call tact, and which might be fancifully described as the nerve of human society, many good people are neglected, and many good things are irrevocably lost. It would be hard indeed if we might not indulge our individual fancies, by each mounting the hobby we like best. The absurdity consists in compelling others to ride with us, in forcing our favorites upon their regard, and expecting from them the same tribute of admiration which we ourselves bestow. There is no moral law to prevent our being delighted with what is repulsive to others; but it is an essential part of good manners to keep back from the notice of society such particular preferences, a great proof of good taste so to discipline our feelings that we derive the best enjoyment from what is generally pleasing.

Miss Stickney's Poetry of Life.

The Skating Soldiers of Norway.—Notwithstanding the obstacles which the nature of the country, particularly during winter, would seem to throw in the way of an invading enemy, Norway has often been attacked during this season; and as the use of the skie or snow skate, has been known to the natives from the earliest times, it was natural to think of forming a military corps of skaters, and furnishing riflemen with the skie, in the use of which the mountaineers display such astonishing ease and celerity. During the former wars with Sweden, all the Norwegian light troops have occasionally made use of skies; a certain portion, however, of them have been more particularly trained to the use of these kind of skates, under the denomination of the skiloberne, signifying literally skate runners. Previous to the union between Norway and Sweden, there existed in Norway two regiments of skaters,—one in the district of Drontheim, and the other in that of Naggenhuus. That union, however, having caused a considerable reduction of the Norwegian army, the number of the Skating soldiers has also been reduced.

The corps, to the skate-exercise unites that of the ordinary chasseurs, or light troops, of which it may be regarded as constituting a part, as it performs all their duties, differing from them only by marching on skates, which give it a very great superiority. The skiloberne move with singular agility, and, from the depth of snow, are safe from every pursuit of cavalry or infantry. On the other hand they can attack the enemy's columns on march, and harass them incessantly on both sides of the road without incurring any danger to themselves. Cannon-shot would produce little effect directed against them, dispersed as they are at the distance of 300 or 400 paces; and their movements are so rapid, that, at the very instant you would expect to see them a second time they have already disappeared, to appear again in a quarter where you are not the least aware of them.—*Winter in Lapland and Sweden.*

A French Advocate M. Cougal, has been suspended from his functions, for having addressed the jury after they had brought in a verdict of guilt against his client, saying to them—"Gentlemen may you sleep as quietly to night as the man you have condemned."

THE HERALD.

Princess-Anne, Md.

TUESDAY, JUNE 28, 1836.

An Oration will be delivered before the Literary Club of Somerset on the 4th July next, by R. H. Wander, Esq. and the Declaration of Independence read, with appropriate remarks, by Levin Handy, Esq. The Society will meet at 10 o'clock, A. M. at the Court House, in Princess-Anne. The public, generally, are respectfully invited to attend. By order,

S. T. CALLAHAN, Sec'y.

☞ Our subscribers will bear in mind, that the time limited for receiving advance payments for the 2d volume of the Herald, will expire on the 10th July next. Therefore, those who wish to take the paper at the advance price, will please make their remittances on or before that day—otherwise, they must expect to be charged in strict accordance with our terms.

Many—very many of our patrons are still in arrears for the 1st volume of the Herald—A hint to the wise, &c.

We regret to learn from our exchange papers, that the prospects of the farmer, in every section of this State, and in almost every State of the Union, never were worse than they are at the present period. The Ohio, Pennsylvania, Virginia and Delaware papers, contain the most doleful accounts of the blighted appearance of the wheat fields. In those States an almost total failure in the crop is anticipated,—and, it is believed, that not more than the quarter of a crop will be saved, at the coming harvest, in Maryland. The approaching calamity—for as such it must be viewed—will be productive of a lamentable state of things. The farming interest has already suffered much from the repeated failures of the crops in this State. In '34 very ordinary crops of wheat and corn were made, and in '35 scarcely the half of an average quantity of wheat was harvested. Thus, the best energies of the farmer were paralized—he has recovered from the shock just in time to witness a third prostration of his hopes—he has our heart felt sympathies—and with him, we deeply deplore the state of things which the future, unless something speedily occurs to avert the impending blow to the agricultural interest, must unfold.

French Claims.—The New York Journal of Commerce of the 16th instant says:—

"Yesterday, after so many years of long deferred, the holders of certificates for claims allowed on account of French spoliations, had the pleasure of receiving about 50 per cent. on the amount, comprising an aggregate of near $2,000,000. As most of the claimants reside in the Northern cities, the effect upon the money market in these places must be very perceptible, by putting into circulation funds which have hitherto been locked up in Deposite Banks. To this cause, partly, is to be attributed, we presume, the relief experienced in our money market yesterday. The operations of the United States Bank doubtless contributed to the same result."

Delaware Senator.—On Friday the 17th instant, Richard H. Bayard, Esq. of Wilmington, was chosen United States Senator, in place of Dr. Arnold Naudain resigned. The vote stood as follows:

For Richard H. Bayard,	17
James Booth,	6
James A. Bayard,	1
Archibald Hamilton,	1
William D. Waples,	1
Blank,	1

A letter from Washington mentions that Gov. Wolf, of Pennsylvania, has been nominated to the U. S. Senate as First Comptroller of the Treasury, vice —— Anderson.

The rumor is general that Gov. Cass will go to France, and be succeeded in the War Department by Mr. King, of Alabama. It is not known who is to have the Russian job.—*Alexandria Gazette.*

Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.—Our readers will perceive by the legislative proceedings in our paper of to-day that the bill to authorise the final settlement of the controversy between the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company, John Randel, junior, and its other creditors, passed both houses of the Legislature, by a unanimous vote. The bill carries out all the suggestions of the Governor's Message, a perusal of which will make any one acquainted with the details of the law. All parties whether stockholders or creditors, are now fully satisfied.

The controversy has terminated in a settlement upon just and equitable principles. What is best of all, the public will rejoice to learn, that this Canal, which is one of the most splendid and useful of all the works of internal improvement in this country, is now open for vessels drawing from six to seven feet water; and by this arrangement, is now free for ever from any obstruction to the navigation. The trade of the Canal is said to have doubled, beyond any thing known, before this arrangement was made.—*Newcastle Gazette.*

Adjournment of Congress.—The Senate have concurred in the resolution adopted by the House of Representatives, fixing on the 4th of July as the day for the adjournment of Congress.

The Hostile Indians.

COLUMBUS, (Geo.) June 7.

Hostile Creeks.—The force of the hostile foe in Alabama has been so variously estimated, that we have taken some pains to ascertain their true numbers.

There are in the Creek nation 8,000 (low estimate) warriors, including boys capable of doing much mischief.

There are 700 friendly Indians in the camps of Opothle Yoholo and Echo Hadjo, 300 in Chambers county, 80 at that place, and 20 at Fort Mitchell, making in all 1,100 friendly warriors.

The Indians have all been repeatedly invited to come in; their hostility has been put upon this issue, and every inducement offered to bring them under our protection.

Neah Micco has 700 warriors at Watoola-hoka, and is, by some, thought to be friendly; but such is not the case.—Gen. Woodward expressed to us no doubts of his hostility; and we perused a letter a few days since written at Neah Micco's camp, which detailed nothing but a long series of the most wanton and blood-thirsty actions.

There can be no doubt that the murderous attack on the stages was made by a band from his camp, some of the stage horses having been found in their possession.

After the most thorough inquiry upon the subject, we cannot believe that the hostile party number less than six thousand.

To prevent these savages from escaping into Florida, and to chastise them in their own country, will require a large force; the former object is of great moment. Should many of them reach Florida, it is impossible to foresee the termination of the war; one warrior in Florida being equal, we think, to ten in Alabama.—*Herald.*

THE FLORIDA CAMPAIGN.

It is not to be denied that the Indian war, so far as it has progressed, has been deeply mortifying to our Government and people. The only incidents which have shed lustre upon our arms have been those in which the volunteer troops of the neighboring States were engaged. The relief of the garrison of the Withlacoochee Block House was a most brilliant and gallant affair.

It is impossible to screen Gen. Scott from censure, for leaving that brave detachment so long at the mercy of the savages. He may plead inability to rescue them, but he must do so at the risk of the reputation for courage of his whole army. If that army, now for two months snug in summer quarters, could not relieve them, how happened it that Col. Read and his little gallant detachment, of less than an hundred men, undertook the task and successfully achieved it?

The following extract from Col. Read's official account is a sufficient explanation. The troops of Gen. Scott were not, perhaps, afraid of the Indians, but the ague and fever and the musquitoes were terrors which they shrunk from encountering. The brave volunteers dared all these, when bent upon the mission of chivalry and humanity.—*Balt. Chron.*

Extract from Col. Read's Despatch.

"I do not hesitate, sir, to declare as my firm conviction, that one thousand men, such as the population of this Territory can even now afford, under the command of an active an enterprising officer, will, if ordered to act in simultaneous and co-operative movement, with expeditions by water, such as recommended, bring this disgraceful war to a close in less than three months, and long before the "*three thousand good troops*" so much desired, can be brought into the field. Should it be ascertained that that force cannot be raised from our oppressed and harrassed country, an appeal to the gallant sons of the west will bring us the means of preventing, in an effectual manner, those incursions, which seem sometimes almost to threaten the existence of the Territory. The *fancied* unhealthiness of the climate can no longer be urged against the continuance of active operations against the enemy in summer.

Should a campaign be resolved upon, a measure which I most respectfully, but earnestly urge upon the consideration of your excellency, more can be accomplished at this season, June and July, with less expense of life and treasure, than at any other. It is notorious to all, who have observed the operations of our climate, that May, June, and July, are the most healthy months of the spring, summer and fall. In corroboration of this remark, I have to communicate a fact, not less interesting and gratifying to the humane and benevolent, than it must be valuable in the future operations of government.

There was not a case of disease in the Block House, and but one of even slight indisposition, though the miserable edifice had no roof on it, and the men had subsisted for upwards of twenty days, without meat, without bread, and without salt; parched corn and coarse hominy, made in a worn out hand-mill, were their only food; the maize had been exposed to the weather for nearly the whole period of their detention. I have said more than could be accomplished. The women and children of the enemy can now be found, wherever their plantations are, and further, their crops are now growing and may be destroyed. I gave no particular order in regard to the steamboat.

Most respectfully, your ob't. serv't,

LEIGH READ,

M. C. Corps of Relief to the Withlacoochee Block House.

Further from the South.—The Norfolk Herald of the 24th instant states, that Col. Bankhead, Capts. Mellon and Lendrum, of the Army, and Lieut. Cater, of the Marine Corps, came passengers in the South Carolina, which had a beautiful run of 43 hours from Charleston.

The Herald learns verbally, that accounts had been received in Charleston, but too late for the Friday morning papers, stating that the Florida Indians had been again prosecuting their devastations in the vicinity of Fort Drane, and had burnt Col. Clinch's sugar establishment, and committed extensive havoc on McIntosh's plantation. A company of U. S. troops, under Capt. Richard Lee, fell in with them, and had a severe action, in which Capt. Lee and six or seven of his men were wounded. Capt L. received two wounds, one in the leg and the other in the arm, but neither was considered dangerous.

THE CHEROKEES.

The Milledgeville (Georgia) Federal Union of the 9th instant says:—"It is not doubted that the failure of the late campaign in Florida has emboldened the Creeks to plunder and destroy the property, and to shed the blood of the whites. Under this state of things it is the part of prudence to observe the Cherokees with a watchful and suspicious eye, even though they might appear to be quiet and peaceable. But they have in fact given strong indications of hostility, which cannot be safely overlooked. Since the failure of the Florida campaign, and the temporary success of the Creeks in Alabama, and on our western frontier, the Cherokees in Murray, and other counties in which they are numerous, have become saucy and insolent in their demeanor, and have declared that they would burn the houses of the whites, and do as much damage as possible. The Ross men say that Ross has told them that their land should never be sold; and that rather than leave it, as required by the treaty, and by the laws of [illegible], they will die holding on to it. It is believed by those who are well acquainted with them, that all the Chiefs who signed the late treaty will be put to death by the adherents of Ross, if they venture to return to their homes. During the last few weeks, about 300 Creeks have made a lodgment in the Coosawattee valley, in the county of Murray. Of this party, the men how numerous, we are not informed; are well armed with rifles.—They avoid intercourse with the whites, and are suspected of exasperating the Cherokees. Our citizens in those thinly settled regions are greatly alarmed at the dangers which surround them; and many families think of abandoning their homes, and seeking safety at a distance from these savages."

Later from the Cherokees.—Private accounts from Washington state that, owing to recent movements among the Cherokees, a large force of volunteers and regulars, we presume, for the regulars are all absorbed by the Creeks and Seminoles and the Mexican frontier—is about to be sent to Athens, Tennessee,—and that Inspector General Wool is ordered to take the command.

Texas.

Head Quarters, Army of Texas,
Harrisburg, 1[illegible] May, 1836.

To the People of Texas:

The recent victory—a victory unparalleled in the history of war—has given us signal advantages over the enemy; advantages which, if they are followed up by a prompt, energetic advance upon him, will secure to us and our posterity the blessings of Liberty and Independence.

The force of our enemy now amounts to upwards of five thousand men; our army to little over one tenth of that number are advancing upon them. Information derived from our advance renders it evident that they intend retiring to San Antonio, in order to give us time to do what we have done before—disband and make the country an easy prey. Have you any confidence in the enemy you are contending with? Can you place confidence in the promises of Santa Anna, the man who could, in violation of a treaty, murder your brethren and friends in La Bahia? Do you expect to secure your liberty and independence by any other means than the strength of your arms and the sure aim of your rifles? I trust not. Then if you would have your country, if you would prevent [a] recurrence of the tragical scenes of San Antonio and La Bahia, turn out at once—join the army—drive the enemy from your soil, secure your rights and avenge the death of your brethren, whose bleaching bones yet lie on the prairies at La Bahia.

The laws of the land require you to serve your country—your own honor and reputation demand it of you, and the laws impose as a penalty for a failure to do your duty the loss of property and citizenship.

To our friends of the United States I would say: you may be told, as you have before been told, that the war is at an end; that there is no farther need of men. It is not so. The people of Texas, a small number of men, struggling for the sacred principles of human liberty, need your assistance. We present to you one of the most delightful countries on the face of the globe; we offer you the most liberal remuneration in land; we present to you a field where daring and enterprising bravery may measure arms with a *hireling soldiery*, who are waring against the sacred rights of man, and have dyed their unhallowed hands in the best blood of the United States. Come, then, to our assistance, and let us plant our standard, in defiance of the yoke of tyranny, upon the Rio Grande.

THOS. J. RUSK, Brig. Gen.
and Commandant of the Texian Army.

The reports which have been recently noticed, of the existence of differences between Gen. Houston and the Cabinet of Texas, appear to be well founded. On this subject the National Intelligencer of the 17th says: "We are enabled to state, from recent private information, that a breach has taken place between Gen. Houston and the President and Civil Government of Texas, so wide as to induce the General's retirement from command, had his wound not required his visit to New Orleans for medical advice. The officers, whose names have been published as having arrived with him at New Orleans, partake of his dissatisfaction; and the consequences of the quarrel, which does not appear to have been sought by the General, may yet be disastrous to the cause to which his late astonishing military success would have been thought to have so much contributed."

A Boston paper has a good project for preserving the political balance between the South and the North. If the South, it says, shall strengthen itself by annexing Texas to the Union, the North will be driven to take in the Canadas. The anti-English and somewhat republican party in Canada have given out in some of their late addresses to government, that in case of need they are certain of being aided by a *volunteer army* from the United States. Not only, says the same paper, is the cause of the Canadians a good cause, but there is much good land in Canada. The scheme is not so absurd as some persons may think it, and as it would have appeared a year since. A Canadian declaration of Independence would give it life and motion. Moreover, a glance at the map will show, that a large portion of Upper Canada would fit on the United States more aptly than even Texas. The system of volunteer armies is a new and convenient feature in modern politics, and as John Bull has set so good an example in Spain, he will not be so glaringly inconsistent as to take offence at our following it in our continent of America.

Balt. Amer.

The following facts are appended as a note to the speech of Mr. Hall, of Vermont, on the Fortification Bill, delivered in the House of Representatives May 24th:

The Public Lands were acquired by the United States by cessions from the old States, (the most important being that of Virginia,) and by the purchase of Louisiana in 1803, and Florida in 1812. The quantity of Land in the States and organized Territories, in which the Indian title still remains, is about seventy-nine millions of acres. In two hundred and sixty-eight millions the Indian title has become extinct, and of this, one hundred and seventy-six millions have been surveyed, forty-four millions of it sold, and one hundred and thirty-two millions remain unsold. Besides this, there are, west of the Mississippi, and without the boundaries of the States and Territories, about seven hundred and fifteen millions of acres belonging to the United States, subject, however, to the Indian title.

The amount of the nett proceeds of the sales of the public lands for the years 1833, '34 and '35, which the land bill proposes to distribute, is $29,571,145 75. The amount of the sales for the first quarter of the present year exceeds 5½ millions. Estimating the proceeds of 1836 at 15½ millions, the amount to be distributed at the end of the present year will be about 30 millions. This sum, after deducting the 10 per cent. allowed to the new States, distributed among the States according to their federal population, will give to each individual about $1 75.

Noble Bequest.—The African Repository for May mentions an act of liberality in a citizen of Mississippi, which deserves to be recorded. Mr. Ross, the individual referred to, was an officer in the war of the Revolution, and died in January last, leaving a large landed property and about 170 slaves. The former, after the death of a daughter, is to be sold, and the proceeds employed in the transportation of the slaves to Liberia, and the founding of a school in that colony; or, should the slaves decline going and prefer remaining in servitude, the amount accruing from the sale of them, added to the remaining property, is to be placed in the hands of trustees, for the endowment of said institution.

Steam boat explosion and loss of lives.—The Wilmington N. C. Advertiser of the 10th inst. gives the following particulars of a steamboat explosion, of a fatal and melancholy character, which occurred in the river opposite Wilmington that morning. From this account we learn, that the steam boat John Walker, owned by Mr. D. Hanlon, of that place, had raised a full head of steam, for the purpose of towing the brig Rogue, then at anchor in the stream, down over the shoals. She had run down alongside of the brig about day-light, and had just made fast to her, and while the crew of the latter were in the act of heaving up the anchor, both boilers of the steamboat burst, at the same moment, with a tremendous explosion, blowing out the bow and stern of the boat, which sunk in a few minutes. Capt. A. G. Dickson was standing, with the engineer, on the engine house at the moment, and was blown over the stern of the brig, and is supposed to have been killed. The pilot and one of the firemen both blacks, were also killed by the explosion, and the engineer, also a colored man was blown on board the brig, and is dangerously wounded. One or two others on board the boat, were slightly injured. The boat had some goods on board for the interior, but the value, and the owner, were unknown. Two steamboats had proceeded to the scene of disaster, with a view of trying to tow the wreck of the John Walker into dock.

The Ohio Free Press states, that as soon as two hundred thousand dollars are subscribed to the Little Miami Rail Road Company, it will be commenced. The Sandusky City and Monroeville Rail Road, is in rapid progression towards New Haven and will soon reach Mansfield, where a rise in real estate has already taken place in entiretille. Surveys have commenced on the Warren and Cleveland rail road, which the Company are determined to push forward with all possible expedition.

Items of News.

More Gold coming.—The packet ship Sampson, which sailed on the 20th ult. from London for New York, has on board upwards of £60000 sterling in gold.

Extensive Forgery.—We learn, says the Philadelphia Inquirer of yesterday that a young man of this city, recently engaged in a very extensive business, having been detected in a forgery to a large amount, has absconded.

We understand our Banks, and especially the U. S. Bank, discounted freely on Monday. We may *now*, we hope, look for easier times in money matters.—*Phil. Herald.*

Awful.—The Watertown, (N. Y.) Eagle states that the dwelling house of Mr. Daniel Goddard, of Mannsville, in that country, was totally destroyed by fire on the night of the 21st ult. and *five of his children perished in the flames.* Another child was badly burned, but was expected to recover. The children who perished, were from two weeks to twelve years of age.

Private letters from Tampico, received in New York, state that they had received official information from Mexico of the destruction of the Mexican army in Texas and the capture of Santa Anna with his officers.

The Green Bay papers announce the death of Schachipkaka, or Decari the White Head, Chief of the Winnebagoes, in the 80th year of his age. He died on the 20th of April, near the house of Mr. Peter Paquette, on the Wisconsin.

A duel was fought in New Jersey on Tuesday, the 7th inst. between two Frenchmen, one from New York, the other from Philadelphia which resulted in the death of the former. They fought with swords.

The inhabitants of Louisville have commenced building a bridge over the Ohio river at that city.

It is computed that there are at the present time between fifteen and twenty thousand citizens of the United States resident in Mexico, principally in the seaports, engaged in commerce.

A numerous meeting of merchants in Providence, has resolved to ask from the United States Bank, the establishment of an agency in that city.

Within the last year there has been an increase of 4000 in the population of Louisville. The aggregate number of inhabitants is now 23,000.

The editor of the Boston Atlas says he has letters before him from a distinguished gentleman in London, stating that the Austrian and Prussian Governments, at the instigation of, and in concert with Russia, are about to transport to the United States an additional number of unfortunate Poles, who had sought an asylum at Cracow.

Commodore Porter.—We learn from the European correspondence of the Albany Daily Advertiser, that our charge d' affairs at Constantinople has been compelled by ill health to travel for a season. He set out in April, and intended to visit France and Switzerland before returning to Constantinople.

It is stated in the Natchez Courier, that among the papers taken from General Cos there were letters from no less than five different ladies, all of whom he engaged to marry. One of the late executions him against the 'execrations of the American girls' in Texas. Cos, if a dastard in war, was no laggard in love.

The St. Louis Bulletin states that the steam boat Helen Mar exploded her boilers on the 1st instant, near Peoria. Two persons were killed, and four scalded and bruised.

Two persons have been prevented from marrying at Taunton, by the interference of the magistrates, they not being of sufficient ability to maintain themselves.

FOREIGN NEWS.

From the New York Star.

IMPORTANT FROM ENGLAND.

By the packet ship Independence, Capt. Nye, it will be perceived we have news of the highest interest from England. The Irish Corporation Bill has received such amendments in the Lords, and concentrated the corporated power so entirely in the hands of the Lord Lieutenant, that it amounts to a rejection of the measure as it came up from the Commons. This has placed the two houses in direct collision with each other, and threatens to carry matters to such extremes as may possibly end in the renewal of the scenes of the protectorate under Cromwell, and then if not the dissolution of the Lords and the abolition of the peerage the abrogation at least of the laws of primogeniture.

Considerable sensation was excited in London by the suicide of the Hon. Berkeley Craven, a gentleman aged 50, well known in the sporting world, who had lost £30,000 at the Derby Races, and in consequence thereof, blew out his brains with a duelling pistol.

New Arctic Expedition under Capt. Back.—In consequence of the representations of Sir John Franklin, Capt. Back, and the Earl of Ripon, members of the Geographical Society, to the Lords of Admiralty, respecting a new arctic expedition, His Majesty has placed the ship Terror under Capt. Back, to proceed to the Wayne river, on the wester shore of North America, near Sir Thomas Roes' welcome. He is thence to cross the isthmus and proceed along Prince Regent's inlet, whence he will continue by Hecla and Fury Straits to Point Turn Again.

Mr Power, the actor, was about to return to the United States, permanently to reside in this country.

The papers notice the large amount of gold continually shipped from England to this country.

The Chancellor of the English Exchequer had given notice of a bill to remove the civil disabilities affecting the Jews.

The Water Witch, British brig of war, lately captured a slave vessel at Wydah, on the coast of Africa, which had on board nearly 800 slaves.

A marriage is talked of between the Duke of Orleans, of France, and a daughter of the Arch Duke Charles, of Austria.

The Spanish Ministers have all resigned, in consequence of the refusal of the Queen to accede to certain reforms.

The new French legion for Spain is assembling at Pau, and will be composed of ten battalions.

The Carlist General Eguia has retreated before Gen. Evans to Guipuscoa, to protect Don Carlos—that province being the only one remaining where he has any control.

The French legion in Spain when increased as it is about to be will amount to 15,000 men under Gen. Bernelle.

A public meeting, of the leading reformers, will be held in London, June 1, to organize either a "rint," or a magnificent testimonial from the reformers of England to Mr. O'Connell.

The Catholic Association is to be revived, without delay, on the suggestion of Mr. Shiel. The Catholic rent will also be renewed.

Thiers has been beaten, in the French Chamber of Deputies, by 155 to 100. He called for additional supplies, for expenditure on public works and monuments, (having already got 100 millions of francs,) and, by the above majority, it was refused, on the ground that he had improperly disposed of the money previously granted for that purpose.

From our Special Correspondent.

LIVERPOOL, May 24, 1836.

England stands, I think—I had nearly written *I hope*—upon the eve of the greatest political revolution she has yet witnessed. That, of which Cromwell was the mighty instrument eventuated in the restoration of a profligate monarch: it placed the second Charles on the throne, with an impunity for the very extremest vice and debauchery. That of 1688, placed William of Orange upon his father-in-law's throne and enslaved Ireland, by the enactment of penal laws which treated the Catholics as if they were brute beasts, unfitted to think—unqualified to act—incompetent to enjoy the sacred rights of civism. What the revolution of 1836 may effect, no one can exactly predicate, but we may form an idea which, in all probability, will not be very far from the truth.

Cromwell abolished the prerogatives, the honor, the heriditary legislation of the House of Lords. At the Restoration these were also restored. We, of the 19th, must be taught by the actions of the great men of the 17th century. Where they destroyed, we, risen in one generation, must soberly modify. In a word—a second chamber of legislation being necessary—we must reform instead of abolishing the Peerage. Aye, and this reform millions are anxious to effect. What human power ever withstood the determined will of millions

Who know their rights,
And, knowing, dare maintain them?

The House of Lords, at last, is in direct collision with the Commons of England. Common policy would have shown sensible men the propriety of avoiding this dangerous and unpleasant state of affairs: the Peers, goaded on by an overweening opinion of their own infallibility, and vanity-led by the idea that the people respected them too much to interfere with them, plunges headlong over the precipice and destruction yawns for them and their "order." This will be done: we shall abolish the laws of *primo geniture*—we shall reform the Lords, by effecting an organic change in the constitution of the upper House: that is, we shall abolish hereditary and substitute representative legislation. Is not this a great deal?

Parliament adjourned, on Friday, until May 30. The Irish Corporation Bill will be restored, by the Commons, to its first state. If the Lords reject it, there will be a dissolution of Parliament—an appeal, on the part of the Government, *to* the country *against* the Peers.

The present Prime Minister of England, Lord Melbourne, was recently wounded in a duel with Mr. Norton, a Police Magistrate, and the husband of the celebrated authoress, Mrs. Norton, the grand-daughter of Richard Brinsley Sheridan, and one of the most renowned beauties of the day. The duel was in consequence of the discovery of an improper intimacy between the *noble* Lord and the *virtuous* lady.

LIBERIA.

The Liberia Herald of the 15th April has been received by the New York Commercial and Post.

The brig Luna arrived at the colony with 84 emigrants on the 12th of April—all well and in good spirits. No deaths on the passage, but on the contrary two births.

The contents of this paper are of the most cheering and encouraging description, and cannot fail to stimulate the friends of the cause to renewed and redoubled efforts. They show that the great experiment is successful, and that colonization does indeed offer a home, and prosperity, and happiness to the helot African.

A town belonging to the Doy tribe, under the command of King Soaly, in the neighborhood of the colony, had been sacked and burned and the inhabitants carried off prisoners. The agent of the colony sought an interview with Ynamby, chief of the invaders, a Mandingo of noble stature and intelligent features, who accordingly came to Monrovia with an armed escort of forty men. He entertained the colonists with a tournament, in which he and his companions, in their war dresses, their faces streaked with white paint, uttered hideous yells, and leaped, grinned, beat and writhed, "as though they wished to get rid of their bodies." Ynamby wore short drawers, a shirt which left his arms bare, a cap of leopard skin, with a cue reaching two-thirds down his back, and carried a lance in one hand, and a horsetail, the sign of command, in the other. He is said to be cruel to his prisoners, sometimes murdering eight or ten in the morning. He is in the service of King Boson. He objected to the agent's proposal to preserve peace with the Doy tribe, alledging that war was his only way to procure women and money. The agent sent James Brown and Charles Snetter with Ynamby to Boson, with a present, to express his regret at the disturbed state of the country, and to demonstrate the advantages of peace by affording free egress and regress through the country.

One of the colonists of the name of David had returned from an excursion to the interior, where he discovered a volcano due east from Bo Poroh. It sent out flames and smoke. The natives were much frightened, and said that the devil had established his head quarters there. It is thought that the volcano is a new one, and that it will cause the natives to emigrate.

Mashall, a new settlement on the ocean, in a healthy and cool situation, is prepared for the reception of emigrants.

From the Baltimore American, 20th inst.

FROM MARYLAND IN LIBERIA.

Dr. James Hall, Governor of Maryland in Liberia, arrived in this city on Friday evening last. The intelligence that he brings of the condition of affairs at Cape Palmas, is highly gratifying, and fully corroborates the statements that have heretofore been received of the prosperity of this important and interesting settlement. The emigrants by the Fortune, which left Baltimore in December, 1835, arrived out quite well, and on the 14th of March, the date of the last advices, had passed through the fever without loss. Mr. Oliver Holmes, who went out in the Fortune, to take Dr. Hall's place during his absence in this country, had the fever, but had recovered from it, and writes in good spirits. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, the American (white) Missionaries, were enjoying good health when Dr. Hall left. A primer of the native and English language, prepared by Mr. Wilson and printed at Monrovia, has been received by the Society in Baltimore. The natives hold to the most friendly relations with the Colonists, and the latter are contented, industrious and happy. A head man of the Cape Palmas tribe—the second "war man" of King Freeman—accompanies Dr. Hall, with a view of seeing for himself the country and society which is so interested in Africa. He is a shrewd, intelligent man, and will no doubt return to his people fully impressed with the importance of preserving the most friendly relations with the Colonists and the Society. The prosperity of the Colony, which is unexampled, is the best evidence of the ability and talent of Dr. Hall, who founded it, in the first instance, and who has governed it so ably until this time. It may be interesting to the friends of Dr. H to know, that he has returned in excellent health—far better, indeed, than when he left the United States on the first expedition.

The Colony of Maryland in Liberia has been gradually increasing in interest from the time of its settlement. It is now well known throughout the United States, and has a high reputation on the coast of Africa. We feel rejoiced that the efforts of our State in this great cause should have redounded so much to her credit, and so well illustrated her wisdom and liberality.

Substantial Fame.—A very pretty compliment was paid to Mrs. Edward Knight, the vocalist, at her recent benefit, at Vicksburg, Mississippi, she played in the Soldier's Daughter, and sang the "Vicksburg Volunteer Banner Song," at the request of that corps, who were present, and whose officers came on the stage with their banner, and placed a wreath on Mrs. K.'s head. In the wreath were found two notes, $100.

Human life estimated by Pulsation.—An ingenious author asserts that the length of a man's life may be estimated by the pulsations he has strength enough to perform. That, allowing 70 years for the common age of man, and 60 pulses a minute, for the common measure of pulses in a temperate person, the number of pulsations in his whole life time, will amount to 2,207,520,000; but, if by intemperance he forces his blood into a more rapid motion, so as to give seventy-five pulses in a minute, the same number of pulses would be completed in fifty six years. *Oracle of Health.*

The Charlestown Aurora thinks that if publishers of newspapers were to advertise for nothing, some people would want a discount even from that. No doubt of it.

THE MARKETS.

BALTIMORE, June 21.

Flour, Howard street, from stores, $7; wagon price, $6.87½—City Mills, $7.00—Susquehanna, $7.00 a $. Wheat, prime Md. red, $1.65; prime white, $1.75. Corn, white, 80 cts; yellow, 80 cts. Virginia Oats, 42 cts.

PHILADELPHIA, June 18.

Superfine Flour, $6 62 a 6.75. A sale of 2100 bushels foreign Wheat, at $1.81 from the vessel. Wheat is in good request, and none for sale. Rye, Penn., 90c. Corn, Southern yellow, 80c; white, 74c. Southern Oats, 41c.

BOSTON, June 18.

Flour, Genesee, $6 94 a 7.12½. Corn, Northern round, 98 a 100c.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, to all the friends of the Bible in this county, that a meeting will be held on THURSDAY the 30th INSTANT, at 2 o'clock, P. M., in the Presbyterian Church in this place, for the purpose of forming a Bible Society for this county.

The object of the proposed association will be to supply every family in the county with a Bible who may be destitute of that sacred volume, and it will be an auxiliary to the Maryland Bible Society. It is desired that the services of a special agent to distribute the Bible may hereafter be rendered unnecessary by a local institution whose business and duties it will be to perform that work.

A Friend to the Bible Cause.

June 28, 1836.

NOTICE.

THE LEVY COURT will meet on TUESDAY the 5th day of JULY next, for the purpose of declaring the Levy and appointing a Collector for Somerset county. Persons disposed to apply for that situation will on that day make application.

Per order, GEO. HANDY, Clk.

June 28, 1836.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of Worcester County Court, and to me directed, at the suit of Moses C. Smith, against William H. Stewart, I have seized and taken in execution all the right of the said Stewart in and to the following property, to wit: one horse, one wagon, one bureau, two beds and furniture, two tables, half dozen chairs, one yoke of oxen, one cow and calf, one 'Yarn cart, ten head of hogs, more or less, which I shall proceed to sell at the court house door in Princess Anne on TUESDAY 26th July next, at the hour of 3 o'clock, P. M. to the highest and best bidder, for cash, to satisfy the above writ and cost.

S. G. HOLBROOK, Shff.

June 28.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of two writs of fieri facias, issued by Geo. M. Willing, and to me directed at the suit of Edward T. Hall, against Ralph Corbin, I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit: one tract of land known by the name of Henderson's Island, containing four acres, more or less, adjoining the lands of Whitty Fountain, in Potato neck, one canoe, two head of hogs and the crop of corn on the above land, which I shall proceed to sell at the Court House door in Princess Anne on TUESDAY 26th July next, at the hour of 3 o'clock, P. M. to the highest and best bidder for cash, to satisfy the above writs & cost.

SAMUEL G. HOLBROOK, Shff.

June 28, 1836.

NOTICE.

The Levy Court of Somerset county will meet on Tuesday the 21st and on Tuesday the 28th instant, for the purpose of receiving accounts preparatory to declaring the Levy after which time no accounts will be received. Per order

GEO. HANDY, Clk.

June 14 1836.

Public Sale.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans Court of Somerset county, will be sold at public sale on THURSDAY the 30th day of JUNE (inst.,) if fair, if not, the next fair day thereafter, at the late residence of William Parks, dec'd., all the

Personal Estate

of said deceased, consisting of

Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Farming Utensils, Household and Kitchen Furniture,

And other articles too numerous to mention.

Also, the SCHOONER

ANN JAMES & EN,

With Rigging, Tackling, &c. &c.

The terms of sale are—a credit of six months on all sums over five dollars, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale—on all sums of and under five dollars the cash will be required.

☞ No property to be removed until the terms are complied with.

Sale to commence at 9 o'clock, A. M.

EDWARD PARKS,
THOS. ROBERTSON, } Ex'rs.
of W. Parks, dec'd.

June 21, 1836.

Trustee's Sale.

BY virtue of a decree of Somerset County Court, the subscriber, as Trustee, will expose to public sale, on TUESDAY the 5th of JULY next, at the tavern of Mrs. Leah Dashiell, in Princess-Anne, between the hours of 3 and 4 o'clock, P. M., the HOUSE and LOT in Princess-Anne now occupied by Mrs. Magaret Long, and of which William Long died seized.

The terms of sale will be a credit of 12 months, with interest from the day of sale, to be secured by bond with good security. On the payment of the purchase money, the undersigned, as trustee, is empowered to execute to the purchaser a good and sufficient deed for the same.

☞ The creditors of the said William Long will take notice to exhibit their claims to the chancery office within six months from the day of sale with the vouchers thereof.

JAMES STEWART, Trustee.

June 14, 1836.

New Spring Goods.

Wm. W. Johnston

HAS just returned from Baltimore with a large and general assortment of GOODS, which will be sold low for cash, or on time to punctual dealers.

April 19, 1836.

Spring Goods.

Samuel W. Jones

HAVING returned from Baltimore with a choice and general assortment of

Seasonable Goods,

Will dispose of them on liberal terms for cash, or on time, to punctual dealers.

April 26, 1836.

Bank of Salisbury, } *June 17th, 1836.*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to those who have obtained loans in this Institution upon accommodation notes, that a resolution has been passed, requiring a curtailment of 20 per cent. upon the same at their maturity and at every subsequent renewal. By order,

WM. H. RIDER, Cash'r.

June 21, 1836.

Bank of Salisbury,

June 6th, 1836.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, to the Stockholders of this Institution, that in pursuance of a resolution of the Board of Directors, they are required to pay the remaining seven dollars and fifty cents due on each share of the capital stock of said Bank, at the times and in the manner hereinafter specified, to wit:

An instalment of $4,00 cents on each and every share on the 15th of August next,
An instalment of $2,00 on each and every share on the 15th of October next,
And an instalment of $1 50 on each and every share on the 15th of December next.

The charter provides that "if any Stockholder shall fail to make regular payments, at the times and in the manner required, a loss of interest or dividends will be incurred, until the instalments or calls shall be made good, not *only* upon the money paid after default, but upon *all monies* paid antecedently to such failure." By order.

WM. H. RIDER, Cashier.

June 14, 1836.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of Mrs. Ann Handy, dec'd., are requested to bring them forward to the subscriber, properly authenticated, by the 24th of next June, as he intends closing said estate by said time.

WM. J. H. TULL.

May 14, 1836.

We are authorized to announce

Alexander Donoho Esq.

of Somerset county, as a candidate for a seat in the next General Assembly of Maryland.

May 17, 1836.

We are authorized to announce

John N. Rowland Esq.

As a candidate for the next Sheriffalty of Somerset county.

June 17, 1834.

We are authorized to announce

John S. Crockett, Esq.

as a candidate for the next Shrifflty of Somerset county.

Dec. 16, 1834.

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber having removed to Accomac county, Virginia, offers for sale his FARM, situated on the county road leading from Princess Anne to Monie church within five miles of the former and half mile of the latter place. The improvements are a large two story dwelling house, and other necessary houses. Further description is unnecessary. Any person wishing to purchase may get a bargain by making immediate application to Mr. Kendal B. Parsons.

Also, all persons indebted to the undersigned will please make immediate payment to the above appointed agent.

J. A. E. HORSEY.

March 29

A CARD.

M. PAGE,
Attorney at Law,

WILL attend the Courts of Somerset and Worcester counties. His office in the former place will be in the house of Mr. Willing; in the latter in that of Mr. Givans.

Dec 1, 1835.

NOTICE.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the firm of

Humphreys & Lankford,

is this day dissolved by mutual consent.—All persons indebted to said firm will please make payment to Geo. W. Humphreys, who is alone authorised to receive the same.

GEO. W. HUMPHREYS,
WM. H. LANKFORD.

Forktown, April 19, 1836.

☞ The Snow Hill Sentinel will publish the above three times, and charge this office.

The business will still be continued by the subscriber at the same stand, where goods of every description will be constantly kept on hand.

G. W. HUMPHREYS.

April 19, 1836.

BOARDING

BY

Mrs. Shelly & Miss Warren,

NO. 61, MARKET STREET,

Between South and Gay Streets,

BALTIMORE.

March 29.

For Sale,

THE FARM on which the subscriber resides. This tract contains one hundred and thirty six acres of cleared, and ninety four acres of woodland, and has attached to it an extensive range of Marsh.

It can conveniently be sold in LOTS to suit purchasers.

☞ There is a WINDMILL on the premises. For terms apply to

ROBT. PATTERSON.

April 12 3m

Six Cents Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, some time since, an indented apprentice, by the name of ABRAHAM W. COTTINGHAM. All persons are cautioned against harboring or employing said apprentice, at their peril. For his apprehension and delivery to the subscriber the above reward will be given, but no charges paid.

T. P. ADAMS.

Somerset county, May 3, 1836

Cash in Hand!

THE subscriber is at all times prepared to give the HIGHEST CASH PRICES FOR NEGROES. He will purchase any number of male and female slaves between the ages of 12 and 25 years, and give more for them than any purchaser on this Shore. Please call at his store in Little Annamessex Somerset county.

WM ROACH, Jun.

Jan 27, 1835.

Last Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber by note or book account, are earnestly requested to pay the same on or before the 1st day of MAY next, as further indulgence cannot be given.

T. TOWNSEND.

Oak Hall, Worcester co. }
April 12th, 1836. }

A CARD.

THE AGENT recently appointed by the MARYLAND STATE BIBLE SOCIETY for the counties of SOMERSET and WORCESTER in pursuance of his instructions, is now passing through Somerset, distributing BIBLES, & soliciting DONATIONS for the support of the Bible Cause in Maryland. It is hoped he will be kindly received by the people, and that a spirit of liberality will be manifested in aid of this laudable, philanthropic, and Christian enterprise, in furnishing every family with the Word of Eternal Life which is able to make them wise unto Salvation.

March 29.

PRINTING.

THE PRINTING OF

BOOKS, PAMPHLETS,
Blanks, Cards, Labels.
HANDBILLS, &c.

Is thankfully received and neatly executed At the Village Herald Office.

[illegible]

$[illegible] REWARD.

[illegible]

Collector's Notice.

[illegible]

The Thorough-bred Horse, John of Roanoke,



[illegible] Spring's Chance, $7, the Single Leap, $[illegible]

Description and Pedigree.

[illegible] ment degree, all the desirable qualities of the turf, with those of the farm horse. Farmers will, therefore, find it to their advantage [illegible] In point of symmetry of form, [illegible] can view the horse, and judge for themselves.

[illegible]

JOHN SMITH

[illegible], Somerset co., April [illegible], 1836.

WANTED,

Fifty Cords of Tan Bark,

At the PRINCESS-ANNE TAN YARD, for which liberal cash prices will be given.

THOMAS LANGSDALE.

PRINCESS-ANNE HOTEL.

BY the urgent importunities of his old friends and customers the undersigned has been induced to open again a House of Entertainment in this place. He has opened the large, commodious, NEW HOTEL opposite the Court House, and the offices of the Clerk of the County Court, and Register of Wills, called the PRINCESS ANNE HOTEL, recently occupied by G M Wailing Esq.—The requisite out buildings, of ample dimensions, will be immediately erected. Notwithstanding the high prices of the present season, he has laid in abundant supplies of all the requisites of [illegible], and dinning, and c is made arrangements for the most comfortable accommodation of his customers, and all travellers and others that may favor him with their patronage. From the situation of his Hotel, contiguous to the Court House and public offices, and its comfortable rooms, with fire places, gentlemen of the bar, and others having business with the Court and in the public offices, will find it to their advantage, convenience, and comfort to patronize [illegible] Establishment.

[illegible] hopes to receive, as he will [illegible] to merit, largely of the public patronage.

George Dashiell.

Princess Anne, Jan 12 '36

N. B. [illegible] for the accommodation [illegible] from the [illegible] of her arrival [illegible] White-Haven [illegible] accommodation [illegible] for Peninsula, [illegible] G. D.

June 21, 1836.

SOMERSET HOTEL.

THE subscriber has taken the well known public house in Princess Anne lately occupied by Col. George Dashiell, called the "Somerset Hotel." His Table will at all times be supplied with all the delicacies which the market and the season will afford. His Bar contains a choice assortment of liquors, and his Stables are well supplied with provender, and he has engaged a first rate Hostler.

His friends and the public generally are invited to give him a call and he feels confident that he will be able to give satisfaction, as his entire *personal* attention will be devoted to the service of his customers.

Boarders can be accommodated by the day, week, month, or year, upon reasonable terms. The public's ob't serv't.

Wm. H. Curtis

Jan 6, 1835.

To the Public.

THE subscriber requests all persons indebted to him, to come forward and close their accounts by cash or note.—His books are ready for settlement, and he hopes that instead of having personally to call on each person that each person will call on him or his authorized agent, Rufus M. Parsons, in 30 days, and pay the cash or give their notes, otherwise he will be forced to place the same in the hands of a law agent for collection, as no longer indulgence will be given.

H. K. LONG.

P. S. Creditors grant me the privilege of a dead man—forbear to press while I [illegible].

H. K. L.

In the Levy Court of Somerset county, May 10th, 1836.

ORDERED, That the Keeper of the Standard of Weights and Measures for Somerset county, attend at the different places and times herein specified, to examine and inspect all beams and scales, weights and measures, used or intended to be used in said county, viz:

On 6th and 7th June	at	Princess Anne,
[illegible]	"	Upper Trapp,
[illegible]	"	Fork Town,
10th and 11th	"	Salisbury,
13th	"	Sharptown,
[illegible]	"	Baron Quarter,
[illegible]	"	B Creek Springs,
16 and 17th	"	Quantico Mills,
[illegible]	"	Bell's Store, Wetipquin Creek,
20th	"	White Haven,
22 and 23d	"	Thomas Harbours,
[illegible]	"	Newman's Store,
[illegible]	"	Samuel Ford's
[illegible]	"	Deal's Island, at Geo. Rowe's,
28th	"	Dublin,
29th	"	Stephen's Ferry,
30th	"	Rehoboth,
[illegible]	July,	Bell's Store,
[illegible]	"	Rauch's Store,
[illegible]	"	Robert Dave's,
[illegible]	"	Back Creek, Sam'l. Jones' Store,
7th	"	Jamestown, Hall's Store,

Per order, GEO. HANDY, Clk.

May 17, 1836.

NOTICE.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership heretofore existing between MEZICK & POLLITT is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and all persons indebted to the late firm are requested to make payment to Isaac Leonard, Esq. who is authorized to collect the same.

FRANCIS MEZICK,
SAM'L. I POLLITT

Salisbury, Jan 29, 1836.

NOTICE.

SAMUEL I POLLITT returns his thanks to customers of the late firm of *Mezick & Pollitt*, and informs them and the public generally that he still continues to carry on the

Hatting Business,

At the same stand, in the town of Salisbury, and intends to keep on hand a good assortment of materials of all kinds in his line of business, and will at all times be ready to furnish HATS to order.

Feb. 9.

Coach, Gig, & Harness Making,

In all its various branches.

THE subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and the public in general, that they have just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, a large and carefully selected STOCK OF MATERIALS, surpassing any former purchases, in quality as well as quantity, consisting of well seasoned *TIMBER, IRON*, various kinds of *LEATHER, PLATINGS, LACE, TRIMMINGS, &c. &c.* Having first rate workmen in their employ, they now feel confident that they can finish work in as neat and workmanlike a manner as it can be done in any other establishment in Maryland, and they hope that by good work, close attention to business, and moderate charges, to merit a continuance of public patronage.

They also take pleasure in informing the public, that they have commenced the

Saddle & Bridle Business,

And intend keeping on hand a variety of *SADDLES, BRIDLES, HALTERS, GIRTHS, TRUNKS, TRAVELLING BAGS, &c. &c.* Mr. Brding being himself a practical Saddler, they flatter themselves that they will be able to please such of their friends as will give them their custom.

The public's ob't serv'ts.

Broadwater & Briding.

N. B.—All persons having open accounts at our Shop, are earnestly requested to close the same, by cash or note, before the first day of February next, we having made it a rule, from which we will not deviate, to close our books every year. We shall therefore, place all accounts not closed by that time into officers' hands for collection.

Two or three APPRENTICES wanted at the above named establishment.

Jan 5, 1836.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

THE undersigned having moved from the Eastern Shore, Maryland, to the city of Baltimore, and associated themselves together in the

Grocery & Commission Business,

On Dugan's Wharf, No 9 [illegible] respectfully beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they are prepared to receive consignments of GRAIN and all other COUNTRY PRODUCE, which they pledge themselves to sell, on commission, for the very highest price the market will afford. They have large room for storage and if storing is preferred to selling at particular times, consigners can be accommodated. Persons who have grain or any country produce, however small in quantity, for this market, would do well in patronizing the undersigned, as they are determined to spare no pains, in doing justice to their consigners, by searching the market for the very highest price. The money of the consigners will be returned by the vessel, unless ordered to the contrary—and in case of an order to deposite, certificates of deposite will be sent to the owner.

The undersigned keep constantly on hand a general assortment of GROCERIES, which they offer to the public as low as they can be bought in the city. Country merchants and others would do well in giving them a call.

JOHN J. DASHIELL &
JNO. R. DASHIELL.

April 26, 1836.

REFERENCES.

Wm. W. Handy, Esq Thos K. Carroll, Esq Levin D. Jones, Esq Jas S. Cottman, Esq	Somerset
Col R. Stewart, Teagle Townsend, R. Evans, Dr Gillis,	Worcester.
Jas. A. Stewart, Esq Dr Wm Jackson, W. Wm. H. Yates,	Dorchester.
Mr. Alfred Lewis, Wm. B. Cooper, Esq Jno. Polk, C. Rowe,	Sussex county, Delaware

Commission.

THE subscriber has commenced a General

Commission Business,

At No. 12, Light St Wharf, BALTIMORE

Where he will sell *Grain*, of every description, and he has opened a market for *Bacon, Lard, Butter, Fruit, &c.*, and every thing the Farmer has to dispose of. He feels confident that those who will favor him with their consignments, however small, will assure themselves the best prices the market affords.

He will fill up orders of every description, such as *Groceries, Clover Seed, Plaster, Lime, &c.*

JOSEPH RASIN.

REFERENCES:

Wm. Abell,	*Giles Hicks,*
Thomas Carter,	*J. P. W. Richardson,*
Henry Rhodes,	*Wm. Loveday,*
Samuel Kennard,	*Dr. R. Goldsborough,*
Pera Wilmer,	*John C. Palmer,*
John C. Spencer,	*Samuel Thompson,*
Benj. Earickson	*J. W. Legg.*

N. B.—I have on hand James C. Baldwin's Virginia Corn and Cob Crusher and Grinder; also, his Corn Sheller which will shell from 250 to 300 bushels a day. For particulars reference to the Farmer and Gardener.

April 12 3w

A. W. PEARCE,

SURGEON DENTIST.

RESPECTFULLY tenders his thanks to the citizens of Somerset and Worcester for the very liberal patronage he has already received at their hands.

Mr. P. has returned to the shore, and will positively be in Princess Anne the first of January, where he will spend three or four months, and where he will continue to perform every operation pertaining to his profession.

He will insert natural, artificial incorruptible imitation human teeth, from one to an entire set, and on the most liberal terms.

Dec 29

State of Maryland, sc.

SOMERSET COUNTY ORPHANS COURT,

June 14, 1836.

ON application of G. P. Jones, Administrator d. b. n. of Levin D. Jones, late of Somerset County, dec'd, it is ordered by the Court that the said Adm'r. give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the estate of the said deceased, and that the same be published once a week for three weeks, in a paper printed in Princess Anne.

True copy. Test,

JAMES POLK, Reg. W. S. C

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Somerset County hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said County, in Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of Levin D Jones, late of said county deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the 31st day of January 1837, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.—Given under my hand this 17th day of June, A D 1836.

G P JONES, Adm'r. of Levin D. Jones, dec'd

June 21, 1836.

State of Maryland, sc:

SOMERSET COUNTY ORPHANS COURT,

June 14th, 1836.

ON application of George H. Wainright and Ware Wainright, Executors of Levin Wainright, late of Somerset county, deceased, it is ordered by the Court that the said Executors give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the estate of the said deceased, and that the same be published once a week for three weeks, in a paper printed in Princess Anne.

True copy. Test,

JAMES POLK, Reg. W S C

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given

That the subscribers of Somerset County have obtained from the Orphans Court of said County, in Maryland, letters of Testamentary on the Personal Estate of Levin Wainright, late of said county, dec'd, All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers on or before the 31st day of Jan., 1837; they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 14th day of June, A D 1836.

GEORGE H. WAINRIGHT,
WARE WAINRIGHT,
Executors of Levin Wainright, dec'd.

June 21, 1836.

CASH FOR NEGROES.

Including both sexes, from 12 to 25 years of age. Persons having likely servants to dispose of will find it to their interest to give us a call, as we will give higher prices in cash, than any other purchaser who is now in this market, or may come in. We can at all times be found at Mrs. Disharoon's Tavern, Princess Anne, Md.

OVERLEY & SANDERS

All communications addressed to us, at this place, will be punctually attended to.

Sept. 21, 1834.

☞ The subscribers are particularly anxious to make a shipment of Negroes shortly. All persons who have SLAVES to dispose of will do well to give them a call as soon as possible.

O. & S.

Jan 12

Negroes Wanted.

The subscriber wishes to purchase *NEGROES* of both sexes, from six to thirty years of age, for which he will give the highest CASH prices.

W. B. JONES.

N. B.—*All letters directed to him at Princess-Anne will be punctually attended to.*

W. B. J.

March 22, 1836

PROSPECTUS OF THE

PHILADELPHIA WEEKLY

COMMERCIAL HERALD.

THE Herald is published on fine, handsome paper of the usual size of the daily city journals, at *one dollar and fifty cents a year, payable in advance.* It contains a variety of well selected miscellany; the news of the week; a full and accurate whole sale Price Current; a table showing the rates of discount on Bank notes in this city; a complete list of broken Banks, the prices of stocks, corrected weekly; the rates of foreign Exchange; the value of gold and silver, and such other commercial information as is deemed important to merchants in the interior.

One object of the paper will be to give the merchants from the west and south such information relative to the state of the Market here as will enable them to time their visits to our city with a due regard to their interests.

As the Editor is desirous of making this paper a medium through which information relative to the agriculture, trade, manufactures, soil, climate, general improvement, canals and rail roads—constructed, in progress or contemplated—may be made known to our citizens, any letters or communications on those subjects, or giving accounts of the commerce and growth of towns, will be thankfully received and published.—☞Engineers and Commissioners of canals and rail roads, are particularly and respectfully requested to forward for publication an account of the several lines of improvement in which they are interested ☞and also to advertise in this paper the letting of their contracts.

N. B. As it may not be convenient to remit $1.50, an order on a friend in this city will answer every purpose; or if *ten* dollars be remitted free of postage, seven papers will be forwarded.

N. SARGENT.

Philad., May 17, 1836.

26,000 Subscribers!

Philadelphia Mirror.

The splendid patronage awarded to the Philadelphia Saturday Courier, induces the editors to comence the publication, under the above title, of a quarto edition of that popular journal, so long know as the largest Family Newspaper in the United States, with a list of near twenty six thousand subscribers.—The new feature recently introduced of furnishing their readers with new books of the best literature of the day, having proved so eminently successful, the plan will be continued. Six volumes of the celebrated writings of Captain Marryatt, and sixty-five of Mr. Brook's valuable Letters from Europe, have already been published without interfering with it news and miscellaneous reading. The Courier is the largest and cheapest family newspaper, ever issued in this country, containing articles on Literature, Science, and Arts; Internal Improvement; Agriculture; in short every variety of topics usually introduced into a public journal. Giving full accounts of sales, markets, and news of the latest dates.

It is published at the low price of $2. For this small sum subscribers get valuable and entertaining matter, each week enough to fill a common book of 200 pages, and equal to 52 volumes a year, and which is estimated to be read, weekly, by at least two hundred thousand people scattered in all parts of the country, from Maine to Florida and from the sea board to the lakes. The paper has been now so long established as to render it too well known to require an extended prospectus, the publishers, therefore, will do no more than refer to the two leading daily political papers of opposite politics. The Pennsylvanian says—"The Saturday Courier is the largest, and one of the best family newspapers in the Union," the other, the Inquirer and Daily Courier, says, "it is the largest journal published in Philadelphia, and one of the very best in the United States," The York Star says—we know of nothing more liberal on the part of the editors, and no means more efficacious to draw out the dormant talents of our country, than their unexampled liberality in offering literary prizes."

The Albany Mercury of March 16th, 1836, says, "the Saturday Courier, is decidedly the best Family Newspaper ever published in this or any other country and its value is duly appreciated by the public, if we may judge from its vast circulation, which is agreeably varied, and each number contains more really valuable reading matter than is published in a week in any daily paper in the Union; Its mammoth dimensions enable its enterprising proprietors, Lewis, Woodward & Clark of Philadelphia, to republish in its columns, in the course of a year, several of the most interesting new works that issue from the British press, which cannot fail to give to it a permanent interest, and render it worthy of preservation. To meet the wishes therefore, of such of their subscribers as desire to have their numbers bound they have determined on issuing an edition of the Courier in the quarto from which will render it much more convenient for reading, when it is bound in a volume, and thus greatly enhance its value."

THE QUARTO EDITON.

Under the title of the Philadelphia Mirror, will commence with the publication of the Prize Tale, to which was awarded the prize of $100, writing by Miss Leslie, editor of the splendid Annual the Token, and author of the splendid Annual the Token, and author of Pencil Sketches and other valuable contributions to American Literature. A large number of songs, poems, tales &c. offered in competition for the $500 premiums, will add value and interest to the succeeding numbers which will also be enriched by a story from Miss Sedgewick' author of hope Leslie, The Linwoods, &c, whose talents have been so justly and extensively appreciated, both at home and abroad.

This approved Family Newspaper is strictly neutral in religious and political matters, and the uncompromising opponent of quackery of every kind.

MAPS.

In addition to all of which the publishers intend furnishing their patrons with a series of engraved Maps, embracing the twenty-five States, &c. of rivers, towns' mountains, lakes, the sea board, internal improvements, as displayed in canals, rail roads, &c., with other interesting and useful features, roads, distances, &c, forming a complete Atlas for general use and information, handsomely executed, and each distinct map on a large quarto sheet, at an expense which nothing but the splendid patronage which for six years past has been so generously extended to them, could warrant.

TERMS.

The Philadelphia Saturday Courier is still continued in its large form, at the same price as heretofore. The Philadelphia Mirror being a quarto edition of the Saturday Courier, with its increased attractions, and printed on the best fine white paper of the same size as the New York Albion, will be put at precisely one half the price of that valuable journal, viz: Three Dollars per annum' payable in advance, (including the Maps.)

WOODWARD & CLARKE,
Philadelphia.

June 21, 1836

NOTICE.

CASH and fair prices will at all times be given for NEGROES of both sexes, by applying to

ALEXANDER S. JONES

N. B. All communications attended to immediately.

Jan. 21, 1834.

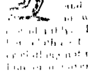
BLANKS

OF THE FOLLOWING KINDS

For Sale at the Office of the Village Herald

Fi Fa's before Sup's.	*Appeal Bonds.*
Do do after do	*Constables' Advertisements.*
Ca Sa's before do	*Bills of Sale,*
Do do after do	*Venditioni's.*
Warrants,	
Narrations, &c.	

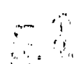
[illegible]



[illegible]

The Thorough-bred Horse,

John of Roanoke,



Will stand [illegible] Spring's Chance, $7, the Single Leap, $[illegible]

Description and Pedigree.

[illegible] can view the horse, and judge for themselves.

He was got by the [illegible] celebrated horse John of Roanoke, out of a [illegible] Scott mare. JOHN SMITH.

Belmont, Somerset co., April [illegible], 1836.

WANTED,

Fifty Cords of [illegible] Bark,

At the PRINCESS-ANNE TAN YARD, for which liberal cash prices will be given.

THOMAS LANGSDALE.

[illegible]

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[illegible] hopes to receive, as he [illegible] to merit, largely of the public [illegible].

George Dashiell.

Princess Anne, Jan 12 '36.

N. B. [illegible] for the accommodation [illegible] from the [illegible] White-Haven [illegible] Peninsula [illegible]. G. D.

June 21, 1836.

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[illegible]	"	Sharptown,
[illegible]	"	Bacon Quarter,
[illegible]	"	B Creek Springs,
[illegible] and 17th	"	Quantico Mills,
18th	"	Beal's Store, Wetipquin Creek,
20th	"	White Haven,
[illegible] and 22nd	"	Thomas Barlow's,
[illegible]	"	Newman's Store,
[illegible]	"	Samuel Ford's
[illegible]	"	Deal's Island, at Geo. Rowe's,
28th	"	Dublin,
29th	"	Stephen's Ferry,
30th	"	Rehoboth,
1st	July	B [illegible]s Store,
[illegible]	"	Roach's Store,
[illegible]	"	Robert Davy's,
[illegible]	"	Back Creek, Saml. Jones' Store,
7th	"	Jamestown, Hall's Store,

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May 17, 1836.

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SAML. I. POLLITT.

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JOHN J. DASHIELL &
JNO. R. DASHIELL.

April 26, 1836.

REFERENCES.

Name	County
Wm. W. Handy, Esq Thos K. Carroll, Esq Isaac D. Jones, Esq Jos. S. Cottman, Esq	*Somerset.*
Col. R. Stewart, Teackle Townsend, R. Bryan, Dr. Gillis,	*Worcester.*
Jas. A. Stewart, Esq Dr. Wm. Jackson, W. Wm. H. Yates, Mr. Alfred Lewis,	*Dorchester.*
Wm. B. Cooper, Esq Jno. Polk, C. Ross,	*Sussex county, Delaware.*

Commission.

THE subscriber has commenced a General

Commission Business,

At No. 12, Light St. Wharf, BALTIMORE

Where he will sell *Grain,* of every description, and he has opened a market for *Bacon, Lard, Butter, Fruit, &c.,* and every thing the Farmer has to dispose of. He feels confident that those who will favor him with their consignments, however small, will assure themselves the best prices the market affords.

He will fill up orders of every description, such as *Groceries, Clover Seed, Plaster, Lime, &c.* JOSEPH RASIN.

REFERENCES:

Wm. Anell,	*Giles Hicks,*
Thomas Carter,	*J. P. W. Richardson,*
Henry Rhodes,	*Wm. Loveday,*
Samuel Kennard,	*Dr. R. Goldsborough,*
Pere Wilmer,	*John C. Palmer,*
John C. Spencer,	*Samuel Thompson,*
Benj. Farickson	*J. W. Legg.*

N. B.—I have on hand James C. Baldwin's Virginia Corn and Cob Crusher and Grinder; also, his Corn Sheller which will shell from 250 to 300 bushels a day. For particulars reference to the Farmer and Gardener.

April 19 9w

A. W. PEARCE,

SURGEON DENTIST,

RESPECTFULLY tenders his thanks to the citizens of Somerset and Worcester for the very liberal patronage he has already received at their hands.

Mr. P. has returned to the shore, and will positively be in Princess Anne the first of January, where he will spend three or four months, and where he will continue to perform every operation pertaining to his profession.

He will insert natural, artificial incorruptible imitation human teeth, from one to an entire set, and on the most liberal terms.

Dec 20

State of Maryland, sc.

SOMERSET COUNTY ORPHANS COURT,

June 14, 1836.

ON application of O. P. Jones, Administrator d. b. n. of Levin D. Jones, late of Somerset County, dec'd., it is ordered by the Court that the said Adm'r. give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the estate of the said deceased, and that the same be published once a week for three weeks, in a paper printed in Princess Anne.

True copy. Test,

JAMES POLK, Reg. W. S. C.

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Somerset County hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said County, in Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of Levin D. Jones, late of said county deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the 31st day of January 1837, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 14th day of June, A. D. 1836.

O. P. JONES, Adm'r.
of Levin D. Jones, dec'd.

June 21, 1836.

State of Maryland, sc:

SOMERSET COUNTY ORPHANS COURT,

June 14th, 1836.

ON application of George H. Wainright and Ware Wainright, Executors of Levin Wainright, late of Somerset county, deceased, it is ordered by the Court that the said Executors give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the estate of the said deceased, and that the same be published once a week for three weeks, in a paper printed in Princess Anne.

True copy. Test,

JAMES POLK, Reg. W. S. C.

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given

That the subscribers of Somerset County have obtained from the Orphans Court of said County, in Maryland, letters of Testamentary on the Personal Estate of Levin Wainright, late of said county, dec'd. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers on or before the 31st day of Jan., 1837; they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 14th day of June, A. D. 1836.

GEORGE H. WAINRIGHT,
WARE WAINRIGHT,
Executors of Levin Wainright, dec'd.

June 21, 1836.

CASH FOR NEGROES.

Including both sexes, from 12 to 25 years of age. Persons having likely servants to dispose of will find it to their interest to give us a call, as we will give higher prices in cash, than any other purchaser who is now in this market, or may come in. We can at all times be found at Mrs. Disharoon's Tavern, Princess Anne, Md.

OVERLEY & SANDERS.

All communications addressed to us, at this place, will be punctually attended to.

Sept 24, 1834.

§ The subscribers are particularly anxious to make a shipment of Negroes shortly. All persons who have SLAVES to dispose of will do well to give them a call as soon as possible. O. & S.

Jan 12

Negroes Wanted.

The subscriber wishes to purchase *NEGROES* of both sexes, from six to thirty years of age, for which he will give the highest CASH prices.

W. B. JONES.

N. B.—*All letters directed to him at Princess Anne will be punctually attended to.* W. B. J.

March 22, 1836.

PROSPECTUS OF THE

PHILADELPHIA WEEKLY

COMMERCIAL HERALD.

THE Herald is published on fine, handsome paper of the usual size of the daily city journals, at *one dollar and fifty cents a year, payable in advance.* It contains a variety of well selected miscellany; the news of the week; a full and accurate wholesale Price Current; a table showing the rates of discount on Bank notes in this city; a complete list of broken Banks, the prices of stocks, corrected weekly; the rates of foreign Exchange; the value of gold and silver, and such other commercial information as is deemed important to merchants in the interior.

One object of the paper will be to give the merchants from the west and south such information relative to the state of the Market here as will enable them to time their visits to our city with a due regard to their interests.

As the Editor is desirous of making this paper a medium through which information relative to the agriculture, trade, manufactures, soil, climate, general improvement, canals and rail roads—constructed, in progress or contemplated—may be made known to our citizens, any letters or communications on those subjects, or giving accounts of the commerce and growth of towns, will be thankfully received and published.

[illegible] and Commissioners of canals and rail roads, are particularly and respectfully requested to forward for publication an account of the several lines of improvement in which they are interested and also to advertise in this paper the letting of their contracts.

N. B. As it may not be convenient to remit $1.50, an order on a friend in this city will answer every purpose; or if *ten* dollars be remitted free of postage, seven papers will be forwarded.

N. SARGENT.

Philad., May 17, 1836.

26,000 Subscribers!

Philadelphia Mirror.

The splendid patronage awarded to the Philadelphia Saturday Courier, induces the editors to comence the publication, under the above title, of a quarto edition of their popular journal, so long know as the largest Family Newspaper in the United States, with a list of near twenty six thousand subscribers.— The new feature recently introduced of furnishing their readers with new books of the best literature of the day, having proved so eminently successful, the plan will be continued. Six volumes of the celebrated writings of Captain Marryatt, and sixty-five of Mr. Brook's valuable Letters from Europe, have already been published without interfering with it news and miscellaneous reading. The Courier is the largest and cheapest family newspaper, ever issued in this country, containing articles on Literature, Science, and Arts; Internal Improvement; Agriculture; in short every variety of topics usually introduced into a public journal. Giving full accounts of sales, markets, and news of the latest dates.

It is published at the low price of $2. For this small sum subscribers get valuable and entertaining matter, each week enough to fill a common book of 200 pages, and equal to 52 volumes a year, and which is estimated to be read, weekly, by at least two hundred thousand people scattered in all parts of the country, from Maine to Florida and from the sea board to the lakes. The paper has been now so long established as to render it too well known to require an extended prospectus, the publishers, therefore, will do no more than refer to the two leading daily political papers of opposite politics. The Pennsylvanian says—"The Saturday Courier is the largest, and one of the best family newspapers in the Union;" the other, the Inquirer and Daily Courier, says, "it is the largest journal published in Philadelphia, and one of the very best in the United States." The York Star says—"we know of nothing more liberal on the part of the editors, and no means more efficacious to draw out the dormant talents of our country, than their unexampled liberality in offering literary prizes."

The Albany Mercury of March 16th, 1836, says "the Saturday Courier, is decidedly the best Family Newspaper ever published in this or any other country and its value is duly appreciated by the public, if we may judge from its vast circulation, which exceeds [illegible], and each number contains more really valuable reading matter than is published in a week in any daily paper in the Union; its mammoth dimensions enable its enterprising proprietors, Letts, Woodward & Clark of Philadelphia, to republish in its columns, in the course of a year, several of the most interesting new works that issue from the British press, which cannot fail to give to it a permanent interest, and render it worthy of preservation." To meet the wishes therefore, of such of their subscribers as desire to have their numbers bound they have determined on issuing an edition of the Courier in the quarto from which will render it much more convenient for reading when it is bound in a volume, and thus greatly enhance its value."

THE QUARTO EDITON.

Under the title of the Philadelphia Mirror, will commence with the publication of the Prize Tale, to which was awarded the prize of $100, writing by Miss Leslie, editor of the splendid Annual the Token, and author of the splendid Annual the Token, and author of Pencil Sketches and other valuable contributions to American Literature. A large number of songs, poems, tales &c. offered in competition for the $500 premiums, will add value and interest to the succeeding numbers which will also be enriched by a story from Miss Sedgewick' author of hope Leslie, The Linwoods, &c, whose talents have been so justly and extensively appreciated, both at home and abroad.

This [illegible] Family Newspaper is strictly neutral in religious and political matters, and the uncompromising opponent of quackery of every kind.

MAPS.

In addition to all of which the publishers intend furnishing their patrons with a series of engraved Maps, embracing the twenty-five States, &c. of rivers, towns' mountains, lakes, the sea board, internal improvements, as displayed in canals, rail roads, &c., with other interesting and useful features, roads, distances, &c., forming a complete Atlas for general use and information, handsomely executed, and each distinct map on a large quarto sheet, at an expense which nothing but the splendid patronage which for six years past has been so generously extended to them, could warrant.

TERMS.

The Philadelphia Saturday Courier is still continued in its large form, at the same price as heretofore. The Philadelphia Mirror being a quarto edition of the Saturday Courier, with its increased attractions, and printed on the best fine white paper of the same size as the New York Albion, will be put at precisely one half the price of that valuable journal, viz: Three Dollars per annum' payable in advance, (including the Maps.)

WOODWARD & CLARKE,
Philadelphia.

June 21, 1836.

NOTICE.

CASH and fair prices will at all times be given for NEGROES of both sexes, by applying to

ALEXANDER S. JONES

N. B.—All communications attended to immediately.

Jan 21, 18[illegible]

BLANKS

OF THE FOLLOWING KINDS

For Sale at the Office of the Village Herald

Fi Fa's before Sup's,	*Appeal Bonds,*
Do do after do	*Constables' Advertisements,*
Ca Sa's before do	*Bills of Sale,*
Do do after do	*Venditioni's,*
Warrants,	
Narrations, &c.	

THE VILLAGE HERALD.

BY S. T. CALLAHAN, PRINCESS ANNE, SOMERSET COUNTY, MARYLAND.

Vol. X—Whole No. 483. TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 12, 1836. Vol. 2 No. 7.

VILLAGE HERALD.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Three Dollars a year, to be satisfied by $2 00 *if paid in advance;* or $4 00 if paid within six months.

☞Subscriptions paid within 30 days after delivering the first number, (of the year subscribed for,) will be considered in advance.

No subscription will be taken for less than *one year.*

No paper will be discontinued (unless at the editor's discretion,) until all arrearages are paid off, and a failure to notify a discontinuance, previous to the expiration of the year subscribed for, will be invariably considered as a new engagement.

☞*Advertisements* inserted on the usual terms.

☞All communications addressed to the editor must come post paid.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Love and Law.

BY H. HASTINGS WELD.

What benefit can children be [illegible] but charges and disobedience? What's the love they render, at one and twenty years?

'I won't! I won't! I won't! I tell you, and it's no use talking. He's an impudent, obstinate blockhead, and I'll kick him out, just so sure as he darkens my door again!'

'But father!'

'But what?'

'You know it is not a twelvemonth [illegible] who saved your house [illegible]'

'No such thing! no such thing! Every [illegible] was doing well enough! every body [illegible] with water, as fast as they [illegible] I was directing 'em, and up [illegible] Mr. Barnet, on a walk. *He* [illegible] if the town was a fire [illegible] and they all made a him, [illegible] taking any more notice of [illegible] I was ravin' mad. He stopped [illegible] running too, as well as himself, [illegible] along in rows like [illegible] and—'

[illegible]

If the reader is a daughter, I need not tell her that Mary had overheard every word of her father's angry soliloquy. If he be a father, I need not tell him, that although the old gentleman tried to persuade himself he was in earnest, his threats were quite as likely to be put into execution, as the comet is to brush away this world of ours. And Mary knew it. Such skirmishes between the father and daughter were [illegible] repeated [illegible] like the encounters between Commodore Trunnion and Tom Pipes. There was, however, this difference,—the [illegible] belligerents [illegible] in public. Old Williams and his daughter held their [illegible] in private. We cannot commend the conduct of Mary in [illegible] but [illegible] there [illegible] the same place, [illegible] the storm of the morning. The old gentleman sallied out, the young Mary the last word, which, unlike [illegible] of her sex, she always allowed [illegible] in good humor at dinner [illegible] The motto of the afternoon, [illegible] the altercation of the [illegible]

Oh no! we never [illegible]

And Father Williams [illegible] to read peaceably [illegible] chair. If, upon waking, [illegible] discover Barnet in the room [illegible] the placid feelings [illegible] to make him civil to [illegible] or at least reserve his [illegible] upon Mary's head [illegible] a dutiful daughter, we have [illegible] Her mother had been dead for [illegible] but for the manner in which [illegible] her place in vexing her father, [illegible] long before, have been [illegible] it was, she was more than a [illegible] him, compelling him to [illegible] tormented him, that [illegible]

[illegible]

'I don't think Mr. Barnet a fortune hunter.'

'No! you hate him for something else then. A scoundrel! If Mr. Barnet has presumed [illegible] I'll shoot him! What do you hate him for?'

'I don't.'

'What! No and yes—yes and no—you do hate him, and you don't! Law puzzles me, but woman is worse. If law is the devil, woman is legion!'

The old gentleman commenced pacing the room in a paroxysm. Barnet's package came in; as Williams opened it, a note fell to the floor.

'For me, father?'

'Yes—if your name is Tobias Williams.'

If there is any thing in this world particularly and vexatiously provoking, it is, to be obliged to keep one's hands off a newspaper till some a-b-c-darian has spelled out all the advertisements,—or to wait a week for the contents of a note in which you are equally interested with the man who is proceeding to inform himself of them, as deliberately as if his life were to end with the pronunciation of the last word. While Father Williams placed his arm chair at the window, drew forth his spectacles, wiped and adjusted them, held the paper now near, now farther from his nose, till he ascertained the exact focus, Mary could hardly forbear snatching the paper from his hand.

'Let me read it first, papa.' No answer.

'*Do* let me see it, father.'

'Mind me, madam, if at all.'

'Oh dear!' And she fidgetted in her chair, and looked so vexed. 'Well, if I am not going to see it to-day, read it aloud, will you, father?'

'[illegible] 'When you instructed me to commence a suit against Giles, the prosecution of your claim for damages involved the title of your estate. I found, when you purchased of Banga that he gave only a quit claim. He bought of John Bradley, whose wife never relinquished her right, and she being dead, it is now in her son.' What, in her son,—what does that mean, Mary?'

'Let me see. It's in, father—*in* her son.'

'*In* her son. Well, what does *that* mean?'

'Never mind, father, read on.'

'In her son. If Giles had been put to a legal defence, his lawyer would have discovered the flaw in your title, and have purchased the claim, or bid for it, which would have compelled us to make a great [illegible] in money and trouble to obtain a clear deed. I was afraid to let the case [illegible] lest he should discover, and take advantage of the fact,—and [illegible] with Giles, to your great [illegible] I was afraid to trust even [illegible] with the secret, until I had obtained a quit claim of young Bradley—in which I have [illegible] For the expenses [illegible] you may reimburse me, whenever you can [illegible] the money from your benevolent purpose to the' What?'

'[illegible] Indians.'

'What the devil does *that* mean?'

'Why, my dear, gentle papa, you swore [illegible] last night, to Mr. Barnet that you [illegible] money to the Esquimaux, before, as your son in law, he should touch a dollar of it.'

'Did I? I'd forgotten it. Mary!'

'Sir.'

'[illegible] directly in the face. Now [illegible] did you ever tell Tim Barnet [illegible] of him in that Giles business?'

'Never.'

'Are you sure [illegible] now?'

'[illegible] never did.'

'[illegible] think better of him than if he [illegible] the house, knowing what I [illegible] We acted like fools [illegible]'

'[illegible]'

'Give me my hat and cane, Mary.'

'Where are you going, father?'

'Don't ask me so many questions, girl.'

* * * * * *

'Time flies.'

'Oh, grandpa! Let me look at the pictures in the big Bible. What's that, grandpa?'

'That's writing.'

'What does it say?'

'Timothy Barnet to Mary Williams.'

'Who is Mary Williams, grandpa?'

'[illegible] your mother, you young blockhead.'

[illegible] the calculation of a Spanish [illegible] the annual produce of the English coal mines is 19 millions of tons [illegible] a revenue of 450,000,000 of francs [illegible] gold and silver mines of America [illegible] leaving for the coal a difference of more than double.

A Spunky Dame.—There is something [illegible] in a Portland paper, that [illegible] Elizabeth is one of the right kind of women [illegible]

"This is to certify, that I, Elisabeth Wright, wife of George Wright, have left [illegible] on account of his [illegible] I therefore give up all right and title to him for life, as I flatter myself that I can take care of myself, as I have always done since and before marriage."

[illegible]

The Newbern, (N C.) Spectator says that considerable injury has been done to the cotton crops in that neighborhood by the heavy rains.

Robert Walsh, Esq Editor of the National Gazette, who has long been suffering in the agonies of ill-helth, is about to visit Europe.

The New York Daily Advertiser of Friday says; "The venerable Captain Dern, who resides in Westchester county, was in this city yesterday. Captain D. is the first American ship master that sailed to China from that country, (in 1785) which voyage he performed in an *Albany sloop*.

LAWYERS.--It is a remarkable fact that all the Governors of New York, since the Revolution, were members of the bar. The Whigs have nominated M. Buel, a farmer, as their candidate.

An old lady living in Natick, upwards of 100 years of age, whose hair has long been perfectly white, now presents the singular spectacle of the hoary locks of age returning to their original color--jet black.

Beware of Counterfeit Bills on the [illegible] N. Y. Bank. A great number are in circulation and great numbers have been deceived by them. The bills are signed A. St John, Cashier; Luther Gore, President, dated March [illegible] No. 5301--payable to B. Drake.--*N Y Star.*

Breach in the Delaware and Raritan Canal. Captain [illegible], of the sloop [illegible], arrived at this port yesterday, from New York, reports that the Delaware and Raritan Canal broke the night previously at [illegible], and that it will take some time [illegible] --*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

At a public dinner to Gen [illegible] at Newbern, N. C., on the 6th instant the following very gallant toast was [illegible]

The Ladies of North Carolina--[illegible] their protection--their arms our reward.

Wm Anderreid, Esq. an enterprising agriculturist of our country, has [illegible] an acre of the seed of the Sugar Beet, which has come up and is growing handsomely.

Miner's Journal.

The Ogdensburg Times says a [illegible] has been discovered about four miles from that place near Black Lake; and that ten [illegible]

[illegible]

Variety.

[illegible]

Distribution of the Public Revenue.--The bill for the distribution of the Surplus Revenue of the United States among the several States, has passed both houses of Congress, and has been approved by the President. This act makes the several States the depositories of all the public moneys which may be in the Treasury on the 1st of January next, over the sum of five millions of dollars, on their passing laws, pledging the faith of the States respectively to pay the warrants of the Treasury in the manner prescribed. Upon the supposition that the amount of the Surplus Revenue to be distributed will be $40,000,000, an accurate friend has calculated for the New York American, (from which paper we copy,) in round numbers, the apportionment, according to the representation of each State in the Senate and House of Representatives.--The left column gives the result as the bill now stands--that on the right, the result that the bill as originally reported in the Senate would have produced; that is according to the representation in the House of Representatives. This was altered on motion of Mr. Senator Walker, of Mississippi, by inserting "Senate," so as to include the representation in both branches.

		Present Bill	Original
Delaware, Michigan, Arkansas,	each	204,000	85,600
R Island, Mississippi, Missouri,	each	272,000	165,300
Louisiana, Illinois	each	340,000	248,000
N. Hampshire, Vermont, Alabama,	each	477,000	413,000
Connecticut, New Jersey,	each	544,000	496,000
Indiana,		612,000	679,000
Maine, Maryland,	each	680,000	661,000
S Carolina, Georgia	each	749,000	711,000
Massachusetts,		953,000	992,000
N Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky,	each	1,020,000	1,075,000
Ohio,		1,429,000	1,570,000
Virginia,		1,555,000	1,736,000
Pennsylvania,		2,041,000	2,414,000
New York,		2,857,000	2,756,000

CHINA.

From the Canton Register of February 9th.

Fall of Snow in Canton.--On the morning of the 8th of February, 1836, the [illegible] of Canton were surprised with what must be called in this city a phenomenon. The roofs of the houses and the [illegible] were [illegible] with the snow which had fallen during the night. The severity of the winter in [illegible] some years extreme, and [illegible] uncommon, but we do not remember having seen snow in Canton before. The snow lay yesterday [illegible] inches deep. For the two or three previous days the weather had changed from [illegible] to the temperature of the months. The change occurred on the 5th instant, which was the Chinese *Lechuen*, "commencement of Spring" term. The natives [illegible] fall of snow as a most extraordinary event, and, in general, they cannot distinguish ice from snow. The last fall of snow which occurred in Canton was forty-six years ago, in the 55th year of *Keenlung.* This is remembered by a white-headed old native, who reports that the fall was not so heavy as that of yesterday. When the natives saw the [illegible] glittering with one uniform whiteness they asked "What is this?" and called it "goose fall" and cotton" [illegible]

THE MARKETS.

BALTIMORE, July 5, 1836.

Flour, Howard st, $7 25, from stores, $7 75 a 8. Wheat, prime white, $1.75, prime red, $1.60 a 1.65; good to prime, $1.55 a 1.60. Yellow Corn, 70 a 80 cts; good white, 75 a 77 cts. Oats, Susquehannah, 45 a 46 cts; Maryland, 42 a 43; Virginia, 40 a 41 cts.

To be Rented,

FOR ONE OR MORE YEARS.

That large and commodious brick tenement and its appurtenances, well known by the name of the

EASTON HOTEL,

Situate in the town of Easton, on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, at present, and for some years past, occupied by Mr. Solomon Lowe. This establishment is universally admitted to be the largest and most convenient for a Public House of any on the Peninsula, and to a man well calculated to conduct it, an opportunity will be offered for doing a very extensive and profitable business, more especially if he has a sufficient capital to carry it on the advantageously.

Easton is known as a town of considerable trade, and the Steam Boat Maryland, which plies twice a week between Baltimore, Annapolis and this place, considerably increases the business, and of course adds very much to the value of this establishment, by the constant intercourse of travellers from the different counties on the Western and Eastern Shores, and elsewhere with these places.

Possession will be given on the first day of January next. Persons wishing to rent are invited to come and view the premises. The terms which will be moderate, will be made known by application to the subscriber,

WM. H. GROOME.

P S--Applications for the above will be received by the subscriber until 15th of August next.
W. H. G.

Easton, July 12, 1836.

Constable's Sale.

BY virtue of nine writs of fieri facias, one issued by Covington Cordray, Esq and to me directed, at the suit of John North, use of Edward North, Jr. against Levin Horner and eight issued by George E. Larmore, Esq. and to me directed, one at the suit of John Turner, Sen. use of Thomas Robertson, against Levin Horner, Sen Edward North, jr. and Noah Jackson, one at the suit of James Dunn, use of Thomas Robertson against Levin Horner, Sen, one at the suit of William Dunn, use of Thomas Robertson against Levin Horner, Sen, one at the suit of Edward North, Sen, use of Thomas Robertson, against Levin Horner, Sen, one at the suit of William North use of Thomas Robertson, against Levin Horner, Sen, one at the suit of John Insley, use of Thomas Robertson, against Levin Horner, Sen, and James Harrington, one at the suit of Richard E. Larmore, use of Thomas Robertson against Levin Horner, Sen, and one at the suit of John Boston, against Levin Horner, Sen, I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit:--all the right, title, claim interest and demand, at law and in Equity, in and to a tract of land called [illegible], containing 21 acres more or less, which the said Horner bought of R [illegible] Somerset county deed; also, all the right, title, claim interest and demand at law or in Equity, in and to an other tract of land, [illegible] containing 96 acres more or less [illegible] which I shall proceed to sell [illegible] public auction, for cash, on MONDAY the [illegible] day of August next. Sale to commence at the hour of 9 o'clock, A. M.

THOMAS WALKER, Const.

July 12

FORMER SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of Somerset County Court, and to me directed, at the suit of George Jones of Robt, use of John [illegible], [illegible] to [illegible] of William Meads' real estate, against John Hopkins, I have heretofore taken in execution the following property, to wit:--a tract or part of a tract of land called [illegible], containing one hundred acres, more or less; one negro woman named [illegible], two horses and one [illegible], the property of [illegible], and I hereby give notice that I shall [illegible] the same at public sale, to the best bidder, at the Court House door in Princess Anne, on TUESDAY the 9th day of AUGUST next, between the hours of 2 and 5 o'clock, P. M., to satisfy the above claim with interest and cost.

ROBT STEWART, F. S. S. C.

July 12, 1836

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued by George E. Larmore, a Justice of the Peace for Somerset county, and to me directed, at the suit of John [illegible], against Rachel Barkley, [illegible], Robertson, County levied and took in execution the following property, to wit:--one [illegible] lot in Muddy Hole, the property of [illegible] Barkley which I shall proceed to sell on the premises, on WEDNESDAY the 3d day of AUGUST, at the hour of 11 o'clock, A. M., to the highest and best bidder, for cash, to satisfy the above mentioned writ and cost and county levy for the years 1834 and 35.

S. G. HOLBROOK, Sff.

July 12, 1836

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of two writs of Fieri Facias, issued by William Whayland, a justice of the peace for Somerset county, and to me directed, one at the suit of Morris & Rider, against William Banks, one at the suit of James Stewart, against William Banks and Henry Parker, I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit: all the right of William Banks in and to part of a tract of land called Friendship, containing 100 acres more or less, part of a tract of land called [illegible], containing 79 acres more or less, also one mare and colt, as the property of said Banks which I shall proceed to sell at public sale, at Wm. and John Gunby's store in Forktown, on THURSDAY the [illegible] day of August next, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock P. M., to the highest and best bidder for cash, to satisfy the above mentioned writ, cost, county levy and officers fees for 1834 and 1835.

S. G. HOLBROOK, Sff.

July 12

Notice.

WAS committed to the Jail of Somerset county on Monday last as a runaway, a negro woman who calls herself HENNY, and supposed to belong to Henry White of Worcester or Accomac. Said negress is apparently about 25 years of age, and 5 feet 2 or 3 inches high.

Her owner is requested to come forward prove property, pay charges and take her away; otherwise she will be discharged according to law.

S. G. HOLBROOK, Sff.

July 12.

Wool Carding.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the public that his CARDING MACHINES, near the Upper Ferry on Wicomico River, are in complete order, and ready for the reception of WOOL. They are attended by Mr. Josiah Ellingsworth, whose merits as a Carder are well enough known to insure good work.--Wool should be well prepared before it is brought to the Machines.

It remains for me to tender my unfeigned thanks to those friends who stood by me in times past. I always shall feel grateful to them for their support, and assure them that every attention will be paid to render general satisfaction.

CALEB ROSS.

Rockawalking Mills,
July 12, 1836.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of two writs of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of Somerset County Court, and to me directed, one at the suit of Henry P. C. Wilson, Ex'r, of John C. Wilson, use of Wm. W. Johnson, against Henry K. Long; and the other at the suit of Henrietta B. Haynie, Adm'x. of Wm. Done, against Henry K Long, Samuel K Handy and James C. Hyland, I have heretofore taken in execution the following property, to wit:--one coach, two roan horses, also two other horses, one wagon, one horse cart and two cows, the property of said Henry K. Long, also two sorrel mares, the property of Samuel K. Handy, also one negro woman Sarah, the property of James C. Hyland. Also by virtue of two writs of Fieri Facias, issued out of Somerset County Court, and to me directed, one at the suit of Henrietta B. Haynie, Adm'x. of Wm. Done, and the other at the suit of Jno. W. Done & Saml W. Jones, use of James Stewart & Co., use of Freeman Geary, both against Henry K. Long, I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit: ten beds and furniture, one sideboard, one cooking stove, one stove in the tavern, two dozen chairs, four pine tables, one dozen decanters, one dozen tumbler glasses, one secretary, two pair mahogany tables, three ovens, two pair andirons and two pair shovel and tongs, which I shall proceed to sell at the Somerset Hotel in the town of Princess Anne, on TUESDAY the 2d day of AUGUST next, for cash, to satisfy the above mentioned writs and costs.

S. G. HOLBROOK, Sff.

July 12, 1836.

$100 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on Saturday night the 2d inst, a negro man named JOSIAH, aged about 25 years, about 5 feet 8 inches high, with large white eyes, very black, and much knock-kneed, walks with his toes out, and slow of speech when spoken to.

The above reward of $100 will be given to any person or persons who will apprehend and lodge said negro in some jail or safe place so that I get him again.

WILLIAM GILES.

Sussex co., Delaware,
July 12, 1836.

We are authorised to announce

Edward A. Waters, Esq.

As a candidate to represent Somerset county in the next House of Delegates of Maryland.

July [illegible]

We are authorised to announce

Alexander Dashiell, Esq.

Of Somerset county, as a candidate for a seat in the next General Assembly of Maryland.

May [illegible]

We are authorised to announce

John N. Crisfield Esq.

As a candidate for the next Shrievalty of Somerset county.

June [illegible]

We are authorised to announce

Jacob S. Crockett, Esq.

As a candidate for the next Shrievalty of Somerset county.

Dec [illegible], 1834

To Rent,

For the ensuing year.

MY land on the Quantico. The fields are large and much more fertile than the lands usually offered for rent. The situation is beautiful and and the building are in fine order. Persons wishing to rent will be pleased to visit the place. I will be in Princess Anne on the third and fourth Tuesdays of this month, and the remainder of the fourth week, at my Quantico place to attend to the renting of said lands.

JOHN P. GALE.

Cedar Grove, Somerset co.,
July [illegible], 1836.

☞ The Dorchester Aurora will please publish the above advertisement three times, mark price and charge this office.

Constable's Sale.

BY virtue of two writs of Fieri Facias, issued by William H. Lankford, a Justice of the Peace for Somerset county, and to me directed, at the suit of Benjamin Mitchell, one at the suit of Annanias Dyer, against Josiah Sparrow, I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit: all the right, title and claim of the said Sparrow into the house and lot called Long Acre, lying in Somerset county, in Annemessex, near Roach's Store; also, two beds and furniture, which I shall proceed to sell, at public sale, on the premises, on SATURDAY the 23d day of JULY instant, between the hours of 2 and 5 o'clock, P. M., to the highest and best bidder, for cash, to satisfy the above mentioned writ.

LAZARUS LANKFORD, Const

July 5, 1836.

Sheriff's Sale.

I HAVE seized and taken in execution as the property of Mary Moon, the following property, to wit: one horse and four wheel carriage, and one yoke of oxen, and shall proceed to sell the same, at public sale, at the Court House door in Princess Anne, on TUESDAY the 19th day of this INSTANT, (July,) at the hour of [illegible] o'clock, P. M., to the highest and best bidder, for cash, to satisfy the county levy and officers' fees for 1835.

S. G. HOLBROOK, Collector.

July 5, 1836.

Sheriff's Sale.

I HAVE seized and taken in execution as the property of Whittington Polk, the following property, to wit:--one horse and gig, and one yoke of oxen, and shall proceed to sell the same, at public sale, at the Court House door in Princess Anne, on TUESDAY the 19th day of this INSTANT, (July,) at the hour of 2 o'clock, P. M., to the highest and best bidder, for cash, to satisfy the county levy and officers' fees for 1835.

S. G. HOLBROOK, Collector.

July 5, 1836

Sheriff's Sale.

I HAVE seized and taken in execution as the property of Sally Jones, the following property, to wit: two horses and one gig, and shall proceed to sell the same, at public sale, at the Court House door in Princess Anne, on TUESDAY the 19th day of this INSTANT, (July,) at the hour of half past two o'clock, P. M., to the highest and best bidder, for cash, to satisfy the county levy and officers' fees for 1835.

S. G. HOLBROOK, Collector.

July 5, 1836

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of two writs of fieri facias, issued by Geo. M. Wallace, and to me directed at the suit of Edward P. H. [illegible], against Ralph Corbin, I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit: one tract of land known by the name of Henderson's Island, containing [illegible] acres, more or less, adjoining the lands of [illegible] Fountain, in Potato neck, one canoe, [illegible] head of hogs and the crop of corn on the above land, which I shall proceed to sell at the Court House door in Princess Anne, on TUESDAY 26th July next, at the hour of [illegible] o'clock, P. M. to the highest and best bidder for cash, to satisfy the above writs & cost.

SAMUEL G. HOLBROOK, Sff.

June 23, 1836

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of Worcester County Court, and to me directed, at the suit of [illegible] C. Smith, against William B. Stewart, I have seized and taken in execution all the right of the said Stewart in and to the following property, to wit:--one horse, one wagon, one [illegible], two beds and furniture, two tables, half dozen chairs, one yoke of oxen, one cow and calf, one Wain cart, ten head of hogs, more or less, which I shall proceed to sell at the court house door in Princess Anne on TUESDAY 26th July next, at the hour of [illegible] o'clock, P. M. to the highest and best bidder, for cash, to satisfy the above writ and cost.

S. G. HOLBROOK, Sff.

June 23

Spring Goods.

Samuel W. Jones

HAVING returned from Baltimore with a choice and general assortment of

Seasonable Goods,

Will dispose of them on liberal terms for cash, or on time, to punctual dealers.

April 26, 1836.

New Spring Goods.

Wm. W. Johnston

HAS just returned from Baltimore with a large and general assortment of GOODS, which will be sold low for cash, or on time to punctual dealers.

April 19, 1836.

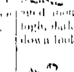
NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of Mrs. Ann Handy, dec'd, are requested to bring them forward to the subscriber, properly authenticated, by the 21st of next June, as he intends closing said estate by said time.

WM. J. H. TULL.

May 24, 1836.

$300 REWARD.



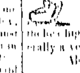
Ranaway from the subscriber on the 25th June last, negro man

Moses;

aged about 25 years, 5 feet eleven inches high, dark chesnut complexion, and has a down look when spoken to.

--ALSO--

negro man



LEVIN;

aged 23 years, 5 feet, 4 or 6 inches high, a dark mullatto, and has generally a very pleasing countenance.

Also, negro woman



MARIA,

17 years of age, of a chesnut color, about 5 feet high, and had on when she left, a cashmere dress.

Also, negro girl



Eliza Rose,

14 years of age, and of a tawny complexion.

The above reward will be given for the apprehension and delivery of the above described negroes.

JOHN L. MOORE

Near White Haven, Somerset co., Md.
July 5, 1836.

WANTED,

Fifty Cords of Tan Bark,

At the PRINCESS ANNE TAN YARD, for which liberal cash prices will be given.

THOMAS LANGSDALE.

May 24, 1836

Trustee's Sale.

BY virtue of a decree of Somerset County Court as a Court of Chancery, the undersigned Trustee will expose to public sale to the highest and best bidder certain lands and premises lying in Somerset county on the South side of Quantico Creek, being *the undivided fourth part* of the lands purchased by Sarah Garrettson deceased, from a certain John Rider and of which the said Sarah died seized.

The terms of sale will be a credit of twelve months, the purchaser giving bond with security approved by the Trustee, bearing interest from the day of sale. On the ratification of the sale and payment of the whole purchase money the Trustee will convey to the purchaser his, her or their heirs all the right title and interest of the aforesaid Sarah Garrettson in and to the lands and premises aforesaid.

Sale to be made at the Court House door in Princess Anne on TUESDAY the 26th JULY instant at 2 o'clock P. M.

☞ The creditors of the said Sarah Garrettson are hereby notified to exhibit their claims with the Clerk of Somerset County Court within six months from the day of sale.

DANIEL BALLARD, Trustee

July 5, 1836.

Bank of Salisbury,
June 17th, 1836.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to those who have obtained loans in this Institution upon accommodation notes, that a resolution has been passed requiring a curtailment of 20 per cent. upon the same at their maturity and at every subsequent renewal. By order.

WM. H. RIDER, Cash'r.

June 21, 1836.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber will sell, on reasonable terms, his entire stock of

Dry Goods and Groceries.

To an approved tenant, he would rent the DWELLING HOUSE with the STORE HOUSE annexed. To a person desirous of engaging in the business, and who would give it his undivided attention, it would be profitable, and he could do an extensive business. The subscriber having other matters enough to engage his attention, cannot bestow the time which is absolutely necessary. To a safe purchaser, the terms will be made easy, and as the subscriber wishes to close his business, until his entire stock is disposed of, will sell at reduced prices for cash.

JOHN AUSTIN.

Quantico, July 5, 1836.

Cash in Hand!

THE subscriber is at all times prepared to give the HIGHEST CASH PRICES FOR NEGROES. He will purchase any number of male and female slaves between the ages of 12 and 25 years, and give more for them than any purchaser on this Shore. Please call at his store in Little Annemessex Somerset county.

WM ROACH, Jun.

Jan. 27, 1835.

A CARD.

H. PAGE,
Attorney at Law,

WILL attend the Courts of Somerset and Worcester counties. His office in the former place will be in the house of Mr. Wallop, in the latter in that of Mr. Givans.

Dec 1, 1835.

BOARDING

BY

Mrs. Skelly & Miss Warren,

NO. 61, MARKET STREET,

Between South and Gay Streets,

BALTIMORE.

March 29

For Sale,

THE FARM on which the subscriber resides. This tract contains one hundred and thirty six acres of cleared, and ninety four acres of Woodland, and has attached to it an extensive range of Marsh.

It can conveniently be sold in LOTS to suit purchasers.

☞ There is a WINDMILL on the premises. For terms apply to

ROBT PATTERSON,

April 12 3m

Last Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber by note or book account, are earnestly requested to pay the same on or before the 1st day of MAY next, as farther indulgence cannot be given.

T. TOWNSEND.

Oak Hall, Worcester co.,
April 12th, 1836.

Negroes Wanted.

The subscriber wishes to purchase *NEGROES* of both sexes, from six to thirty years of age, for which he will give the highest CASH prices.

W. B. JONES

N. B. *All letters directed to him at Princess Anne will be punctually attended to.*
W. B. J.

March 22, 1836.

PRINTING.

THE PRINTING OF

BOOKS, PAMPHLETS,

Blanks, Cards, Labels,

HANDBILLS, &c.

Is thankfully received and neatly executed At the Village Herald Office.

Public Sale.

[illegible]

NOTICE.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership formerly existing under the firm of

DONE & HYLAND

[illegible]

[illegible] DONE,
[illegible] HYLAND

[illegible]

The Thorough-bred [illegible]

John of Roanoke.

[illegible]

JOHN SMITH

April 5, 1836

A CARD.

THE AGENT of the MARYLAND STATE BIBLE SOCIETY for the counties of SOMERSET and WORCESTER [illegible]

March 29.

Collector's Notice.

[illegible]

Coach, Gig, & Harness Making.

[illegible]

Saddle & Bridle Business.

[illegible]

A. W. PEARCE,

SURGEON DENTIST.

RESPECTFULLY tenders his services to the citizens of Somerset and Worcester [illegible]

Mr. P. has returned to the above, and [illegible] Princess Anne the first [illegible] where he will spend three or four months, and where he will continue to perform every operation pertaining to his profession.

He will insert natural, artificial incorruptible and also human teeth, from one to an entire set, and on the most liberal terms.

Dec 29

CASH FOR NEGROES.

[illegible]

O. S. S.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

THE undersigned having moved from the Eastern Shore, Maryland, to the city of Baltimore, and associated themselves together in the

Grocery & Commission Business,

On Dugan's Wharf, No. 94, respectfully beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they are prepared to receive consignments of GRAIN and all other COUNTRY PRODUCE, which they pledge themselves to sell, on commission, for the very highest price the market will afford. They have large room for storage, and if storing is preferred to selling at particular times, consigners can be accommodated. Persons who have grain or any country produce, (however small in quantity,) for that market, would do well in patronizing the undersigned, as they are determined to spare no pains, in doing justice to their consignees, by searching the market for the very highest price. The money of the consignors will be returned by the vessel, unless ordered to the contrary — and in case of an [illegible] to deposite, certificates of deposite will be sent to the owners.

The undersigned keep constantly on hand a general assortment of GROCERIES which they offer to the public as low as they can be bought in the city. Country merchants and others would do well in giving them a call.

JOHN L. DASHIELL &
JNO. R. DASHIELL.

April 26, 18[illegible]

REFERENCES.

Wm W. Handy, Esq.	Somerset.
Thos. K. Carroll, Esq.	
Isaac D. Jones, Esq.	
Levin S. Collins, Esq.	
Col. R. Stewart,	
[illegible] Townsend,	Baltimore.
R. Bivans,	
Dr. Gillis,	
Jas. A. Stewart, Esq.	Dorchester.
Dr. Wm. Jackson,	
W. Wm. H. Vane,	
[illegible]	Sussex [illegible]
Wm. P. Cooper, Esq.	Delaware.

Commission.

THE subscriber has commenced a General

Commission Business,

At No. 12, Light St. Wharf, BALTIMORE

Where he will sell *Grain*, of every description, and he has opened a market for *Bacon, Lard, Butter, Fruit, &c.*, and every thing the Farmer has to dispose of. He feels confident that those who will favor him with their consignments, however small, will secure themselves the best prices the market affords.

He will fill up orders of every description, such as *Groceries, Clover Seed, Plaster, Lime, &c.*

JOSEPH RASIN.

REFERENCES:

Wm. Jarll,	*Giles Hicks,*
Thomas Carter,	*J. P. W. Richardson,*
Henry Rhodes,	*Wm. Loveday,*
Samuel Kennard,	*Dr. R Goldsborough,*
Pere Wilmer,	*John C. Palmer,*
John C. Spencer,	*Samuel Thompson,*
Benj. Enrickson	*J. W. Legg.*

N. B. I have on hand James C. Baldwin's Virginia Corn and Cob Crusher and Grinder; also, his Corn Sheller which will shell from 250 to 300 bushels a day. For particulars reference to the Farmer and Gardener.

April 11 3w

Bank of Salisbury,

June 6th, 1836.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, to the Stockholders of this Institution, that in pursuance of a resolution of the Board of Directors, they are required to pay the remaining seven dollars and fifty cents due on each share of the capital stock of said Bank, at the times and in the manner herein specified, to wit:

An instalment of $2.50 cents on each and every share on the 15th of August next.

An instalment of $2.50 on each and every share on the 15th of October next.

And an instalment of $2.50 on each and every share on the 15th of December next.

The charter provides that "if any Stockholder shall fail to make regular payments, at the times and in the manner required, a loss of interest or dividends will be incurred, until the instalments or calls shall be made good, not *only* upon the money paid after default, but upon *all* monies paid antecedently to such failure." By order.

WM. H. RIDER, Cashier.

June 11, 1836.

State of Maryland, sc:

SOMERSET COUNTY ORPHANS COURT,

June 28th, 1836

ON application of Mary K. Crawford and George Tailley, Executors of Henry Crawford, late of Somerset county, deceased, it is ordered by the Court, that the said Executors give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the estate of the said deceased, and that the same be published once a week for three weeks, in a paper printed in Princess Anne; also in one of the papers printed in the city of Baltimore.

True copy. Test,

JAMES POLK, Reg. W. S. C.

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given

That the subscribers of Somerset County have obtained from the Orphans Court of said County, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the Personal Estate of Henry Crawford, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers on or before the 31st day of [illegible], 1837, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 28th day of June, A. D. 1836.

MARY K. CRAWFORD,
GEORGE TAILLEY,
Executors of Henry Crawford, dec'd

July 5, 1836.

State of Maryland, sc.

SOMERSET COUNTY ORPHANS COURT,

June 14, 1836

ON application of Susan Horsey, Executrix of John Horsey, late of Somerset County, deceased, it is ordered by the Court that the said Executrix give the notice required by law [illegible] and that the same be published once a week for three weeks, in a paper printed in Princess Anne.

True copy. Test,

JAMES POLK, Reg. W. S. C.

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Somerset County hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said County, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of John Horsey late of said county deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the 1st day of February, 1837, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 14th day of June, A. D. 1836.

SUSAN HORSEY, Ex'x.
of John Horsey, dec'd

July 5, 1836

PROSPECTUS OF THE

PHILADELPHIA WEEKLY

COMMERCIAL HERALD.

THE Herald is published on fine, handsome paper of the usual size of the daily city journals at *one dollar and fifty cents a year, payable in advance.* It contains a variety of well selected miscellany; the news of the week, a full and accurate whole sale Price Current; a table showing the rate of discount on Bank notes in the city; a complete list of broken Banks, the prices of stocks, corrected weekly; the rates of foreign Exchange; the value of gold and silver, and such other commercial information as is deemed important to merchants in the interior.

One object of the paper will be to give the merchants from the west and south such information relative to the state of the Market here as will enable them to time their visits to our city with a due regard to their interests.

As the Editor is desirous of making this paper a medium through which information relative to the agriculture, trade, manufactures, soil, climate, general improvement, canals and rail roads constructed, in progress or contemplated - may be made known to our citizens, any letters or communications on these subjects, or giving accounts of the commerce and growth of towns, will be thankfully received and published - ☞Engineers and Commissioners of canals and rail roads, are particularly and respectfully requested to forward for publication an account of the several lines of improvement in which they are interested—& and also to advertise in this paper the letting of their contracts.

N. B. As it may not be convenient to remit $1 50, an order on a friend in this city will answer every purpose; or if *ten dollars* be remitted free of postage, seven papers will be forwarded.

N. SARGENT.

Philad., May 17, 1836.

26,000 Subscribers!

Philadelphia Mirror.

The splendid patronage awarded to the Philadelphia Saturday Courier, induces the editors to commence the publication, under the above title, of a quarto edition of their popular journal, so long know as the largest Family Newspaper in the United States, with a list of near twenty six thousand subscribers — The new feature recently introduced of furnishing their readers with new books of the best literature of the day, having proved so eminently successful, the plan will be continued. Six volumes of the celebrated writings of Captain Marryatt, and sixty-five of Mr. Brook's valuable Letters from Europe, have already been published without interfering with it news and miscellaneous reading. The Courier is the largest and cheapest family newspaper, ever issued in this country, containing articles in Literature, Science, and Arts; Internal Improvement; Agriculture; in short every variety of topics usually introduced into a public journal. Giving full accounts of sales, markets, and news of the latest dates.

It is published at the low price of $2. For this small sum subscribers get valuable and entertaining matter, each week enough to fill a common book of 200 pages, and equal to 52 volumes a year, and which is estimated to be read, weekly, by at least two hundred thousand people scattered in all parts of the country, from Maine to Florida and from the sea board to the lakes. The paper has been now so long established as to render it too well known to require an extended prospectus, the publishers, therefore, will do no more than refer to the two leading daily political papers of opposite politics. The Pennsylvanian says - "The Saturday Courier is the largest, and one of the best family newspapers in the Union;" the other, the Inquirer and Daily Courier, says, "it is the largest journal published in Philadelphia, and one of the very best in the United States." The York Star says, we know of nothing more liberal on the part of the editors, and no means more efficacious to draw out the dormant talents of our country, than their unexampled liberality in offering literary prizes."

The Albany Mercury of March 16th, 1836, says, "the Saturday Courier, is decidedly the best Family Newspaper ever published in this or any other country and its value is duly appreciated by the public, if we may judge from its vast circulation, which exceeds [illegible] variety, and each number contains more really valuable 'reading matter' than is published in a week in any daily paper in the Union. Its mammoth dimensions enable its enterprising proprietors, Messrs. Woodward & Clark of Philadelphia, to republish in its columns, in the course of a year, several of the most interesting new works that issue from the British press, which cannot fail to give to it a permanent interest, and render it worthy of preservation. To meet the wishes then of such of their subscribers as desire to have their numbers bound they have determined on issuing an edition of the Courier in the quarto form which will render it much more convenient for reading when bound in a volume, and thus greatly enhance its value."

THE QUARTO EDITION.

Under the title of the Philadelphia Mirror, will commence with the publication of the Prize Tale, to which was awarded the prize of $100, written by Miss Leslie, editor of the splendid Annual the Token, and author of Pencil Sketches and other valuable contributions to American Literature. A large number of songs, poems, tales &c offered in competition for the $100 premium, will add value and interest to the succeeding numbers which will also be enriched by a story from Miss Sedgewick, author of hope Leslie, The Linwoods, &c. whose tales have been so justly and extensively appreciated, both at home and abroad.

This approved Family Newspaper is strictly neutral in religious and political matters, and the uncompromising opponent of quackery of every kind.

MAPS.

In addition to all of which the publishers intend furnishing their patrons with a series of engraved Maps, embracing the twenty two States, &c. of rivers, towns, mountains, lakes, the sea board, internal improvements, as displayed in canals, rail roads, &c., with other interesting and useful features, roads, distances, &c. forming a complete Atlas for general use and information, handsomely executed, and each distinct map on a large quarto sheet, at an expense which nothing but the splendid patronage which for six years past has been so generously extended to them, could warrant.

TERMS.

The Philadelphia Saturday Courier is still continued in its large form, at the same price as heretofore. The Philadelphia Mirror being a quarto edition of the Saturday Courier, with its increased attractions, and printed on the best fine white paper of the same size as the New York Albion, will be put at precisely one half the price of that valuable journal, viz: Three Dollars per annum payable in advance, (including the Maps.)

WOODWARD & CLARKE,
Philadelphia.

June 21, 1836.

NOTICE.

CASH and fair prices will at all times be given for NEGROES of both sexes, by applying to

ALEXANDER S. JONES

N. B. All communications attended to immediately.

Jan. 21, 1834.

BLANKS

OF THE FOLLOWING KINDS

For Sale at the Office of the Village Herald

Fi Fa's before Sup's,	*Appeal Bonds,*
Do do after do	*Constables' Advertisements,*
Ca Sa's before do	*Bills of Sale,*
Do do after do	*Venditioni's,*
Warrants,	
Narrations, &c.	

Public Sale.

[illegible]

John SMITH

Belmont, Somerset co.,

April 5, 1836.

A CARD.

THE AGENT recently appointed by the MARYLAND STATE BIBLE SOCIETY for the counties of SOMERSET and WORCESTER in pursuance of his instructions [illegible] passing through Somerset, [illegible] BIBLES, [illegible] soliciting DONATIONS for the support of the Bible [illegible] Maryland. It is hoped he will be kindly received by the people, and that a spirit of liberality will be manifested in aid of this laudable, philanthropic, and Christian enterprise, in furnishing every family with the Word of Eternal Life, which is able to make them wise unto Salvation.

March 29.

NOTICE.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership formerly existing under the firm of

[illegible] & HYLAND

is dissolved by mutual consent. [illegible]

JOHN W. DONE,
JAMES C. HYLAND

[illegible]

Collector's Notice.

[illegible]

CASH FOR NEGROES.

[illegible] from 12 to 25 years [illegible] servants to [illegible] their interest to [illegible] purchasers [illegible] Mrs. Dobsons [illegible]

OVERLEY & SANDERS

All communications addressed to us, at this place, will be punctually attended to.

Sept. 25, 1835.

[illegible] are particularly [illegible] Negroes [illegible] All persons [illegible] SLAVES to dispose [illegible] give them a call as soon as possible.

O. & S.

Jan 12

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

THE undersigned having moved from the Eastern Shore, Maryland, to the city of Baltimore, and associated themselves together in the

Grocery & Commission Business,

On Dugan's Wharf, No. 94, respectfully beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they are prepared to receive consignments of GRAIN and all other COUNTRY PRODUCE, which they pledge themselves to sell, on commission, for the very highest price the market will afford. They have large room for storage, and if storing is preferred to selling at particular times, consigners can be accommodated. Persons who have grain or any country produce, however small in quantity, for this market, would do well in patronizing the undersigned, as they are determined to spare no pains in doing justice to their consignors, by searching the market for the very highest price. The money of the consignors will be returned by the vessel, unless ordered to the contrary; and in case of an order to deposite, certificates of deposite will be sent to the owner.

The undersigned keep constantly on hand a general assortment of GROCERIES, which they offer to the public as low as they can be bought in the city. Country merchants and others would do well in giving them a call.

JOHN E. DASHIELL &
JNO. R. DASHIELL.

April 26, 18[illegible]

REFERENCES.

Wm. W. Handy, Esq.	Somerset
Thos. R. Cundiff, Esq.	
[illegible]	
Jos. S. Cottman, Esq.	
Col. R. Stewart,	
[illegible]	Worcester.
R. Bivans,	
Dr. Gillis,	
J. A. Stewart, Esq.	Dorchester.
Dr. Wm. Jackson,	
W. Wm. H. Yates,	
Mr. Alfred Lewis,	
Wm. B. Cooper, Esq.	Somerset county,
Jas. Polk,	
C. Ross,	

Coach, Gig, & Harness Making.

In all its various branches.

[illegible]

A. W. PEARCE,

SURGEON DENTIST.

RESPECTFULLY tenders his thanks to the citizens of Somerset and Worcester for the very liberal patronage he has already received at their hands.

Mr. P. has returned to the above, and will positively be in Princess Anne the first of January, where he will spend three or four months, and where he will continue to perform every operation pertaining to his profession.

He will insert natural, artificial incorruptible imitation human teeth, from one to an entire set, and on the most liberal terms.

Dec. 29.

Commission.

THE subscriber has commenced a General

Commission Business,

At No. 12, Light St. Wharf, BALTIMORE

Where he will sell *Grain*, of every description, and he has opened a market for *Bacon, Lard, Butter, Fruit, &c.*, and every thing the Farmer has to dispose of. He feels confident that those who will favor him with their consignments, however small, will assure themselves the best prices the market affords.

He will fill up orders of every description, such as *Groceries, Clover Seed, Plaster, Lime, &c.*

JOSEPH RASIN.

REFERENCES:

Wm. Bell,	*Giles Hicks,*
Thomas Cocker,	*J. P. W. Richardson,*
Henry Rhodes,	*Wm. Loveday,*
Samuel Kennard,	*Dr. R. Goldsborough,*
Pere Wilmer,	*John C. Palmer,*
John C. Spencer,	*Samuel Thompson,*
Benj. Earickson	*J. W. Legg.*

N. B. I have on hand James C. Baldwin's Virginia Corn and Cob Crusher and Grinder, also, his Corn Sheller which will shell from 2 to 300 bushels a day. For particulars reference to the Farmer and Gardener.

April 12 3w

Bank of Salisbury,

June 6th, 1836.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, to the Stockholders of this Institution, that in pursuance of a resolution of the Board of Directors, they are required to pay the remaining seven dollars and fifty cents due on each share of the capital stock of said Bank, at the times and in the manner herein specified, to wit:

An instalment of $2.50 cents on each and every share on the 15th of August next,
An instalment of $2.50 on each and every share on the 15th of October next,
And an instalment of $2.50 on each and every share on the 15th of December next.

"The charter provides that "if any Stockholder shall fail to make regular payments, at the times and in the manner required, a loss of interest or dividends will be incurred, until the instalments or calls shall be made good, not *only* upon the money paid after default, but upon *all monies* paid antecedently to such failure."

By order,
WM. H. RIDER, Cashier.

June 14, 1836.

State of Maryland, sc:

SOMERSET COUNTY ORPHANS COURT.

June 28th, 1836.

ON application of Mary E. Crawford and George Twilley, Executors of Henry Crawford, late of Somerset county, deceased, it is ordered by the Court, that the said Executors give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the estate of the said deceased, and that the same be published once a week for three weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in Princess Anne; also, in one of the papers printed in the city of Baltimore.

True copy. Test.
JAMES POLK, Reg. W. S. C.

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given

That the subscribers of Somerset County have obtained from the Orphans Court of said County, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the Personal Estate of Henry Crawford, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers on or before the 31st day of Feb., 1837; they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 28th day of June, A. D. 1836.

MARY E. CRAWFORD,
GEORGE TWILLEY,
Executors of Henry Crawford, dec'd.

July 5, 1836.

State of Maryland, sc.

SOMERSET COUNTY ORPHANS COURT.

June 24, 1836

ON application of Susan Horsey, Executrix of John Horsey, late of Somerset County, deceased, it is ordered by the Court that the said Executrix give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the estate of the said deceased, and that the same be published once a week for three weeks, in a paper printed in Princess Anne.

True copy. Test.
JAMES POLK, Reg. W. S. C.

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Somerset County hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said County, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of John Horsey, late of said county deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the 31st day of February, 1837, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 28th day of June, A. D. 1836.

SUSAN HORSEY, Ex'x.
of John Horsey, dec'd.

July 5, 1836.

PROSPECTUS OF THE

PHILADELPHIA WEEKLY

COMMERCIAL HERALD.

THE Herald is published on fine, handsome paper of the usual size of the daily city journals, at *one dollar and fifty cents a year, payable in advance.* It contains a variety of well selected miscellany; the news of the week; a full and accurate whole sale Price Current; a table showing the rates of discount on Bank notes in the city; a complete list of broken Banks, the prices of stocks, corrected weekly; the rates of foreign Exchanges; the value of gold and silver, and such other commercial information as is deemed important to merchants in the interior.

One object of the paper will be to give the merchants from the west and south such information relative to the state of the Market here as will enable them to time their visits to our city with a due regard to their interests.

As the Editor is desirous of making this paper a medium through which information relative to the agriculture, trade, manufactures, and, climate, general improvement, canals and rail roads constructed, in progress or contemplated, may be made known to our citizens, any letters or communications on these subjects, or giving accounts of the commerce and growth of towns, will be thankfully received and published. Engineers and Commissioners of canals and rail roads, are particularly and respectfully requested to forward for publication an account of the several lines of improvement in which they are interested, and also to advertise in this paper the letting of their contracts.

N. B. As it may not be convenient to remit $1.50, an order on a friend in this city will answer every purpose; or if *ten* dollars be remitted free of postage, seven papers will be forwarded.

N. SARGENT.

Philad., May 17, 1836.

26,000 Subscribers!

Philadelphia Mirror.

The splendid patronage awarded to the Philadelphia Saturday Courier, induces the editors to comence the publication, under the above title, of a quarto edition of their popular journal, so long know as the largest Family Newspaper in the United States, with a list of near twenty six thousand subscribers — The new feature recently introduced of furnishing their readers with new books of the best literature of the day, having proved so eminently successful, the plan will be contaued. Six volumes of the celebrated writings of Captain Marryatt, and sixty-five of Mr. Brook's valuable Letters from Europe, have already been published without interfering with it news and miscellaneous reading. The Courier is the largest and cheapest family newspaper, ever issued in this country, containing articles in Literature, Science, and Arts; Internal Improvement; Agriculture; in short every variety of topics usually introduced into a public journal. Giving full accounts of sales, markets, and news of the latest dates.

It is published at the low price of $2. For this small sum subscribers get valuable and entertaining matter, each week enough to fill a common book of 200 pages, and equal to 52 volumes a year, and which is estimated to be read, weekly, by at least two hundred thousand people scattered in all parts of the country, from Maine to Florida, and from the sea board to the lakes. The paper has been now so long established as to render it too well known to require an extended prospectus, the publishers, therefore, will do no more than refer to the two leading daily political papers of opposite politics. The Pennsylvanian says — "The Saturday Courier is the largest, and one of the best family newspapers in the Union;" the other, the Inquirer and Daily Courier, "is, not only the largest journal published in Philadelphia, and one of the very best in the United States." The York Star says — we know of nothing more liberal on the part of the editors, and no means more efficacious to draw out the dormant talents of our country, than their unexampled liberality in calling literary prizes."

"The Albany Mercury of March 16th, 1836, says, "the Saturday Courier, is decidedly the best Family Newspaper ever published in this or any other country and its value is only appreciated by the public, if we may judge from its vast circulation, which exceeds [illegible] [illegible] varied, and each number contains [illegible] really valuable 'reading matter' [illegible] published in a week in any daily [illegible] in the Union; Its mammoth dimensions enable its enterprising proprietors, Messrs. Woodward & Clark of Philadelphia to republish in its columns, in the course of a year, several of the most interesting new works that issue from the British press, which cannot fail to give to it a permanent interest, and render it worthy of preservation. To meet the wishes therefore, of such of their subscribers as desire to have their numbers bound they have determined on issuing an edition of the Courier in the quarto form which will render it much more convenient for reading when it is bound in a volume, and thus greatly [illegible] value."

THE QUARTO EDITION.

Under the title of the Philadelphia Mirror, [illegible] with the publication of the Prize Tale, to which was awarded the prize [illegible] written by Miss Leslie, editor of the splendid Annual the Token, and author of Pencil Sketches and other valuable contributions to American Literature. A large number of songs, poems, tales &c. offered in competition for the $500 premiums, will add value and interest to the succeeding numbers which will also be embellished by a story from Miss Sedgewick' author of hope Leslie, The Linwoods, &c. whose talents have been so justly and extensively appreciated, both at home and abroad.

This approved Family Newspaper is strictly neutral in religious and political matters, and the uncompromising opponent of quackery of every kind.

MAPS.

In addition to all of which the publishers intend furnishing their patrons with a series of engraved Maps, embracing the twenty five States, &c. of rivers, towns mountains, lakes, the sea board, internal improvements, as displayed in canals, rail roads, &c., with other interesting and useful features, roads, distances, &c., forming a complete Atlas for general use and information, handsomely executed, and each distinct map on a large quarto sheet, at an expense which nothing but the splendid patronage which for six years past has been so generously extended to them, could warrant.

TERMS.

The Philadelphia Saturday Courier is still continued in its large form, at the same price as heretofore. The Philadelphia Mirror being a quarto edition of the Saturday Courier, with its increased attractions, and printed on the best fine white paper of the same size as the New York Albion, will be put at precisely one half the price of that valuable journal, viz: Three Dollars per annum payable in advance, (including the Maps.)

WOODWARD & CLARKE,
Philadelphia.

June 21, 1836.

NOTICE.

CASH and fair prices will at all times be given for NEGROES of both sexes, by applying to

ALEXANDER S. JONES

N. B. All communications attended to immediately.

Jan 21, 1834.

BLANKS

OF THE FOLLOWING KINDS

For Sale at the Office of the Village Herald

Fi Fa's before Sup's,	*Appeal Bonds,*
Do do after do	*Constables' Advertisements,*
Ca Sa's before do	*Bills of Sale,*
Do do after do	*Venditioni's,*
Warrants,	
Narrations, &c.	

THE VILLAGE HERALD.

BY S. T. GILLAHAN, PRINCESS ANNE, SOMERSET COUNTY, MARYLAND.

Vol. X—Whole No. 485. TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 26, 1836. Vol. 2 No. 9.

VILLAGE HERALD.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Three Dollars a year, to be satisfied by $2 00 *if paid in advance;* or $2 50 if paid within six months.

☞Subscriptions paid within 30 days after delivering the first number, (of the year subscribed for,) will be considered *in advance.*

No subscription will be taken for less than one year.

No paper will be discontinued (unless at the editor's discretion,) until all arrearages are paid off; and a failure to notify a discontinuance, previous to the expiration of the year subscribed for, will be invariably considered as a new engagement.

☞*Advertisements* inserted on the usual terms.

☞All communications addressed to the editor must come POST PAID.

POETRY.

FOR LOVE IS STRONG AS DEATH.

From "the Reliquary," by Bernard and Lucy Barton.

They err who deem love's brightest hour
In blooming youth is known;
Its purest, tenderest, holiest power
In later life is shown:
When passions chastened and subdued
To riper years are given;
And earth and earthly things are viewed
In light that breaks from Heaven.

It is not in the flush of youth,
Or days of cloudless mirth,
We feel the tenderness and truth
Of love's devoted worth;
Life then is like a tranquil stream
Which flows in sunshine bright,
And objects mirror'd in it seem
To share its sparkling light.

'Tis when the howling winds arise,
And life is like the ocean,
Whose mountain billows brave the skies,
Lash'd by the storm's commotion:
When lightning cleaves the murky cloud,
And thunder peals around us,
'Tis then we feel our spirits bowed,
By [illegible]

[illegible], as to the seaman's sight
The beacon's trembling ray
Surpasses far the lustre bright
Of summer's cloudless day,
E'en such, to tried and wounded hearts
In manhood's darker years,
The gentle light true love imparts
'Mid sorrows, cares, and fears.

Its beams in minds of joy bereft
Their freshning brightness fling,
And show that life has something left
To which their hopes may cling.
It steals upon the sick at heart,
The desolate in soul,
To bid their doubts and fears depart,
And point a brighter goal.

If such be love's triumphant power
O'er spirits touched by time,
Oh! who shall doubt its purest hour
Of happiness sublime?
If youth 'tis like the meteor's gleam
Which dazzles and sweeps by;
In after life its splendours seem
Link'd with eternity!

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Athenæum and Visiter.

CONSUMPTION.

Our attention has been arrested by an article, in the July number of the Knickerbocker, on *Consumption,* written by Dr. Brigham, of Hartford, Conn., which states many alarming facts relative to the progress and extent of the disease. By computation, it appears that the annual number of deaths in this country from consumption is at least *fifty thousand,* and the number is rapidly on the increase. Those living at the north are much more liable to this disease than such as live in a warmer climate. The mortality from consumption is greater at Portland than in Portsmouth, and less than either in Boston. New York, though it is more dissipated, shows a diminished proportion in the deaths by consumption when compared with Boston, and in Philadelphia the ratio is materially decreased.

The following table will show the proportion of deaths, by consumption, to the whole amount of deaths by other diseases, it is an alarming statement:

Portland,	as	1 to	3,53
Portsmouth, N. H.	"	1 "	5,19
Boston,	"	1 "	6,79
New York,	"	1 "	5,80
Philadelphia,	"	1 "	7,17
Baltimore,	"	1 "	6,19
Washington,	"	1 "	8,[illegible]
Charleston, S. C.	"	1 "	7,09

From some cause, not positively ascertained, the deaths from consumption are greater in Baltimore than in Philadelphia. They are also greater in Charleston than in Washington, but this [illegible] from the number of consumptives who visit Charleston for the benefit of a warmer climate, many of whom die before their return.

Dr. Brigham's observation confirms the opinion that there is a greater proportion of deaths by consumption in the Atlantic towns than in the interior,—but he does not think that the number is greater in the city than in the country. "In the country," he says, "there is, I apprehend, less predisposition to this disease than in one, though exciting causes are in the former more numerous and powerful."

In many places this disease appears to be on the increase. In 1830 there were 974 deaths in New York by consumption, in 1835 the number had increased to 1157.

Consumption is said to have always prevailed in this country; and to have been the most fatal disease among the Indians before its settlement by Europeans, since which time it has become still more destructive. The celebrated Indian chief, Red Jacket, lost [illegible] of his family by consumption.

In view of the great [illegible] of human life by this disease, [illegible] several valuable [illegible] of which, however, [illegible] ground work of [illegible] but few instances [illegible] with that [illegible] disposition [illegible] application of the remedy. He says:

"*First.* Those [illegible] predisposed to consumption, should [illegible] from matrimony. Duty to themselves and their [illegible] require [illegible] peremptorily [illegible] in those in whom the disease is lurking, to connect themselves by marriage, and inflict upon themselves and those with whom they are connected unspeakable misery. On this subject more correct views should be entertained, and religiously acted upon. It [illegible] people in the direction [illegible] to form such [illegible] and friends should [illegible]. Hitherto they have been [illegible] neglected in this respect. [illegible] sons, there is much [illegible] whom this disease exists in a latent form are in early life the [illegible] they [illegible] them so. Their [illegible] precocious and brilliant, their [illegible] fair and animated, and, to [illegible] observer, appear blooming with [illegible] but in truth, this precocity and [illegible] symptoms of impending disease. This has been stated by most writers on consumption, and must have been observed by all who have given much attention to the incipient forms of the disease. Even after the disease is established, it often for a while appears to increase the beauty of its victim. Percival has poetically and correctly alluded to this:

'O! there is a sweetness in beauty's close,
Like the perfume scenting the withered rose,
For a [illegible] charm around her flows,
And her eyes are kindled with [illegible] rays,
And a veil of spotless purity
Has mantled her cheek with its heavenly dye,
Like a cloud whereon the queen of night
Has poured her softest tint of light,
And there is a blending of white and blue,
Where the purple blood is melting through
The snow of her pale and tender cheek,
And there are tones, that sweetly speak
Of a spirit who longs for a purer day,
And is ready to wing her flight away.'

But though those predisposed to consumption are often as beautiful as the flowers of spring, they are as delicate and frail. They usually have slender forms and narrow chests, their lungs are easily irritated, they take cold from slight exposure, and have frequent cough, which for a while is scarcely noticed, or readily yields to remedial measures. Such persons, I repeat, should avoid matrimony, especially in early life. If no exciting cause awakens into diseased action the apprehended predisposition before the age of twenty-five, and they are in good health, there will then be less danger, and reasonable hopes may be indulged that the disease will never be developed.

"*Secondly.* Neither should those marry who are sickly, or whose constitutions are much impaired by disease, even if not consumptive. All [illegible] writers on [illegible] tion, Dr. Clark [illegible] experience [illegible] in the parent the most [illegible] state of the system in children which leads to this disease. An impaired state of health, however produced in the parent, is often manifested in the children by a tendency to scrofulous and consumptive diseases. Thus we often find the younger children more disposed to disease than the elder, and on inquiry, find it may be attributed to a change in the health of one or both parents. Parents should remember that inattention to their own health, or living irregular and dissipated lives, not only impairs their own health, and causes them much suffering, but that the evils they experience from this source will be transmitted to their offspring. Like the fabled Laocoon, the same envenomed chain that binds the father, also encircles and destroys the children."

[illegible] finds an answering conviction in every [illegible] judgment; but we cannot respond to it without a sigh and a tear for the withering up of those affections which are the very soul of existence to the young and impassioned. The gentle girl, just ripening into beautiful womanhood, to whom is offered the fervent love of one endowed with every *generous* and manly attribute, cannot spurn that love aside while her own heart is trembling with its overburdening weight of affection. What to her, what to him are the consequences? They are blind to both! They cannot count the future prospect so coldly as to break each other's hearts. No, no! This remedy cannot arrest the evil. But another remedy is suggested—at least a mitigation—and one which we like much better.

"*Thirdly.* Early marriages are likewise productive of consumption in this country. Causes that in Europe operate to prevent early marriages, do not exist here. Hence we observe very early marriages among all classes.

"The stripling from college, and the girl from the boarding school—the apprentice when he arrives at the age of twenty-one, and the girl from the age of [illegible] to twenty—enter into this state; and though in some instances no evil results, yet not unfrequently we notice the health of one or both of the parents decline, and if they do not die, their children are feeble, and often cut off before adult age. I speak from personal observation, when I say, that early marriages are in this country often productive of consumptive diseases. Unless remarkably healthy, none of either sex should marry before the age of twenty-four, or not until two or three years after the system has acquired its full development. Those whose health has been much impaired from any cause, had better delay a few years longer.

"Still, some who are predisposed to consumption, and many with imperfect health, will marry; and cannot the development of this disease, in the offspring of such, be prevented? I confidently answer, yes. Very much may be done to prevent it, by a proper course of physical education—by attention to the diet, dress, exercise, and amusements of children and youth. Those children hereditarily disposed to consumption, require very different treatment from what they generally receive. Instead of being nurtured like tender plants within doors, or confined at school, they should pass much of the time, during mild weather, in the open air, engaged in play and pleasant exercise. The first object of parents or guardians, as relates to the early education of such children, should be, to give them healthy bodies—to endow them with good physical powers. They should not seek to develope at an early age the intellect of these delicate beings, and strive to place a Corinthian capital on a column of sand, but should endeavor in the first place to make the foundation good, and then what ever is added will be serviceable and ornamental."

Here then is to be found—in a careful attention to the health of the young—that system of prevention which, if any thing will, must arrest this disease in its fearful ravages. We feel that the facts and suggestions contained in the following extract from the paper before us, are of such vital importance, that we earnestly solicit for them a careful perusal—particularly from parents whose children are yet young, and from all who are in the least predisposed to consumption.

"*First of Diet.* All children, more especially the children of scrofulous or consumptive parents, require from their earliest infancy, a large supply of nutriment. If the mother is feeble, or exhibits a strong predisposition to disease, a healthy nurse should be procured for the infant. By adopting this course, I have seen the delicate infants of feeble mothers, apparently rescued from the grave, and become [illegible] and robust. After the usual period of weaning [illegible] nourishment [illegible] food [illegible] that the child receive [illegible] food too, should be [illegible] [illegible] and the [illegible] are not, the formation of a tendency to this disease. I fear some [illegible] opinions on this subject, which it generally introduced to practice in this country, would prove very detrimental, and tend to produce a degenerate race of men and women, feeble in body and mind. Some persons appear to believe that disease and death lurk in most kinds of rich, nourishing food, that not only [illegible] are injurious to health, but that fine bread and animal food are also, and that children should be sparingly fed, and chiefly supported on vegetable diet. Those who hold and promulgate such opinions [illegible] disciples of Sancho Panza's doctor [illegible] represented all ordinary [illegible] to health [illegible] appear to be increasing in this country and may for a while do [illegible]. In a hot climate, vegetable food may, to some extent, but in ours, I am convinced a more nutritious and stimulating diet [illegible] to the growth and perfection of the system, and to [illegible] the powers of body and mind.

"The history of diseases in all ages of the world abundantly proves, that insufficiency of food, especially in early life, is by far the most productive cause of disease. This is the cause of most of the scrofula, of rickets, and other diseases that rage among the poor. It is this that causes the early decrepitude and look of premature old age which is exhibited even by the youth in many parts of Europe. Children brought up on [illegible] but little nutritious, or those [illegible] supported chiefly on vegetable food, are very apt to be scrofulous. Even in animals, [illegible] scrofulous affection [illegible] disease of the glands, is caused by want of nutritious food. Scrofula is common among the poor, and those [illegible] on weak broths and coarse bread. It is often produced among the children of charitable establishments, when but little or no animal food is allowed. This and other diseases have been [illegible] by diminishing the nourishment, and withdrawing animal food, in prisons and penitentiaries, and [illegible] on returning to [illegible] diet. It may be said that the [illegible] who live mostly on potatoes, are healthy. This is incorrect. Probably in no other country is there so much sickness as in Ireland. A late most accurate writer says, the annual amount of [illegible] fever in [illegible] Ireland, is one hundred and [illegible] in [illegible] seventy-two of the population. The fever that rages there, is of the typhus kind, and has been attributed to the [illegible] want of nourishment. Contrast with this, a statement made by Dr. Tweedie, physician to the Fever Hospital in London, that, though almost every description of mechanics had been at some period admitted there, yet he adds, 'I do not recollect a single instance of a butcher being sent to the establishment.' Similar observations have been made at other hospitals.

"In hot climates, animal food is not so necessary. The appetite does not naturally crave it. In such climates, vegetable food appears to be sufficiently nutritious. So [illegible] individuals in cold climates do not require animal food, and some may have better health by abstaining from it. But such instances, I suspect, are extremely rare, especially among children in good health, who require when growing much invigorating nutriment. Let me therefore entreat those who have the care of children, to be careful [illegible] their [illegible] food, but, on the contrary, be' [illegible] with an abundance [illegible] Then [illegible] to be guided by the [illegible] common sense and experience which [illegible] their endeavors to raise large and handsome animals. To make children grow well and become [illegible] and healthy, to make fine animals of them, is the first duty of their parents and guardians.

"As regards the influence of diet in producing the disease we are considering, it should be known that most European writers [illegible] fact, that butchers and their families very rarely have consumption. Thackrah, in his excellent work on the '*Effects of Trade and Professions on Health and Longevity,*' says, 'Butchers and [illegible] men their wives [illegible] and [illegible] almost all eat fresh cooked meat at least twice a day, they are plump and rosy, cheerful and good natured. Consumption is remarkably rare among them. If we see a consumptive looking youth among them, we generally find that his parents, aware of any hereditary predisposition to consumption, brought him up to this business with the hope of averting this formidable malady.' Many others have alluded to the fact that butchers are remarkably exempt from scrofula and consumption.

"Let no one understand from these remarks on diet, that I recommend the [illegible] or [illegible] that I deny evil [illegible] All [illegible] that I believe [illegible] by many been greatly overrated [illegible] more than the [illegible] and the [illegible] animal food [illegible] that [illegible] children, and prevent [illegible] [illegible] and consumptive diseases [illegible] exclusively vegetable diet.

"*Dress.* This should vary with the season. The practice of partially clothing infants, leaving the arms naked in cold weather, [illegible] and dangerous. [illegible] [illegible] cold. From observations [illegible] it appears that the mortality among infants is greater in cold than in warm months; that the number [illegible] greater in the cold season of the year than in the warm [illegible] that a much [illegible] proportion of children [illegible] that are born in the spring or summer, than of those born in the winter. Great caution should [illegible] in dressing them [illegible] exposing them to cold. [illegible] be clothed too warmly, and be kept too much in a warm [illegible] the [illegible] the avenues [illegible] should [illegible] without sufficient clothing.

"But this extreme carefulness as regards exposure to cold is necessary only for the first winter or two, after this, children should gradually be accustomed to the cold, though they should be warmly clad. Young females are too regardless of the importance of dressing warm in winter. They [illegible] wear [illegible] cotton [illegible] the cold, [illegible] and [illegible] warm stockings and shoes, and not change them for thin ones, to attend evening parties. The number of [illegible] by exposure to cold in their clothes [illegible] and dangerous. The only sure way to protect [illegible] from [illegible] of a cold climate, is to dress warm, sleep warm, together with exercise and an abundance of invigorating food.

"Above all, parents should be careful to have the dresses of children loose. I seldom see a young child, especially a girl, that is not dressed too tightly about the chest. Not all, but many, very many, would escape consumption, and early death, were it not for the [illegible] practice of compressing the body by dress. Consumption is not very common indeed, in persons with large, full chests. How fearful, therefore, should parents [illegible] their own children are prevented from having such, by improper, though at present fashionable, dressing. The tight lacing of young ladies and adult females is unquestionably [illegible] and causes no doubt much disease, but not so much, I apprehend, as dressing children tightly about the chest. In early life, the ribs are easily compressed, and the chest made smaller. But not only should all such compression be avoided in childhood, but the dress should be [illegible] loose, to permit the enlargement of the thorax, in laughing, running, and other exercises, and thus enable it to grow [illegible].

"Many of the tall, narrow chests we see in young ladies, are made so by this compression, which prevents the full expansion of the lungs, and an enlargement of the thorax. Some children, however, have small chests from birth, which predispose them to consumption, but I believe many of these might be remedied, by avoiding all compression of the chest when young, and encouraging them in those exercises that expand the lungs, and [illegible] the heart."

☞The following remarks on *Street Smoking,* from the Journal of Commerce, ought to be [illegible] and pasted up at every corner of our city—and in all places in the Union. What can be more annoying to one who wishes to inhale the fresh and balmy breath of nature in the morning or evening, than to [illegible] in the wake of some fellow with a "[illegible]" in his mouth, of real rank "Trap on Weed," which leaves a cloud of smoke to come behind him like a locomotive, much more unsavory than good [illegible]. If there are any two things which we abominate more than others, they are [illegible], locomotives [illegible], and we would go as far out of the way to avoid the one as the other; both ought to be prohibited from creating [illegible] in the street. When one sees so many young [illegible] from eight to eighteen [illegible], connected mightily, [illegible] the Theatres and [illegible] of the city, with lumps of old [illegible] up out of the gutters, in their mouths, [illegible] with all the airs of [illegible], and [illegible] gentlemanly [illegible] and when one reflects [illegible] already old [illegible] the fathers of the future men [illegible] influence [illegible] Republic, and that *their* virtue and intelligence are to be the pillars for the [illegible] which must sustain the liberties of this country, one cannot but give [illegible] not to gloomy [illegible]—*Plebeian & Sar Herald.*

[illegible] It is a vile practice, [illegible] indulge who [illegible]. It ought at least [illegible], and in the free [illegible]. You cannot [illegible], but the [illegible] returned to stench [illegible] or no gen[illegible] who though cons[illegible] twenty or thirty of the [illegible] yet assume [illegible] the privilege of [illegible]. Would that the [illegible] of street smokers had a [illegible] all the better if they [illegible]. Such a place [illegible] great tobacco pipe, [illegible] with any kind of [illegible] deodorized [illegible] the smoke [illegible] But if they choose [illegible] and gentlemen, [illegible] to the [illegible] smoke in [illegible] purpose, or in [illegible] where they pay the rent [illegible]

[illegible] Advertiser [illegible] of the state [illegible] 100 millions of [illegible] of dollars.

[illegible]—To cure the [illegible] occasioned by the [illegible], hornet, etc. wash the part [illegible] with water of ammonia [illegible] dissolve a piece of carbonated ammonia the size of a pea in water and drink it. This remedy has relieved persons, when a sting had nearly caused mortification.

THE HERALD.

Princess-Anne, Md.

TUESDAY, JULY 19, 1836.

We are authorised to announce
EDWARD LONG, Esq.,
As an Electoral Candidate to elect the next Senate of Maryland.
July 26, 1836.

We are authorised to announce
Lambert W. Hyland, Esq.
As a Candidate to represent Somerset county in the next General Assembly of Maryland.
July 26, 1836.

From the Baltimore Chronicle of Tuesday last

The meeting of the Stockholders of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company, called for the purpose of declaring the action of the Company in reference to the Improvement Bill, passed at the late session of the Legislature, took place yesterday. The meeting was so numerous that it was found necessary to adjourn it to the Assembly Room in Commerce street.—The Hon. Nicholas Brice was called to Chair and John J. Donaldson, Esq., appointed Secretary. Upwards of twenty-two thousand shares of stock were represented at the meeting. J. H. B. Latrobe, Esq., read the act which the meeting was called to consider, and a resolution declaring the act accepted by the Company was submitted by Charles F. Mayer, Esq., and adopted, with, we believe, but one dissenting voice. The meeting was then adjourned on motion of Gen. Geo. W. Williamson, to reassemble on Thursday next at ten o'clock. In submitting the motion, Gen. Williamson suggested that this day was appointed for the Stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company to meet and decide on the same question which had just been decided here; and that if their decision should contain any conditions, which it might be necessary to submit to the consideration of the Company, it would be advisable that this meeting should not be dissolved but adjourned over to some early day.

We are sorry to perceive, however, from the Georgetown paper, that the Canal Company will probably postpone any definitive action upon the subject, until the surveys of the upper routes of the Cross-cut Canal have been completed.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FROM ENGLAND.

London and Liverpool papers to the 11th of June have been received at New York, by the ships Ontario and Shakspeare.

The Ontario has on board one hundred and twenty-five thousand pounds sterling, in gold, besides a valuable cargo. The Shakspeare has on board, it is said, the largest and most valuable cargo ever brought from Liverpool.

There were rumors of approaching changes in the French Ministry. It was said that Marshal Maison was about to retire, and would be succeeded by General Guilleminot, or Marshal Moritor. Also, that M. Duchatel, late Minister of Commerce, would succeed M. D'Argout in the Ministry of Finance.

Melancholy accounts are received of the famine prevailing in the north-west counties of Ireland. In the Highlands, also, great distress is said to exist. A person from the Isle of Skye has reported that the state of the county was such that there was reason to fear that before August, more than one hundred people would die in the parish of Slate alone.

Mr. Duscombe introduced a motion into the House of Commons, calling upon his Majesty to interpose his good offices with the Government of France to procure the release of Polignac and other ministers of Charles X, confined in the castle of Ham. Much sympathy was expressed by different speakers, and the motion was then withdrawn as inopportune.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, on the same day, moved a resolution declaratory of the expediency of removing the disabilities to which the Jews were exposed. It was agreed to.

FROM FRANCE.

By the Normandie packet ship from Havre, the editors of the New York American have Paris papers to the 11th ult.

In a discussion which took place in the Chamber of Deputies, June 9th, the President of the Council said it was the intention of the French Government to persevere in its efforts to retain the French possessions in Africa. He remarked that if France should abandon Algiers, the coast of Africa would immediately be occupied by some other great maritime power—by England, the United States, or Russia—or else would become the prey of pirates, who would seriously injure the French trade in the Mediterranean.

M. Barbet, a large manufacturer near Rouen, has just spun some twist from cotton grown at Algiers, and the specimens he has produced are not inferior to any produced from American cotton.

The Paris papers, which have access as they say, to Cabinet secrets, assert that the Government of France is displeased with that of Turkey for its conduct in relation to Tripoli, and has threatened, should the Porte again so act towards the ally of France, to send a squadron to repeat the scene of Navarino. A letter from Toulon says, "we are assured that the great armaments preparing here are not for the Levant but for Spain. What gives credit to these reports, is the order to Admiral Hugon, not to quit these coasts. The squadron is to cruise between Toulon and the Gulf of Matora, and troops will always be ready to be embarked on board our ships and carried wherever they may be wanted.

GREECE.—The absence of King Otho has emboldened the insurgents to re-enter the country from the frontiers to which they had been driven. The two English Generals, Gordon and George, in command of Otho's troops, have not yet been able to effect any thing against them. The insurgents are expected to rise *en masse* in Achaia Messina, Argos, and Attica.

SPAIN.—Madrid papers of the 3d of June announce that a junta had been formed at Malaga; but that the attempts at insurrection have proved vain, and that the junta dissolved itself on the 25th.

On the 22d of May serious disturbances arose at Carthagena, which lasted three days.

The Metropolitan, in speaking of the work that is soon to be published, from the pen of the late Mr. Madison, asks—

But why this common practice of eminent men keeping all the valuable information with which the experience of their lives enriches their memory, in reserve for posthumous publication? We have another venerable Ex-President of the United States yet living, who possesses in his memory, and his famous journal, independently of the papers of his father, a storehouse of the most valuable and interesting information unequalled by any other human being. We hope that he does not also intend that his countrymen shall purchase the pleasure and profit of being admitted to partake of these treasures, at the expense (far distant be the day!) of the painful regret that must be excited by the intelligence of his departure from among us.

Washington's Farewell Address.—It is intimated in some of the papers that Mr. Madison's posthumous memoirs, now about to be published, will settle the question as to the authorship of Gen. Washington's Farewell Address. It is stated that the original was prepared by Mr. Madison, at the expiration of Washington's first term, but laid aside in consequence of his re-election. It was adopted afterwards, with slight alteration, and the original manuscript is now among the papers of Mr. Madison. This story conflicts with the testimony of Mr. Jay, who maintains that the outline of the address was from the pen of Washington himself, and that he was indebted to Alexander Hamilton for the elegance and finish of the document as it now exists.—*Balt. Chron.*

FROM TEXAS.

Natchitoches, June 29, 1836.

Dear Sir:—I detain the steamer Caspian to drop you a line to say an express has this moment reached here, per Major Smith, from the Texian army. He was dispatched with letters to this place the report of which is, that Major Miller, Capt. Teal, Capt. Kearns, and four soldiers, were ordered to Metamoras to receive some prisoners according to treaty made with Gen. Filasola. They were furnished by Gen. Filasola with passports and solemn promise not to be molested, and return in safety with the prisoners to the Texian camp. Immediately on their arrival, they were taken and imprisoned, their passports taken from them and destroyed, and it is fully believed that all the Texian prisoners are murdered that were at Metamoras. Gen. Urreo has joined Filasola with 4000 soldiers, which with 3000 with Gen. Filisola, makes 7000 in all that are now on their march into Texas.

The Texians to a man are turning out shouldering their rifles, mounting their horses, and will defend their country to the last. There can be no mistake in this account: About 3000 Texians, in all, will be in the field.

Future Prospects of Texas.—There is some sneering and cold condolence extent in the papers unfriendly to the Independence of Texas, arising from the impression that an immense army is preparing to renew the war to that territory, and wipe away the stain on their honor by the capture of Santa Anna. We believe if Santa Anna was released to-morrow, and was received by the Mexicans, he would from obvious policy recognize the Independence of Texas himself. No one can mistake the character of that support which the people of Texas are receiving from every section of the Union—it is not a war against Texas, but in reality against public opinion in the United States, which some of our presses are waging. No army will march against Texas from Mexico. They may boast as they please, and swear and threaten hard, no army can be collected, and no army like that of Santa Anna's will venture to take the field against Texas. For all the purposes of government Texas is already free, but much is to be done to establish that independence upon a sure and firm basis. Much prudence, principle and good sense are required, and also the best men engaged in that contest to carry out just and proper views, and merit that countenance and support which they are every where receiving.

There are some persons who are secretly opposing Texas, but *when they have sold their western lands*, they will be ready for new speculations and will go for Texas.
New York Star.

THE CREEK INDIANS.

The Columbus (Geo.) Herald states that Jim Henry, the noted hostile Creek Indian Chief, was captured by the stratagem of the friendly Creek Chief, Jim Boy. One hundred and fifty warriors were taken with him.

The Herald has a postscript in which the following information is given respecting the party of hostile Creeks who had crossed the Chattahoochee on their way to Florida.

POSTSCRIPT.

Indians Routed.—The party of Indians who started for Florida were followed by Col. Bell's 1st Regiment of Georgia Mounted Volunteers, and were overtaken in the Chichasahatchie swamp, in Baker county, and routed; 9 Indians being killed and 20 wounded. Of Col. Bell's men, 7 were wounded, 2 mortally. The Indians fled in every direction, but the swamps were so thick that our men could not follow. Colonel Beall writes that the Indians are still in this same swamp and intend remaining there. The Columbus Guards, Cadet Riflemen and Artillery will leave to-day for Baker county.

According to a calculation made by the editor of the Herald, there are still a sufficient number of hostile Creeks at large to render it unsafe for the settlers to return to their plantations in the Nation. He says:

The actual number of warriors in the Creek Nation, at the very lowest estimate is 5000; of this number, there are supposed to be friendly 2500, prisoners at Fort Mitchell 300, gone into Tuskegee and given up their arms 100, escaped to Florida 300, making in all, that can be accounted for 3200. The balance of 1800 of course are still in the woods and swamps, scattered in small parties, and as they have had abundant time and opportunity to have reported themselves at friendly camps and have not done so, the only inference to be drawn is that they are hostile. This view of the subject then presents us with quite a formidable party yet in the field, and although we had an army of 6000, containing Georgians and Alabamians, yet such is the extent of the country which these savages may roam, that 1800 well armed and equipped may perpetrate a vast deal of mischief, and continue their depredations for some length of time—under all the circumstances therefore, it would appear that something yet remains to be done—*the war is not ended*, our troops are in the field, on the alert—scouring the whole Indian country—and we know full well that the foe cannot escape, he must be surrounded, vanquished and slain.

We learn that Maj. Gen. Scott and his staff returned to Columbus, in Georgia, on Tuesday, 12th inst. and the next day Maj. Gen. Sanford, of the Militia, with a part of the Georgia troops. The Indians (those who were friendly or had been captured) were departing on their journey of migration westward, and the troops were to be paid off and discharged.

From Fort Mitchell, on the Saturday preceding, the contractors for the removal of the Creeks had started sixteen hundred Indians, men, women and children, for Arkansas. "The hostile warriors, handcuffed, marching in double file—a long train of wagons conveying the children, and such of the old women as were unable to walk, followed in their wake.

The St. Augustine Herald of the 2d inst., received by the Charleston Courier, contains the following:

There was no news of the Indians at Picolata; it appears to be a very general impression that they have gone to their corn dance. It is very sickly at Fort Drane It is stated that more than one half of the troops are on the sick list. Five out of seven officers are also sick.

DEATH OF BISHOP WHITE.

The Philadelphia papers of Monday the 18th instant, are dressed in mourning in consequence of the death of the Right Reverend *William White*, D. D. The U. S. Gazette announces this melancholy event, which will be heard, with sorrow, in all parts of the United States, and particularly "in all the Churches," in the following terms:

Death of Bishop White.—We have this morning the painful duty of announcing to our readers, the death of the Rt. Rev. William White, D. D. Bishop of the Episcopal Diocess of Pennsylvania, and Senior Bishop of that Church in the United States, and at his death, believed to be the oldest Protestant Bishop in the world.—Bishop White was born (we believe) in Maryland on the 4th of April, 1749, so that he is more than 88 years of age. He was a sound Whig in political principles at the time when the profession of such principles involved important consideration. He was for a long time the Chaplain of Congress, and when that body, to avoid the victorious British, removed from one place to another Dr. White shared its removals and its perils.

In the year 1786, Dr. White and two other Episcopal clergyman repaired to England to receive the office of Bishop. Dr. White and we think his reverend companions also, were consecrated on the 4th of February, 1787, by the Arch-Bishop of Canterbury and York—other prelates being present.

Bishop White has consecrated every Bishop of the Episcopal Church in the U. States excepting only the Bishop of Michigan, who has received consecration since the confinement of the venerable Bishop to his chamber.

Bishop White, after lingering a few weeks, died yesterday about 15 minutes before 12 o'clock, noon—retaining his mental faculties to the last moment. In the morning several clergyman on their way to church called to see him. He inquired after their health with his usual urbanity of tone; and while surrounded by a few friends, not of his immediate family, he ceased to be of them. There was no struggle to mark the moment of his spirit's dissolution; but he passed away from life as he passed through it,—calm and serene and full of edification.

Several gentlemen called on us yesterday to express a wish that at the time of the funeral of the venerable Bishop White, there should be, as far as possible, a suspension of business in the city, and the customary testimonials of public regard for a great and good man.

Variety.

The use of wooden blocks for paving, has been fairly tested in the city of New York, and the experiment is said to have succeeded so perfectly well that a plan has been submitted to the Corporation for paving Broadway in its whole length with this material.

Naval.—One of the strongest evidences of the durability of our live oak, is shown in the frame of the Ohio ship of the line, now undergoing repair in the navy yard at New York. Her planking has been taken off, and the live oak frame found perfectly sound. It will be remembered that this ship was launched in 1821, and was never fitted for sea. It will no doubt surprise many of our readers, to learn that she has been lying in the *mud* 15 years, and is still sound in her frame.
Philadelphia U. S. Gaz.

The Tennessee volunteers asked for by the President have answered the call with an alacrity in the highest degree commendable. We observe by the Nashville Republican of the 25th ult. that various corps were on their way to the appointed rendezvous, and there is no doubt that before this they are on the march to the scene of the Creek war. Governor Cannon has been extremely active and zealous in the discharge of his duties connected with the requisition.

According to the table of the meteorological observations of Maryland Academy of Science and Literature, for the month of June, it appears that there were during the month 15 fair days, 5 cloudy, and 10 rainy. The winds prevailed from north east during 14 days. The quantity of rain which fell during the month was ten inches; the heaviest fall of rain was on the 20th. The lowest point to which the thermometer sunk was 43, and its highest range 88 degrees.

By an act of Congress, the franking privilege is granted to Mrs. Madison during life. This act was introduced by Mr. Leigh, and was unanimously sanctioned by both houses.

The taxable property in Louisville, Kentucky, amounts to fourteen millions of dollars, according to the assessment just completed.

Mr. Madison has left—with the exception of legacies to the amount of thirteen thousand dollars, including one of $1500 to the University, and another of $4000 to the Colonization Society—the whole of his estate to Mrs. Madison, who is constituted sole executrix.

Firmen Diderot, the French Franklin, died lately at Dreux, in France. He was once journeyman Printer, but by the force of genius and talent raised himself to a high eminence. He was a member of the Chamber of Deputies.

Greenough, the Sculptor, has taken casts of the heads of the Hon. Messrs. Calhoun and Clay, which are to be worked up in marble.

A rattlesnake, six feet long, was recently killed at Holliston. In it were found a rabbit and an assortment of squirrels.

An herb called sweet fern, which grows in fields with the whortleberry, and whose leaf is long and has an uneven edge, will cure the poison of the vine usually growing on old posts and the trunks of trees, sometimes called mercury.

The Charleston Louisville and Cincinnati Rail Road. According to the Knoxville Register, Capt. Williams, the Engineer, who is making a reconnoissance of the most mountainous portions of this route at the Cumberland Pass, Flat Rock, &c. deems it entirely practicable.

State of Ohio Navigation.—There is every prospect that the navigation of the Ohio will be open for some time, as the tributary streams at its sources in the Pennsylvania and Virginia mountains are unusually swollen by the recent rains.

The two Boards of the City Council of Washington City, have voted almost unanimously against the acceptance of the $3,000,000 voted by Maryland to the Chesapeak and Ohio Canal, on the conditions imposed.

Beet Sugar in Virginia.—the tobacco crop in Virginia gave way to the wheat, and the latter having now worn out the soil, the planters of the "Old Dominion" propose introducing the sugar from beet, which has the double advantage of producing the most profitable luxury used in commerce, and furnishing in the residuum of the pulp, leaf and root a most nutritious fodder for cattle and manure for the land.

The grain in several parts of Ohio will, it is said, fall short of the average crops.

Rather Puritan for the "Far West."—A check to Land Speculation.—We did not think the brimstone of the Salem witches had reached the lead mines of the Mississippi, but it appears by the Chicago American, a town is to be deeded out near there, making mutual pledges that no liquor shall be sold on any lot. Alas, poor Cotton Mather! Some Magician has summoned thee, from thy cearments.

Chain Suspension Bridge over the Niagara.—A charter for this novel work, which if made between Lewiston on the American and Queenstown on the Canadian side, will be suspended 150 feet in the air, and almost as great a curiosity as the Falls above, has been procured from the legislatures of New York and Upper Canada. Books for the subscription to the stock, were opened at New York, July the 4th, and will remain open several days.

Barry O'Meara, formerly surgeon to the Emperor Napoleon, whose "Voice from St. Helena" was read with so much interest a few years ago, died at his house in Cambridge Terrace, Edgeware road, on the 10th of June.

MORE SPECIE.—We perceive that the ship Formosa, arrived at New York from Havre, has on board 21 kegs of silver and 8 of gold.

General Scott was complimented in many of the toasts given at the South on the Fourth of July. Gov. Schley, of Geo., gave the following:

Major General Winfield Scott: The accomplished Soldier, the skilful General, and the polite and polished gentleman.

OBITUARY.

[COMMUNICATED.]

Departed this life on the 15th instant, Mrs. Esther W. Dashiell, wife of Mr. Benjamin I. Dashiell, of Quantico, in this county, in the 35th year of her age.

We know how little regarded are the published notices of the dead. As the partial testimony of friendship, or the still more exceptionable displays of vanity, they are read—despised and forgotten. The dust returns to its kindred earth, its virtues known only to a small circle of afflicted relatives,—the moral of its history unnoticed—the excellence of its example perished for ever; while the soul goes up to the judgment-seat of Christ, there only to be fully known and rewarded. Yet it is hard to stifle the throes of anguished affection, or to refuse to worth the humble tribute of our praise. We know it is of no importance, indeed, to the tenant of the tomb, the good or the ill that may be spoken. But something must be allowed to humanity—We ought to listen kindly to the tale of the mourner, if for no better reason, because we may be called upon—alas! who knows how soon!—to mourn for those we now honor and love; or those we honor and love may be summoned soon to shed a tear for us! All we claim from man is the solace of his sympathy. To a higher source than man we look for peace—even to Him who has promised "to bind up the broken-hearted"—and has said—"They that mourn shall be comforted." With humble submission to His will, we commit our cares to Him who "tempers the breeze to the shorn lamb."

The subject of this brief notice was the third daughter of Dr. Ker, of this village, and was brought up in the fear and admonition of the Lord. At the age of sixteen she made an open profession of her trust in the Saviour, attached herself to the Presbyterian Church, and her subsequent conduct and conversation offered the most satisfactory evidence of the hopefulness of her conversion. In all the various and responsible relations of life, she was humble—faithful—exemplary. So far as is known to the writer, not a whisper of reproach was ever heard against her; and it is believed, she lived and died without an enemy. Suddenly called upon in the vigor of life to sunder the dearest ties which bind the human heart to earth, she was calm,—collected, and professed *herself ready!—"I trust in my Saviour!"* were almost the last words upon her lips. O! how bright—how beautiful—how triumphant, is such a death! Better—a thousand times better, such a fate, than to be all which this world calls great—prosperous and happy in life! Let the bereaved partner think of this—and be comforted. Let him lift his bleeding heart to God; for there is a balm in Gilead—and a physician there!

Let us all mourn with hope! C.

[COMMUNICATED.]

It is with unfeigned sorrow I record the death of Miss Sarah Jane Holbrook, who departed this life, in Baltimore, on Friday the 8th instant, after a severe and protracted illness, which she bore with fortitude and patient resignation. Mild in her disposition, amiable and engaging in her manners, she won the esteem and confidence of all who knew her. She had a pure and unsullied heart, full of Christian meekness and charity, that willingly forgave the evil she received and was always disposed to do good to others. In the character of this lovely and interesting young lady, was comprised every virtue which adorns society, and renders sister, friend and relative dear. She has left to her friends a bright testimony of her acceptance above; it was her earnest prayer that she might do it, and her prayer was heard and answered.

And shall we mourn that she soon
Hath gained the immortal prize?
Her sun hath only set at noon
More glorious still to rise.

The Crops.

A gentleman of Baltimore, feeling some anxiety to be informed as to the extent of the failure of the Crops, addressed a circular to the several Postmasters of the different counties, asking such information in relation thereto as they were enabled to give from their own observation. The subjoined letters were received in reply, and handed to the Editors of the Baltimore American for publication:

NEW YORK.

Angelica, Allegany county.
Unless something more happens, there will be a tolerably fair crop in general.

Bedford, (N. Y.) and vicinity, West Chester co.
Wheat, rye and oats look very well, and a prospect of good crops.

Bath, Steuben co.
In the counties east of us, large fields of wheat have been ploughed up and corn planted. The grain was smothered by the deep and long continued snow of last winter.

Martinsburg.
Wheat is winter killed—there will not probably be over half a crop.

Albion, Orleans co.
The wheat crop in this county not considered more than two-thirds of an average. Much injured by deep snow in the winter.

Penn Yann.
This is probably one of the best districts for wheat in the Union, and I think crops will be abundant, but more from the quantity of ground occupied. Wheat is, in this section, the main crop. [The yield of wheat is put down at about two-thirds of a good crop.]

Auburn.
The wheat crop in this section of the State east of a line drawn north and south through Cayuga Lake, is not likely to produce more than two-thirds of the usual quantity. West of that line the wheat crop is much better, and will probably amount to an average.

Riverhead.
Wheat is very much winter killed—probably there will not be over two-thirds of an average crop.

Binghamton, Broome co.
Wheat and Rye very much winter killed. The crops will be hardly middling.

Syracuse, Onondaga co.
Wheat will produce less than one-fourth of last years crop—hardly enough for bread and seed. Last year this county produced probably 500,000 bushels. This is the first year since 1828, that our wheat crop has failed. It being known early in the season, that the wheat was killed, our farmers turned their attention more vigorously towards coarse grains, of which, it is pretty safe to anticipate a large yield. Wheat, however, is our staple, but in all the counties east of Cayuga Lake, the harvest must be exceedingly small.

Essex county.
Not much wheat raised in this county—what there is looks well.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Wellsborough, Tioga co.
The wheat and rye have been injured by the snow, but the weather has since been favorable for the winter grain, and we have a prospect of a fair average crop.

Williamsport, Lycoming co.
I have never seen so general a failure in the wheat crops.

Reading, Berks co.
The fly has perhaps never been in our county so destructive to the wheat as this season. The rye crops look tolerably well.

Greensburgh, Westmoreland co.
Wheat will be a fair common crop—about one fourth less than last, which was abundant.

Carlisle, Cumberland co.
The late and long continued rains have injured the crops in some parts of this county, but recently they have much recovered in appearance.

Milford, Pike co.
The prospect for wheat is supposed to be hardly half a crop.

Lancaster.
The wheat crops have so completely failed, that many of the farmers who have disposed of their last year's crops, have purchased for the coming year. Farmers who raised last year from 1000 to 1500 bushels will this year scarcely have sufficient for seed.

Chambersburg, Franklin co.
From the best information I can obtain, this valley, from the Potomac to Philadelphia, will not give more than the seed and bread. Many of our farmers will not save their seed. We have a good deal of wheat in this county.

DELAWARE.

Georgetown, Sussex co.
There is very little wheat raised in this county, and the last winter destroyed the small crops that were sown. Corn is our staple, and the present prospect is that there will not be half a crop.

Dover, Kent co.
Wheat and rye much injured by the winter and fly. Oats remarkably fine, and very good prospects for large crop of the.

MARYLAND.

Elkton, Cecil co.
Many of our farmers will not have more than their seed from their wheat fields, some think they will not have even

Denton, Caroline co.
Of wheat there is not enough to half sow the same ground.

Snowhill, Worcester co.
The crops of wheat will not much more than yield the seed.

Cambridge, Dorchester co.
Throughout this county there is not one farm that will yield a fair average crop of wheat; the late rains improved the appearance of the wheat crop very much, but the prevailing winds during the whole time, bruised the heads to such an extent that nearly one half of what was headed out will be destroyed by the blast. In our low lands the opinion prevails that the corn crop will be almost entirely lost; on the uplands, the prospect is fair.

Hagerstown, Washington co.
Our wheat crops were never so poor throughout the whole county. There will scarcely be enough raised for seed and bread. Rye is a shade better, but very indifferent. The oats and corn crops look well. Farmers are sowing buckwheat and millet in their wheat fields.

Frederick, Frederick co.
Wheat is very bad—not more than one fourth of an average. The rye crop in this immediate neighborhood will be less than half a crop. The appearance of the corn and oats has materially improved within the last ten days, and with a continuance of favorable weather, both will be very large, as many wheat fields were ploughed up and planted in corn and oats.

Leonardtown, St. Mary's co.
The crop of wheat is not an average of the last five or ten years, though more promising than last year.

VIRGINIA.

Suffolk, Nansemond co.
Corn crops much injured by constant rains, but the last ten days of good dry weather has improved them much.

Scottsville.
Some farms will not make as much wheat as was sown.

Chesterfield Court House.
The wheat seeded in this county will not average more than two or three for one.

OHIO.

Tiffin, Seneca co.
The general impression is that our crops of wheat, rye and corn will be more abundant than they ever have been heretofore.

Wilmington, Clinton co.
More wheat sown last Fall than usual. I am of opinion this county will produce more wheat than last season.

Wooster.
The drought in April and May, and the constant rains which succeeded, it was feared would destroy the prospects of the farmer, but for the last two weeks the weather has been fine, and all sorts of grain look promising.

New Lisbon, Columbiana co.
We rarely have any but good crops in this region, and the present promises about as usual.

Rail roads appear to be going ahead as rapidly in England as in this country. At the last session of Parliment, application was made in behalf of 51 works of this description, the aggregate amount of capital to be invested £8,824,800*l*. Among the most considerable are

The Great Northern R. R.	capital	£3,000,000
Leeds and Derby,	"	1,500,000
London and Norwich,	"	1,500,000
Bristol and Exeter,	"	1,400,000
London and Dover,	"	1,400,000
Manchester and Leeds,	"	1,400,000

The sale of lots at Chicago amounted for the first five days to $1,041,344—one hundred and eight five lots were sold, being one fifth of the whole offered for sale.

THE MARKETS.

BALTIMORE, July 19, 1836.

Flour, Howard st., $7 75; wagon price $7.50; City Mills, $7 75; Susquehanna, $7.75. Wheat, Maryland white, $1 75; best reds, $1.70 a 1.75; ordinary to good, $1.60 a 1.70. Corn, white, 78 cts; yellow, 80 cts. Rye, $1.00 a 105. Oats, 38 a 42 cts.

For Sale.

A first rate Filley, Saddle, Bridle and Martingale. For terms, apply to the Editor.

Wanted.

An intelligent and active boy, 14 or 15 years of age, to be bound to the Mercantile business, with whose morals and education every attention will be taken, and every effort made to instruct him in his vocation.

S. W. JONES.
July 26.

A CARD.

H. PAGE,
Attorney at Law,

WILL attend the Courts of Somerset and Worcester countries. His office in the former place will be in the house of Mr. Willing; in the latter in that of Mr. Givans.

Dec 1, 1835.

Wool Carding.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the public that his CARDING MACHINES, near the Upper Ferry on Wicomico River, are in complete order, and ready for the reception of WOOL.—They are attended by Mr. Josiah Ellingsworth, whose merits as a Carder are well enough known to insure good work.—Wool should be well prepared before it is brought to the Machines.

It remains for me to tender my unfeigned thanks to those friends who stood by me in times past. I always shall feel grateful to them for their support, and assure them that every attention will be paid to render general satisfaction.

CALEB ROSS.
Rockawalking Mills, July 19, 1836.

$100 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on Saturday night the 9d inst., a negro man named JOSIAH, aged about 25 years, about 5 feet 8 inches high, with large white eyes, very black, and much knock-kneed, walks with his toes out, and slow of speech when spoken to.

The above reward of $100 will be given to any person or persons who will apprehend and lodge said negro in some jail or safe place so that I get him again.

WILLIAM GILES.
Sussex co., Delaware, July 12, 1836.

Quarterly Camp Meeting.

A CAMP MEETING for Princess Anne Circuit will commence on the 26th of AUGUST, on *DEAL'S ISLAND.* There are two good harbors for shallops near; and the place selected, in point of health and convenience is unsurpassed by any other on the Eastern Shore. Preachers and friends from the adjoining Circuits are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ No traffic of any kind whatever, will be allowed within two miles of the Camp ground. By order of

THE MANAGERS.
July 19, 1836.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber begs leave respectfully to inform his patrons and the public generally, that he has on hand and intends constantly keeping, a full supply of MATERIALS of the first quality, out of which he will manufacture to order

BOOTS & SHOES

Of various kinds. His shop may be found next door to the store of James C. Hyland, and directly opposite the Court House and other public buildings.

R. H. COLBOURN.

N. B. As it is his intention to close up his Books at the expiration of every six months, it is hoped that those whose accounts have been standing for that length of time and longer will settle the same forthwith. R. H. C.

July 19, 1836.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber is directed by the Levy Court of Somerset county, to sell at public auction, the STONE and TYLE belonging to said county. He therefore gives notice that he will dispose of these articles on TUESDAY the 26th INSTANT, at Court House door, and at 3 o'clock, for cash. He also hereby notifies such persons as have appropriated any portion of these articles to their own use, to replace them on the public lot before the hour of sale.

GEO. HANDY.
July 19, 1836.

We are authorized to announce
Edward M. Waters, Esq.
As a candidate to represent Somerset county in the next House of Delegates of Maryland.
July 5, 1836.

We are authorized to announce
Alexander Donoho, Esq.
of Somerset county, as a candidate for a seat in the next General Assembly of Maryland.
May 17, 1836.

We are authorized to announce
Robert B. Reid, Esq.
As a candidate to represent Somerset county in the next House of Delegates of Maryland.
July 12, 1836.

We are authorized to announce
John S. Crockett, Esq.
As a candidate for the next Sheriffity of Somerset county.
Dec. 16, 1834.

We are authorized to announce
John N. Rowland Esq.
As a candidate for the next Sheriffalty of Somerset county.
June 17, 1834.

BOARDING

BY
Mrs. Skelly & Miss Warren,
NO. 61, MARKET STREET,
Between South and Gay Streets,
BALTIMORE.
March 29

WANTED,

Fifty Cords of Tan Bark,

At the PRINCESS-ANNE TAN YARD, for which liberal cash prices will be given.

THOMAS LANGSDALE.
May 24, 1836.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having leased that large and commodious tavern establishment, in Princess-Anne, called the

WASHINGTON HOTEL,

Lately under the tenure of Henry K. Long, Esq., hereby notifies his friends and the public generally, that his most active and indefatigable exertions, united to those of his son, RUFUS M. PARSONS, will be put in operation to sustain the well established reputation of the house.

His BAR and LARDER are abundantly stored with a choice selection of Liquors and Provisions suited to the season. His STABLES, already supplied with Provender, will shortly undergo extensive repairs, and every facility will be afforded Travellers to be conveyed to any part of the Peninsula. Private Rooms can at all times be assigned to customers. He hopes by a studious desire to accommodate the public, and unremitting exertions to render comfortable those who may honor him with their custom, to share a portion of the public patronage.

The public's obedient servant,
JOHN W. B. PARSONS.
Princess-Anne, July 19, 1836

The Snow Hill Sentinel and Baltimore Republican will insert the above three times and charge this office.

To be Rented,

FOR ONE OR MORE YEARS,

That large and commodious brick tavern and its appurtenances, well known by the name of the

EASTON HOTEL,

Situate in the town of Easton, on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, at present, and for some years past, occupied by Mr. Solomon Lowe. This establishment is universally admitted to be the largest and most convenient for a Public House of any on the Peninsula, and to a man well calculated to conduct it, an opportunity will be offered for doing a very extensive and profitable business, more especially if he has a sufficient capital to carry it on the advantageously.

Easton is known as a town of considerable trade, and the Steam Boat Maryland, which plies twice a week between Baltimore, Annapolis and this place, considerably increases the business, and of course adds very much to the value of this establishment, by the constant intercourse of travellers from the different counties on the Western and Eastern Shores, and elsewhere with these places.

Possession will be given on the first day of January next. Persons wishing to rent are invited to come and view the premises. The terms, which will be moderate, will be made known by application to the subscriber.

WM. H. GROOME.

P. S.—Applications for the above will be received by the subscriber until 15th of August next. W. H. G.

Easton, July 12, 1836.

Commission.

THE subscriber has commenced a General

Commission Business,

At No. 12, Light St. Wharf, BALTIMORE,

Where he will sell *Grain*, of every description, and he has opened a market for *Bacon, Lard, Butter, Fruit, &c.*, and every thing the Farmer has to dispose of. He feels confident that those who will favor him with their consignments, however small, will assure themselves the best prices the market affords.

He will fill up orders of every description, such as *Groceries, Clover Seed, Plaster, Lime, &c.* JOSEPH RABIN.

REFERENCES:

Wm. Anell,	*Giles Hicks,*
Thomas Carter,	*J. P. W. Richardson,*
Henry Rhodes,	*Wm. Loveday,*
Samuel Kennard,	*Dr. R. Goldsborough,*
Pere Wilmer,	*John C. Palmer,*
John C. Spencer,	*Samuel Thompson,*
Benj. Earlekson	*J. W. Legg.*

N. B.—I have on hand James C. Baldwin's Virginia Corn and Cob Crusher and Grinder; also, his Corn Sheller which will shell from 250 to 300 bushels a day. For particulars reference to the Farmer and Gardener.

April 19 8w

NOTICE.

THE subscriber will sell, on reasonable terms, his entire stock of

Dry Goods and Groceries.

To an approved tenant, he would rent the DWELLING HOUSE with the STORE HOUSE annexed. To a person desirous of engaging in the business, and who would give it his undivided attention, it would be profitable, and he could do an extensive business. The subscriber having other matters enough to engage his attention, cannot bestow the time which is absolutely necessary. To a sale purchaser, the terms will be made easy, and as the subscriber wishes to close his business, (until his entire stock is disposed of, will sell at reduced prices for cash. JOHN AUSTIN.

Quantico, July 5, 1836.

Negroes Wanted.

The subscriber wishes to purchase *NEGROES* of both sexes, from six to thirty years of age, for which he will give the highest CASH prices.

W. B. JONES.

N. B.—*All letters directed to him at Princess-Anne will be punctually attended to.* W. B. J.

March 22, 1836.

Cash in Hand!

THE subscriber is at all times prepared to give the HIGHEST CASH PRICES FOR NEGROES. He will purchase any number of male and female slaves between the ages of 12 and 25 years, and give more for them than any purchaser on this Shore. Please call at his store in Little Annemessex Somerset county.

WM ROACH, Jun.
Jan. 27, 1835.

$450 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, living in Somerset county, Maryland, on Saturday the 6th instant, the following negro men, to wit:—HARRY, who sometimes calls himself HARRY HANDY, about 43 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, dark mulatto complexion—he is an intelligent fellow, can read tolerably well, and talks in a sharp and rapid voice, especially when under the influence of strong drink, to which he is much addicted. he is an excellent field hand, and can turn his hands to any kind of labor that may be required of him.—GEORGE, who calls himself GEORGE HENRY, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, bright mulatto complexion, stout and extremely well made—polite and conciliating in his conversation.—George was brought up as a house servant and continued in that employment until about 6 years past, since which time he has worked as a field hand. As a house servant and waiter, few could equal him, and as a field hand none could excell him. JOHN, who calls himself sometimes JOHN HENRY and sometimes JOHN SMITH, is about 20 or 21 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, dark mulatto complexion, slightly but well formed, walks and stands erect, speaks rather slowly and has a down look. He was brought up as a house servant and continued in that employment to the time he went away, and in this calling he is a first rate servant. The above negroes took with them such a variety of clothing that it is needless to describe any. If the said negroes, or either of them, be taken and secured in any jail, so that the subscriber gets them, or him, a reward of $150 will be given for each thus apprehended and secured.

ROBERT J. HENRY.
Kingston Post Office, Somerset county, Md., July 16, 1836.

LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office at Princess-Anne, Md., 1st July, 1836.

James Adams, Eliza Jane Anderson, Isaac Anderson, Sarah D. Ballard, Henry Banks, Jr., Nathan Bell, Capt. Henry Birch, Wm. Bennett, Benja. Betsworth, N. & R Bell, John N. Bowland, Joseph Barkley, Wm. Cox, Chas. La Chur, Fleet C. Chelton, John W. Dane, James S. Dorman, Benja. I Dashiell, Josiah Futnim, Henry Gale, John Goslee, Abner Green, Sedlek Givens, John M. Hall, Jesse Hopkins, Levin Hall, Thos. M. Haraiss, Jacob Henderson, Caroline Herbert, Col. A. E. Jones, Caleb Jones, John W. Jones or Saml. Bounds, Sarah Jones, J. Dorsey Johnson, Emaline King, Alexander Kibble, John D. Long, Samuel Long, Arthur Lankford, Revd. F. H. L. Laird, John Layfield, Mileah E. Maddux, Matthew Marine, Mary Miles, Ann McDorman, Mary Ann G. McGrath, Capt. Wm. Miles, Jr., Philip Mezick, Sally J. Polk, Isaac Price, Stephen Parks, John H. Parsons, John Robertson, Noah Rider, Capt. W. Shores, Teagle Townsend, 4, Capt. John Turner, Alexander Stuart, Robt. Stewart, Robt. Twilley, Charlotte J. White, William Wool, Ward & Beauchamp, Henry Ward, Isaac Willing, Leonard Williams.

WM W. JOHNSTON, P. M.
July 6, 1836.

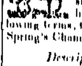
Collector's Notice.

THE subscriber being desirous of completing his collections for the years of 1834 and 1835, earnestly requests all persons who stand indebted to him for County Taxes and Officers' Fees, to come forward and settle them without delay, as he must, if possible, settle with all those who have claims against him, and it is impossible for him to pay them unless he is first paid; therefore, all those that do not comply with this notice may certainly expect the letter of the law to be enforced against them, without respect to persons, as his duty as an officer will compel him to this course. Persons holding property in the county and residing out of it will please pay attention to this notice and save themselves trouble.

S. G. HOLBROOK, Collector

The Thorough-bred Horse,

John of Roanoke,



WILL stand the present season at the Stables of the subscriber, where Mares can be accommodated on the following terms, to wit: Insurance, $14; the Spring's Chance, $7; the Single *Visit*, $5.

Description and Pedigree.

John of Roanoke is a beautiful chestnut sorrle, full sixteen hands high, of great bone and sinew, and combining in an eminent degree, all the desirable qualities of the turf, with those of the farm horse. Farmers will, therefore, find it to their advantage to avail themselves of the opportunity now offered for improving their stock of horses. In point of symmetry of form, size and action, this horse will lose nothing by a comparison with the best horses of the day. A further description is deemed unnecessary, as those wishing to breed from, can view the horse, and judge for themselves.

Roanoke is three years old this spring. He was got by the justly celebrated horse John of Roanoke, out of a Cean Sey mare. JOHN SMITH

Belmont, Somerset co., April 6, 1836.

New Spring Goods,

Wm. W. Johnston

HAS just returned from Baltimore with a large and general assortment of GOODS which will be sold low for cash, or on credit to punctual dealers.

April 19, 1836.

PRINTING.

THE PRINTING OF
BOOKS, PAMPHLETS,
Blanks, Cards, Labels,
HANDBILLS, &c.
Is thankfully received and neatly executed
At the Village Herald Office.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of two writs of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of Somerset County Court, and to me directed, one at the suit of Henry P. C. Wilson, Ex'r, of John C. Wilson, use of Wm. W. Johnson, against Henry K. Long, and the other at the suit of Henrietta B. Hayne, Adm'x, of Wm. Hayne, against Henry K. Long, Samuel K. Handy and James C. Hyland, I have heretofore taken in execution the following property, to wit:—one coach, two roan horses, also two other horses, one waggon, one horse cart and two cows, the property of said Henry K. Long; also two sorrel mares, the property of Samuel K. Handy, also one negro woman Salea, the property of James C. Hyland.—Also by virtue of two writs of Fieri Facias, issued out of Somerset County Court, and to me directed, one at the suit of Henrietta B. Haynie, Adm'x. of Wm. Done, and the other at the suit of Jno. W. Done & Saml W. Jones, use of James Stewart & C. for use of Freeman Cross, both against Henry K. Long, I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit:—ten beds and furniture, one sideboard, one cooking stove, one stove in the tavern, two dozen chairs, four pine tables, one dozen decanters, one dozen tumbler glasses, one secretary, two pair mahogany tables, three ovens, two pair andirons and two pair shovel and tongs,—which I shall proceed to sell at the Washington Hotel in the town of Princess-Anne, on TUESDAY the 23 day of AUGUST next, for cash, to satisfy the above mentioned writs and costs.

S. G. HOLBROOK, Shff.

July 12, 1836.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of two writs of Fieri Facias, issued by William Wharyland, a justice of the peace for Somerset county, and to me directed, one at the suit of Morris & Rider, against William Banks, one at the suit of James Stewart, against William Banks and Henry Pollitt, I have seized and taken in execution the following property to wit:—all the right of William Banks in and to part of a tract of land called Friendship, containing 100 acres more or less, part of a tract of land called Neaman Lot containing 79 acres more or less, also one mare and colt, as the property of said Banks which I shall proceed to sell at public sale, at Wm. and John Gunby's store in Forktown, on THURSDAY the 4th day of August next, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock P M to the highest and best bidder for cash, to satisfy the above mentioned writ, cost, county levy and officers fees for 1834 and 1835.

S. G. HOLBROOK, Shff.

July 15

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued by George E. Larmore, a Justice of the Peace for Somerset county, and to me directed, at the suit of John & Thos. Robertson, against Rachel Barkley, Thos. Robertson, Const., levied and took in execution the following property, to wit: one house and lot in Muddy Hole, the property of said Rachel Barkley, which I shall proceed to sell on the premises, on WEDNESDAY the 31 day of AUGUST, at the hour of 11 o'clock, A. M., to the highest and best bidder, for cash, to satisfy the above mentioned writ and cost and county levy for the years 1834 and '35.

S. G. HOLBROOK, Shff.

July 12, 1836.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of two writs of fieri facias, issued by Geo. M. Willing, and to me directed at the suit of Edward T. Hall, against Ralph Corbin, I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit, one tract of land known by the name of Henderson's Island, containing four acres, more or less, adjoining the lands of Whitty Fountain, in Potato neck, one canoe, two head of hogs and the crop of corn on the above land, which I shall proceed to sell at the Court House door in Princess Ann on TUESDAY 26th July next, at the hour of 3 o,clock, P. M. to the highest and best bidder for cash, to satisfy the above writs & cost.

SAMUEL G. HOLBROOK, Shff.

June 28, 1836.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of Worcester County Court, and to me directed, at the suit of Moses C. Smith, against William B. Stewart, I have seized and taken in execution all the right of the said Stewart in and to the following property, to wit:—one horse, one wagon, one bureau, two beds and furniture, two tables, half dozen chairs, one yoke of oxen, one cow and calf, one Wain cart, ten head of hogs, more or less; which I shall proceed to sell at the court house door in Princess Ann on TUESDAY 26th July next, at the hour of 3 o'clock, P. M. to the highest and best bidder, for cash, to satisfy the above writ and cost.

S. G. HOLBROOK, Shff.

June 28.

FORMER SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of Somerset County Court, and to me directed, at the suit of George Jones of Robt., use of John Leatherbury, trustee to complete the sale of William Mezick's real estate, against John Hopkins, I have heretofore taken in execution the following property, to wit:—a tract or part of a tract of land called Cannon's Peace, containing one hundred acres, more or less, one negro man named Abraham, two horses and one gig, the property of said Hopkins, and I hereby give notice that I shall offer the same at public sale, to the best bidder, at the Court House door in Princess Anne, on TUESDAY the 9th day of AUGUST next, between the hours of 2 and 3 o'clock, P. M., to satisfy the above claim with interest and cost.

ROBT. STEWART, F. S. S. C.

July 12, 1836.

Constable's Sale.

BY virtue of nine writs of fieri facias, one issued by Covington Cordray, Esq. and to me directed, at the suit of John North, use of Edward North, Jr. against Levin Horner and eight issued by George E. Larmore, Esq. and to me directed, one at the suit of John Turner, Sen. use of Thomas Robertson, against Levin Horner, Sen. Edward North, jr. and Noah Jackson, one at the suit of James Dunn, use of Thomas Robertson against Levin Horner, Sen. one at the suit of William Dunn, use of Thomas Robertson against Levin Horner, Sen. one at the suit of Edward North, Sen. use of Thomas Robertson, against Levin Horner, Sen. one at the suit of William North use of Thomas Robertson, against Levin Horner, Sen. one at the suit of John Insley, use of Thomas Robertson, against Levin Horner, Sen. and James Harrington, one at the suit of Richard E. Larmore, use of Thomas Robertson against Levin Horner, Sen. and one at the suit of John Boston, against Levin Horner, Sen. I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit;—all the right, title, claim interest and demand, at Law and in Equity, in and to a tract of land called Budley, containing 21 acres more or less, which the said Horner bought of R Daugherty late of Somerset county, dec'd. also, all the right, title, claim interest and demand at Law or in Equity, in and to another tract of land, called Budley, containing 26 acres more or less, which lands I shall proceed to sell on the premises, at public auction, for cash, on MONDAY the 1st day of August next. Sale to commence at the hour of 9 o'clock, A. M.

THOMAS WALTER, Const.

July 12

Constable's Sale.

BY virtue of two writs of Fieri Facias, one issued by John S. Evans, a Justice of the Peace in and for Somerset county and State of Maryland, and the other by Edwin Dashiell, a Justice of the Peace in and for the county and State aforesaid, and to me directed, one at the suit of Peter W. Langsdale, against Elijah Culver, and one other at the suit of Isaiah Hearn, against said Elijah Culver, I have levied, seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit:—two horses, two yoke of oxen and one cart, part of a tract of land called Town Hill, and part of a tract of land called Morris' Lot, the quantity of acres unknown, levied as the property of Elijah Culver, which I shall proceed to sell, to the highest and best bidder, for cash, on TUESDAY the 9th day of AUGUST next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., on the premises, to satisfy the above mentioned writs.

LEVIN W. DASHIELL, Const.

July 19, 1836,

Trustee's Sale.

BY virtue of a decree of Somerset County Court as a Court of Chancery, the undersigned Trustee will expose to public sale to the highest and best bidder certain lands and premises lying in Somerset county on the South side of Quantico Creek, being *the undivided fourth part* of the lands purchased by Sarah Garrettson deceased, from a certain John Rider and of which the said Sarah died seized.

The terms of sale will be a credit of twelve months, the purchaser giving bond with security approved by the Trustee, bearing interest from the day of sale. On the ratification of the sale and payment of the whole purchase money the Trustee will convey to the purchaser his, her or their heirs all the right title and interest of the aforesaid Sarah Garrettson in and to the lands and premises aforesaid.

Sale to be made at the Court House door in Princess-Anne on TUESDAY the 26th JULY instant at 2 o'clock P. M.

☞The creditors of the said Sarah Garrettson are hereby notified to file their claims with the Clerk of Somerset County Court within six months from the day of sale.

DANIEL BALLARD, Trustee.

July 5, 1836

Public Sale.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans Court of Somerset county, will be sold at public sale on WEDNESDAY the 27th day of JULY (inst.) at the late residence of Robert Cluff, dec'd., all the

Personal Estate

of said deceased, consisting of

Cattle, Sheep, and Hogs, Household and Kitchen Furniture,

And other articles too numerous to mention.

The terms of sale are—a credit of six months on all sums over five dollars, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale—on all sums of and under five dollars the cash will be required.

☞No property to be removed until the terms are complied with.

Sale to commence at 9 o'clock, A. M.

E. P. CLUFF, Ex'r. of R. Cluff, dec'd.

July 5, 1836.

Was Committed

TO the Jail of Somerset county on the 10th instant, by Wm. H. Curtis, a Justice of the Peace, as a runaway, a negro woman who calls herself HENNY, aged about 25 or 26 years, of a dark chestnut color, had on when committed an old striped linsey-woolsey dress, and is about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high. Henny says she belongs to the heirs of Thomas White, late of Somerset county, dec'd., some of whom, it is supposed, reside in Worcester county near Snow Hill. Her owner or owners are requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away; otherwise she will be discharged according to law.

S. G. HOLBROOK, Shff.

July 19, 1836.

WANTED,

Fifty Cords of Tan Bark,

At the PRINCESS-ANNE TAN YARD, for which liberal cash prices will be given,

THOMAS LANGSDALE.

May 24, 1836

Bank of Salisbury,

June 6th, 1836.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, to the Stockholders of this Institution, that in pursuance of a resolution of the Board of Directors, they are required to pay the remaining seven dollars and fifty cents due on each share of the capital stock of said Bank, at the times and in the manner herein specified, to wit:

An instalment of $2,50 cents on each and every share on the 15th of August next,
An instalment of $2.50 on each and every share on the 15th of October next,
And an instalment of $2.50 on each and every share on the 15th of December next

The charter provides that "if any Stockholder shall fail to make regular payments, at the times and in the manner required,' a loss of interest or dividends will be incurred, until the instalments or calls shall be made good, not *only* upon the money paid after default, but upon *all monies* paid antecedently to such failure." By order.

WM. H. RIDER, Cashier.

June 14, 1836.

NOTICE.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership formerly existing under the firm of

DONE & HYLAND

is dissolved by mutual consent. Being anxious that the affairs of the said firm should be closed as soon as possible, all persons indebted to the same are requested to make immediate payment to James C. Hyland, as he is legally authorised to settle the business of said firm.

JOHN W. DONE,
JAMES C. HYLAND.

April 26, 1836.

The Baltimore American and Bicknell's Detector will insert the above 1aw3w and send their accounts to the Herald office.

NOTICE.

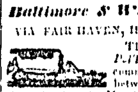
FROM feelings of gratitude and respect to his friends and the public generally, not only for the very liberal encouragement in his business, but from the strongest evidences upon the part of his friends to promote his interest, the subscriber returns his unfeigned thanks, and takes the present opportunity to say, that the business formerly conducted under the firm of DONE & HYLAND will for the future be carried on by himself, and hopes that a continuation of the same encouragement will exist, so long, at least, as his friends may deem him deserving. The subscriber intends keeping on hand a general assortment of GOODS, and invites the attention of the public.

J. C. HYLAND.

April 26, 1836.

Baltimore & White-Haven,

VIA FAIR HAVEN, HERRING BAY.



THE Steam Boat *PATUXENT* has recommenced her route between the above places, leaving the Maryland State Wharf in the city of Baltimore at 6 A. M. on Tuesday the 22d March inst. and every Tuesday thereafter for White Haven, Eastern Shore, Md. and running from thence will leave White Haven at 6 A. M. the following morning, Wednesday, and every Wednesday thereafter for Baltimore, touching at Fair Haven, Herring Bay, going and returning.

GEORGE WEEMS, Master.

March 29

PRINCESS-ANNE HOTEL.

BY the urgent importunities of his old friends and customers the undersigned has been induced to open again a House of Entertainment in this place. He has opened the large, commodious, NEW HOTEL, opposite the Court House, and the offices of the Clerk of the County Court, and Register of Wills, called the PRINCESS-ANNE HOTEL, recently occupied by G. M. Willing, Esq.—The requisite out buildings, of ample dimensions, will be immediately erected. Notwithstanding the high prices of the present season, he has laid in abundant supplies of all the requisites of good eating and drinking, and has made arrangements for the most comfortable accommodation of his customers, and all travellers and others that may favor him with their patronage. From the situation of his Hotel, so contiguous to the Court House and public offices, and its comfortable rooms with fire places, gentlemen of the *bar*, and others having business with the Court and in the public offices, will find it to their advantage, convenience, and comfort to patronize his Establishment.

The undersigned hopes to receive, as he will endeavor to merit, largely of the public patronage.

George Dashiell.

Princess Anne, Jan 12 '36

N. B. His Hacks will run, for the accommodation of passengers, to and from the Steamboat Patuxent, on the days of her arrival at and departure from White-Haven. Travellers will be conveyed, on accommodating terms, to any part of the Peninsula, at the shortest notice. G. D.

June 21, 1836.

CASH FOR NEGROES.

Including both sexes, from 12 to 25 years of age. Persons having likely servants to dispose of will find it to their interest to give us a call, as we will give higher prices in cash, than any other purchaser who is now in this market, or may come in. We can at all times be found at Mrs. Disharoon's Tavern, Princess Anne, Md.

OVERLEY & SANDERS

All communications addressed to us, at this place, will be punctually attended to.

Sept. 23, 1834.

☞The subscribers are particularly anxious to make a shipment of Negroes shortly. All persons who have SLAVES to dispose of will do well to give them a call as soon as possible. O. & S.

Jan 12

State of Maryland, sc:

SOMERSET COUNTY ORPHANS COURT.

July 12th, 1836.

[SEAL.] ON application of Stephen Miles and John W. Handy, Administrators of William Miles, Sen., late of Somerset county, deceased, it is ordered by the Court, that the said Adm'rs. give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the estate of the said deceased, and that the same be published once a week for three weeks, in a paper printed in Princess-Anne.

True copy. Test.
JAMES POLK, Reg. W. S. C.

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given

That the subscribers of Somerset County have obtained from the Orphans Court of said County, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the Personal Estate of William Miles, Sen., late of said county, deceased, All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers on or before the 31st day of Feb., 1837; they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. —Given under my hand this 12th day of July, A. D. 1836.

STEPHEN MILES and
JOHN W. HANDY,
Adm'rs. of William Miles, Sen., dec'd.

July 12, 1836.

State of Maryland, sc.

SOMERSET COUNTY ORPHANS COURT.

June 28, 1836.

[SEAL.] *ON application of Susan Horsey, Executrix of John Horsey, late of Somerset County, deceased, it is ordered by the Court that the said Executrix give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the estate of the said deceased, and that the same be published once a week for three weeks, in a paper printed in Princess Anne.*

True copy. Test.
JAMES POLK, Reg. W. S. C

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Somerset County hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said County, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of John Horsey, late of said county deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the 31st day of February, 1837, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.—Given under my hand this 28th day of June, A D 1836.

SUSAN HORSEY, Ex'x of John Horsey, dec'd

July 5, 1836.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

THE undersigned having moved from the Eastern Shore, Maryland, to the city of Baltimore, and associated themselves together in the

Grocery & Commission Business,

On Dugan's Wharf, No. 6, respectfully beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they are prepared to receive consignments of GRAIN and all other COUNTRY PRODUCE, which they pledge themselves to sell, on commission, for the very highest price the market will afford. They have large room for storage, and if storing is preferred to selling at particular times, consigners can be accommodated. Persons who have grain or any country produce, (however small in quantity,) for this market, would do well in patronizing the undersigned, as they are determined to spare no pains, in doing justice to their consigners, by searching the market for the very highest price. The money of the consigners will be returned by the vessel, unless ordered to the contrary—and in case of an order to deposite, certificates of deposite will be sent to the owner.

The undersigned keep constantly on hand a general assortment of GROCERIES, which they offer to the public as low as they can be bought in the city. Country merchants and others would do well in giving them a call.

JOHN J. DASHIELL &
JNO. R. DASHIELL.

April 26, 1836.

REFERENCES.

Names	County
Wm. W. Handy, Esq. Thos. K. Carroll, Esq. Isaac D. Jones, Esq. Jos. S. Cottman, Esq. Col. R. Stewart,	*Somerset.*
Teagle Townsend, R. Bivans, Dr. Gillis,	*Worcester.*
Jas. A. Stewart, Esq. Dr. Wm. Jackson, Wm. H. Yates, Mr. Alfred Lewis,	*Dorchester.*
Wm. B. Cooper, Esq. Jno. Polk, C. Ross,	*Sussex county, Delaware.*

For Sale,

THE FARM on which the subscriber resides. This tract contains one hundred and thirty six acres of cleared, and ninety four acres of woodland, and has attached to it an extensive range of Marsh.

It can conveniently be sold in LOTS to suit purchasers.

☞There is a WINDMILL on the premises. For terms apply to
ROBT. PATTERSON.

April 12 3m

Last Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber by note or book account, are earnestly requested to pay the same on or before the 1st day of MAY next, as farther indulgence cannot be given.

T. TOWNSEND.

Oak Hall, Worcester co., April 12th, 1836.

26,000 Subscribers!

Philadelphia Mirror.

The splendid patronage awarded to the Philadelphia Saturday Courier, induces the editors to comence the publication, under the above title, of a quarto edition of that popular journal, so long know as the largest Family Newspaper in the United States, with a list of near twenty six thousand subscribers.— The new feature recently introduced of furnishing their readers with new books of the best literature of the day, having proved so eminently successful, the plan will be contined. Six volumes of the celebrated writings of Captain Marryatt, and sixty-five of Mr. Brook's valuable Letters from Europe, have already been published without interfereing with it news and miscellaneous reading. The Courier is the largest and cheapest family newspaper, ever issued in this country, containing articles in Literature, Science, and Arts; Internal Improvement; Agriculture; in short every variety of topics usually introduced into apublic journal. Giving full accounts of sales, markets, and news of the latest dates.

It is published at the low price of $2. For this small sum subscribers get valuable and entertaining matter, each week enough to fill a common book of 200 pages, and equal to 52 volumes a year, and which is estimated to be read, weekly, by at least two hundred thousand people scattered in all parts of the country, from Maine to Florida and from the sea board to the lakes. The paper has been now so long established as to render it too well known to require an extended prospectus, the publishers, therefore, will do no more than refer to the two leading daily political papers of opposite politics. The Pennsylvanian says —"The Saturday Courier is the largest, and one of the best family newspapers in the Union," the other, the Inquirer and Daily Courier, says, "it is the largest journal published in Philadelphia, and one of the very best in the United States." The York Star says—we know of nothing more liberal on the part of the editors, and no means more effiencious to drowout the dormant talents of our country, than their unexampled liberality in offering literary prizes."

The Albany Mercury of March 16th, 1836, says, "the Saturday Courier, is decidedly the best Family Newspaper ever published in this or any other country and its value is duly appreciated by the public, if we may judge from its vast circulation, which is agreeably varied, and each number contains more really valuable reading matter than is published in a week in any daily paper in the Union: Its mammoth dimensions enable its enterprising proprietors Lesirs, Woodward & Clark of Philadelphia, to republish in its columns, in the course of a year, several of the most interesting new works that issue from the British press, which cannot fail to give to it a permanent interest, and render it worthy of preservation. To meet the wishes therefore, of such of their subscribers as desire to have their numbers bound they have determined on issuing an edition of the Courier in the qarto from which will render it much more convenient for reading when it is bound in a volume, and thus greatly enhance its value."

THE QUARTO EDITON.

Under the title of the Philidelphia Mirror, will commence with the publication of the Prize Tale, to which was awarded the prize of $100, writing by Miss Leslie, editor of the splendid Annual the Token, and author of the splendid Annual the Token, and author of Pencil Sketches and other valuable contributions to American Literature. A large number of songs, poems, tales &c offered in competition for the $500 premiums, will add value and interest to the succeeding numbers which will also be enriched by a story from Miss Sedgewick' author of hope Leslie, The Linwoods, &c, whose talents have been so justly and extensively appreciated, both at home and abroad.

This approved Family Newspaper is strictly neutral in religious and political matters, and the uncompromising opponent of quackery of every kind.

MAPS.

In addition to all of which the publishers intend furnishing their patrons with a series of engraved Maps, embracing the twenty five States, &c, of rivers, towns' mountains, lakes, the sea board, internal improvements, as displayed in canals, rail roads, &c., with other interesting and useful features, roads, distances, &c, forming a complete Atlas for general use and information, handsomely executed, and each distinct map on a large quarto sheet, at an expense which nothing but the splendid patronage which for six years past has been so generously extended to them, could warrant.

TERMS.

The Philadelphia Satuday Courier is still continued in its large form, at the same price as heretofore. The Philadelphia Mirror being a quarto edition of the Saturday Courier, with its increased attractions, and printed on the best fine white paper of the same size as the New York Albion, will be put at precisely one half the price of that valuable journal, viz: Three Dollars per annum payable in advance, (including the Maps.)

WOODWARD & CLARKE,
Philadelphia.

June 21, 1836.

NOTICE.

CASH and fair prices will at all times be given for NEGROES of both sexes, by applying to

ALEXANDER S. JONES

N. B.—All communications attended to immediately

Jan. 21, 1834.

BLANKS

OF THE FOLLOWING KINDS

For Sale at the office of the Village Herald

Fi Fa's before Sup's,	*Appeal Bonds,*
Do do, after do	*Constables' Advertisements,*
Ca Sa's before do	*Bills of Sale,*
Do do after do	*Venditioni's,*
Warrants.	
Ne [illegible] *tions, &c.*	

THE VILLAGE HERALD.

BY S. T. CALLAHAN, PRINCESS-ANNE, SOMERSET COUNTY, MARYLAND.

Vol. X—Whole No. 486. TUESDAY, MORNING, AUGUST 2, 1836. Vol. 2- No. 10.

VILLAGE HERALD.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Three Dollars a year, to be satisfied by $3 00 *if paid in advance;* or $2 50 if paid within six months.

☞Subscriptions paid within 90 days after delivering the first number, (of the *year subscribed for,*) will be considered *in advance.*

No subscription will be taken for less than *one year.*

No paper will be discontinued (unless at the editor's discretion,) until all arrearages are paid off; and a failure to notify a discontinuance, previous to the expiration of the year subscribed for, will be invariably considered as a new engagement.

☞*Advertisements* inserted on the usual terms.

☞All communications addressed to the editor must come POST PAID.

POETRY.

INDEPENDENCE.

Hail to the land emblazoned in story,
Where the star spangled banner of liberty waves!
Hail to the day, our pride and our glory,
That never shall dawn on a nation of slaves!
Raise the loud pæan of proud exultation,
Freemen, rejoice, 'tis the birth of the nation,
The day when she rose from dark degradation,
Hail thee, Columbia! the *land of the free!*

Our wide spreading realm in a desert was founded,
Her peace-loving sons came afar o'er the waves,
And though by strange perils and dangers surrounded,
They spurn'd the oppressor and scorn'd to be slaves.
They came from a land where oppression was reigning,
And even free thought was in bigotry chaining;
The fetters of tyranny nobly disdaining,
They sought thee, Columbia, the land of the free.

The deeds, since achiev'd, have swell'd the proud story,
How bravely they drove the *invader away;*
How Washington reap'd the ripe harvest of glory,
And wreath'd the bright chaplet, that ne'er can decay.
How Jefferson's genius devised the free charter,
How they swore, nor their rights, nor *freedom* to barter,
Which the toil of the hero, the blood of the martyr,
Procured for Columbia, the land of the free.

And now, O Columbia, thy realm is extended,
From the East, where Aurora first blushes the sky,
To the West, where the ocean and welkin are blended,
And nought but the wave meets the traveller's eye.
Now, all that thy bards and sages foretold thee,
The nations of earth, admiring, behold thee,
And fame, on her time-during page, has enrolled thee,
Unrivall'd Columbia, the land of the free.

J. M'G.

From the Baltimore Patriot.

FLAG OF TEXAS.

Float on thou proud young banner,
Adopted by the free,
When at the cannon's mouth they swore
For death or Liberty,
Thou child of peril, the stripes that date
Thy yet unwritten story,
By gather stars and wave o'er fields
Where Freemen fight for glory.

The breeze of Heaven shall bear thee
Upon its sunny wing,
Until the triumph of thy star
The dove of peace shall bring.
Thy birth place was the field of blood,
And War's terrific thunder
Did cradle thee, till thou hast broke
The oppressor's bonds asunder.

Among the Flags of nations
There is a place for thee,
Flount up thy bright young banner,
Flaunt proudly o'er the free.
The stripes and stars shall lead thee on
That o'er COLUMBIA wave;
Float on in sweet companionship,
Proud banners of the brave. J. N. M.

ETERNITY.

Eternity, what art thou? My *poor mind*
Ranges in vain through regions of deep thought,
To seek a fitting semblance of thee!—nought
Can I collect—'tis vain!—I cannot find
Ideas with which I might thine image bind.
What are the ages that old Time hath brought,
Compar'd with thee? the fame of battles fought,
Though living as the world?—a gust of wind,
That sweeps along, and then is heard no more,
And what is boasted Time himself to thee?
A flame that for a moment bright will soar,
Leaving deep gloom through which no eye can see.
'Tis a wave that ripples to the shore,
And dies upon thy rock—Eternity!

MISCELLANEOUS.

Marriage Festivities in China.—Marriage is one of the few occasions when the Chinese, departing from their usual quiet habits, exert every effort to make a dazzling display. In aid of this object, presents are poured in by the neighbors. To the bridegroom's father are sent tables, geese, wine, and other materials of good cheer. The bride receives pins, bracelets, rouge and cosmetics. When the important hour arrives, the lady enters a splendid sedan-chair, or rather pavilion, while numerous attendants, some bearing her clothes and ornaments, others displaying flags and costly lanterns, while a third party are performing on musical instruments, fill the streets and attract a crowd of spectators. On their arrival at the house, the bridegroom, who waits at the door richly attired, opens the chair, and beholds for the first time her who is to be his companion for life. Not a few, it is said, misled by flattering reports, are struck with dismay at the sight, and the moment which is hailed with so much joy by all around is to them one of deep distress. Some, it is added, even shut the door, and insist upon the bride being carried back, willing to forfeit all the expenses of courtship. In ordinary cases, the lady having been borne by two of her maids over a dish of fire placed at the door, she and the bridegroom proceed to an inner apartment, where they make four bows, and mutually pledge each other in three cups. This is considered as constituting the essential part of the marriage ceremony, and the couple are now irrevocably united. They then go out and join their friends, who spend the evening in celebrating the joyful occasion.

Edinburg Cabinet Library

Character of the Chinese.—The Chinese, upon the whole, live under the best government and the wisest laws of any people in Asia. The tranquility which has reigned in their vast dominions for more than a century,—the increase of population which has taken place, the superior manufacturing skill, and the greater activity in almost every department, which distinguish that people beyond all other Asiatic nations, are substantial proofs of this assertion. They possess considerable physical strength, and being inured to toil from childhood, they labor indefatigably. Generally speaking, it is not an exaggeration to state, that on ordinary work, but especially in one species of handicraft, one Chinese is equal to four of our Indian subjects.

The merchants and other men of business are acute, methodical, and enterprising. Among the lowest classes of tradesmen, it is true, chicanery is not unfrequently practised; but among the higher order of dealers, extensive commercial intercourse produces its usual effect of a regard for character, and hence they are in general punctual, as well as faithful to their engagements. Here, as in every other country of Asia, the greatest share of roguery is to be found among the public functionaries, and from the highest to the lowest these persons may be described as extremely corrupt and rapacious. This is not to be wondered at, for their salaries are paltry or but nominal, and the greatest number of them purchase their places as a mere commercial speculation.—*Ibid.*

A LUCKY EXPERIMENT.

During the severe frost which took place about four months ago, a lively lass who had been married about a year and a half before to a young farmer on the borders of Rodney marsh, was much scandalized at her husband's going to the public house, and staying too late when he was there. Several little conjugal expostulations having failed of producing alteration, the lady in a moment of passion declared positively, that if it occurred again, she would throw the baby, an infant, four months old, of which he was very fond, into the military canal, and herself in after it. Not dreaming that she would carry her threat into execution, a few days had only elapsed when the

"Iron tongue of midnight had told twelve,"

before Mr. — — had knocked at his own door. His wife let him in herself, and without saying a syllable, set down the candle, walked deliberately to the cradle, snatched up the unconscious little innocent sleeping within it, and rushed out of the house. It is hardly necessary to say that the alarmed husband ran hastily after, but so sudden and unexpected had been her movement, that she had gained a considerable start, and the canal being but a few yards from their dwelling, reached the tow path before he could overtake her. He was just in time to seize and save her from self destruction; but the poor little thing was already in the middle of the water, at that spot about four feet deep, and he could witness its struggles by the light of the moon. In an instant he threw himself in, and grasping the night gown, which had prevented its wearer from sinking, brought safely to the brink—*the cat!* dressed in little Polly's bed clothes, exceedingly wet, and mewing piteously. His spouse, in the mean time, had regained her own door, which was not opened till he had plenty of time to enjoy all the comforts of his situation. Before, however, he was quite an icicle, admission was vouchsafed; but the story of his self-inflicted ducking having got wind, no further stratagem was necessary to wean the swain from his symposium; the jokes of his convivial acquaintance being sufficient to prevent his again partaking of their revels.

Old Country Memorial.

THE HABITS OF A MAN OF BUSINESS.

A sacred regard to the principles of justice, forms the basis of every transaction and regulates the conduct of the upright man of business. He is strict in keeping his engagements—does nothing carelessly or in a hurry—employs no body to do what he can easily do himself—keeps every thing in its proper place, leaves nothing undone which ought to be done, and which circumstances permitted him to do, keeps his designs and business from the views of others—is prompt and decisive with his customers, and does not overtrade for his capital—prefers short credits to long ones, and cash to credit transactions at all times when they can be advantageously made either in buying or selling—and small profits in credit cases with little risk to the chance of better gains with more hazard. He is clear and explicit in all his bargains—leaves nothing of consequence to his memory, which he can and ought to commit to writing—keeps copies of all his important letters which he sends away, and has every letter, invoice, &c., belonging to his business, titled, classed, and put away. Never suffers his desk to be confused with many papers lying upon it—is always at the head of his business, well knowing that if he leave it, it will leave him—holds it as a maxim, that he whose credit is suspected is not safe to be trusted—is constantly examining his books, and sees through all his affairs as far as care and attention enable him—balances regularly at stated times, and then makes out and transmits all his accounts current to his customers and constituents, both at home and abroad—avoids as much as possible, all sorts of accommodation in money matters, and lawsuits where there is the least hazard.

He is economical in his expenditure, always living within his income—keeps a memorandum book with a pencil in his pocket, in which he notes every little particular relative to appointment, addresses, and petty cash matters—is cautious how he becomes security for any person, and is generous only when urged by motives of humanity.—*Savannah Georgian.*

MANUAL LABOR AND MENTAL CULTIVATION.

My conviction—not lightly taken up, but the result of long and earnest thought—is, that daily occupation with manual labor is in no way incompatible with the highest mental cultivation and refinement; that so far from the exercise of mechanical employment daily, for a moderate time, being detrimental to the mental powers, it has, on the contrary, a decided tendency to strengthen them; and that, if those who at present serve the public in the capacity of writers were to employ several hours a day in mechanical labor, their bodily health would be improved, and their writings would take a character of vigor, startling even to themselves. They would find the workshop a more healthy atmosphere than the drawing-room. There is no reason, save ignorance, why they should not have dwellings as good as their employers, as to all the purposes of comfort. There is no reason, save ignorance, why they should not have access to lectures of all kinds, and picture and sculpture galleries, far more imposing than any thing the world has yet beheld. There is no reason, save ignorance, why the great body of the working people should not possess, in addition to all that is necessary for the comfortable maintenance of the body, all the pleasures of mental refinement, which are now only within the grasp of the rich. There is no reason, save ignorance, why the ruling power of the State should not be in their own hands, and all else, save only the excitements of ostentation and expensive sensuality.

Old Humphrey on Fits.—Though no doctor, I have by me some excellent prescriptions for the cure of fits, and as I charge you nothing for them, you cannot grumble at the price. We are most of us subject to fits; I am visited with them myself, and I say that you are also; so now for my prescriptions.

For a fit of passion, walk out in the open air; you may speak your mind to the winds without hurting any one, or proclaim yourself to be a simpleton.

For a fit of idleness, count the tickings of a clock. Do this for one hour, and you will be glad to pull off your coat the next, and work like a negro.

For a fit of extravagance and folly, go to the work house, or speak with the ragged and wretched inmates of the jail and you will be convinced—

Who makes his bed of briar and thorn,
Must be content to lie forlorn.

For a fit of ambition, go into the church-yard and read the grave stones; they will tell you the end of ambition. The grave will soon be your bedchamber, the earth your pillow, corruption your father, and the worm your mother and sister.

For a fit of repining, look about for the halt and the blind, and visit the bed-ridden and afflicted, and deranged, and they will make you ashamed of complaining of your lighter afflictions.

For a fit of despondency, look on the good things which God has given you in this world, and at those which He has promised to His followers in the next. He who goes into his garden to look for cobwebs and spiders, no doubt will find them; while he who looks for a flower, may return into his house with one blooming in his bosom.

For all fits of doubt, perplexity, and fear, whether they are a load to the shoulders, the head, or the heart, the following is a radical cure, which may be relied on, for I had it from the great Physician, "Cast thy burden on the Lord, and he will sustain thee."

EXCERPTS.

I do not envy their feelings to whom every place is alike. God is indeed every where present, and yet Peter and John, to whom a private chamber had been hallowed by the visible presence of their Lord, felt pleasure, we may believe, in entering together the beautiful gate of the temple where their fathers had worshipped. For my own part setting the duty of public prayer out of the question, I know no pleasure equal to that of being in a beautiful church.—*Scenes in our Parish.*

Gratitude has been defined the memory of the heart. This organ has the most certain and enduring power of recollection with reference to every object of its affections. There is no forgetfulness when there is a strong passion or a lively interest. The memory of the oldest miser is constant and complete in relation to his treasure; persons remarkable generally for absence of mind are still fully alive at all times to their pecuniary and domestic concerns; they never overlook what relates to them, or fail in calculations. The memory of the heart is to be observed in children in a remarkable degree.

Nothing contributes more to real happiness and dignity, than a constant endeavor to estrange existence from merely sensual or animal pleasure. Religious meditations and exercises, the love and habit of refined reading and social intercourse,—the culture or indulgence of a taste for music, or any of the fine arts, for natural scenery, for physical or abstract science, the improvement and enlargement of the domestic affections, the pursuits of business or philanthropy, have all a most beneficial and sure tendency in that respect. An individual may, by a steadfast attention to the object, accomplish much more in spiritualizing his whole appetite and existence, than at first would be deemed possible.

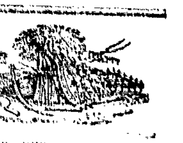
We should never inquire into the faith or profession, religious or political, of our acquaintances, we should be satisfied when we find usefulness, integrity, benevolence, tolerance, patriotism, cheerfulness, sense and manners. We encounter every day really good men, practical Christians, and estimable citizens, belonging respectively to all the sects and classes.

No true gentleman can ever indulge resentment against a female. All vindictive feelings or proceedings towards the weaker sex are unworthy and unpardonable. The utmost that is allowable, when wrong is experienced from them, is the simple exposition of truth unaccompanied by reproof and entire resignation, or generous forbearance as far as possible consistently with strict self-defence. Sarcasm, obloquy, mere annoyance or revenge of any kind, are repugnant to manly character and chivalrous spirit.

Every one knows that the meaning of what is uttered orally may depend upon the general nature of the subject, or the particular occasion, upon the mood of the parties,—upon a nod, a wink, a glance of the eye, an inflection of the voice, and therefore, that to repeat the particular phrases merely is, oftentimes, to garble and misrepresent their intended import. Few are so much gifted in point of memory as to be able to repeat exactly or fairly what has been said in casual discourse.

Walsh's Didactics.

A New and Neat Definition.—A young lady being lately on an examination as to her proficiency in the science of Grammar, was asked why the noun *bachelor* is singular, replied with great apparent sincerity, "Because it is very singular that they don't get married!"



MAKING CLOVER HAY, IN COCKS.

Nothing is so hard to combat as the prejudices of farmers, who think they can learn nothing in their business. We have often recommended curing clover hay in cocks, as the means of doubling the value of this kind of hay, besides lessening the expense of curing it. Many good farmers and intelligent men have ridiculed the process, because it ran counter to their practice, and was what they could not reconcile to their ideas of good management. But they would never make the trial; if they had done so they would have seen that they were wrong and we right. We beg leave here to say, that in many districts of Great Britain, spreading hay from the swarth, or tedding it, is going wholly out of practice, as causing unnecessary labor, and as diminishing the value of the hay. But they are not blessed with our ordinary sunshine, and heat in the haying season. The hay curing process, with them, is a business of some days, on account of their comparatively cool climate and humid atmosphere. But with us, when the grass is matured, and thin and the weather good, it is often the business of a day. But this cannot be the case with us with early mown hay, particularly where clover abounds. The grass is then full of juices, and the succulent stalks of the clover require time as well as sunshine to part with their moisture. Spread and exposed to a hot sun, the leaves, blossom and exteriors of the stem soon dries, but in drying the exterior of the stems become indurated, and refuse, like wood painted when green, to part with the interior moisture. The consequence is, the grass must be housed in this half cured condition, and spoil in the mow, or if the curing process is completed, so as to prevent damage, the leaves and blossoms, which constitute the best parts of the hay, are over dried, crumble, and are lost. Cured in cocks every part of the grass, whether the leaves or the thick stalks, dries alike, and is alike preserved, and the evaporation of moisture goes on I believe even in wet weather, for a partial, though in no wise prejudicial fermentation takes place, and the rarified air which it generates, being specifically lighter than the atmosphere, is constantly passing off.

We have been induced to these remarks, at this timely season, in consequence of finding in the Farmer and Gardener, an agricultural paper published at Baltimore, a communication from John Smith, fully confirming the utility of our recommendation and long practice. It would seem that Mr. Smith was led to make the experiment rather from necessity than choice. But we will let him tell his own story.

"When I commenced cutting my clover hay the last season, the prospect for favorable weather was flattering, but in a short time it changed, and it became evident we should have a wet spell. I then dropped the scythes and put all hands to putting up the grass (then perfectly green, but exempt from external wet) into cocks of about 100 pounds, cured hay, building them compact and high, to avoid the introduction of rain as much as possible. Rain came on before I secured all the cut grass, but the next day was fair, and I succeeded by unremitted attention in getting the water dried out of the remainder, and put it up in the same way. It continued rainy *ten days,* and afforded no opportunity to cure in the sun; the cocks were examined daily, by running the hand and arm into them, and contrary to all expectation gave no indications of fermentation. At the end of ten days the weather became fair, the cocks were opened and *found to be in a perfectly sound condition,* except so far as the rain had penetrated, and the external wetting alone, in my opinion, made it necessary to open it at all. Tell farmers, they need not fear losing their hay on account of unfavorable weather at harvest. *I have never seen worse weather in hay harvest, and I saved mine entirely well. It is most excellent hay.*"

Our practice has been, except in cases of necessity, like the one above, to let our hay wilt in the swarth, that is, to cock in the afternoon, that which is cut in the forenoon, and to have the cocks not to exceed fifty to seventy pounds of hay when cured. We are glad to see that a larger quantity will cure well. Let it be remembered that the cocks must not be made by rolling, but by placing with a fork one layer above another, till the cock is completed.—*Albany Cultivator.*

We are informed by the Centreville Times that the soldier, whose good fortune it was to capture Santa Anna, was a citizen of Maryland and a *printer.* He was "brought up" by the Editor of Times, and is not over two and twenty years of age.

THE HERALD.

Princess-Anne, Md.

TUESDAY, AUG 2 1836.

The Orphans Court of Somerset county will sit next Tuesday.

We have been requested by Mr Teackle, to insert in the Herald a long "Address to the voters of Somerset county." We have to inform Mr. T. that he can communicate to the people, through the V. Herald, his views upon ALL *great public measures,* by paying in *advance, one dollar* per square for the use of our columns. We take the present occasion to say that we will publish political communications, addresses, &c. from candidates for the peoples' suffrages, or others, of both parties, upon the same terms.

It will be remembered by our readers, that during the Electioneering Campaign last year, several very long political addresses appeared in the Herald, for which we received no remuneration, and at which, a large number of our subscribers took offence, alledging that we had departed from the principles on which we promised to conduct the paper, when it first came into our possession. Our determination—which we shall, under all circumstances, and in all cases, adhere to tenaciously—not to insert addresses of a political character, in which certain men and measures are applauded, whilst other men, equally deserving the approbation and support of the people, perhaps, and other measures, in all probability, better calculated to promote the ends of justice, are condemned; unless they come to us as advertisements, will, it is hoped, effectually prevent the existence of a similar dissatisfaction among our patrons this year.

We have seen eight Irish potatoes, of the buck-eye species, weighing 4-lb, 6 oz the whole of which grew on a *single root,* in the garden of our townsman R. H. Coulbourn, Esq.

The Temperance Society of Princess Anne will hold its next meeting in the M. E. Church in this place, on next Thursday evening at 7 o'clock.

MOVEMENT OF U. S. TROOPS UPON TEXAS.

The Washington Globe of the 27th inst says:—"Official despatches from Gen. Gaines, dated Camp Sabine, June 25, 1836, communicate the intelligence that the Mexican army at Matamoras, under Gen. Urrea, had been reinforced to the number of 7,000 men, and was, on the 18th of June, on its march, and rapidly advancing toward Guadaloupe Victoria, and the head quarters of the Texian army. The motto to which the Mexican army were sworn, was 'extermination to the Sabine, or death.'

"Before receiving this intelligence, Major Sterling C. Robertson had reported to General Gaines that two men had been recently killed, and another wounded on the waters of the Navasota, in Robertson's Colony, about twenty miles west of Nacogdoches, by the Indians of several different tribes, (Caddoes, Kitchies, and others,) who had taken and carried away several women and children of the families of the men killed.

"General Gaines, considering that these recent acts of hostility on the part of the Indians were prompted by their having been advised of the large force approaching Matamoras, and by the expectation that the Texans would be driven off and the country given up to them, has called upon the Governors of Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, and Louisiana, each for a regiment of mounted gun-men, to co-operate with the regular force under his command, including the four companies of dragoons from Fort Leavenworth.

"It was his intention, if he did not in the interim receive satisfactory assurances that the Indians upon our borders had no hand in the late murders on the Navasota, to march to Nacogdoches as soon as he obtained the immediate co-operation of the three companies of dragoons and six companies of the 7th infantry at Fort Towson."

TEXAS.

The address of *M. B. Lamar* to the Texian troops upon his taking command as Major General, is well calculated to infuse into them a spirit of zeal and patriotism. Such addresses should not be judged of by the *cold eye* of criticism—but looked at in the light only for which they are intended, and thus regarded—we do not think that the late Texian Secretary could adopt a more felicitous manner and style, than he has in his different communications to the Texians.

Under his skill and ardent zeal in his country's cause, we entertain no fears as to the result of the approaching second grand contest of the Texians with the Mexican forces. We honestly believe that three thousand Texians are fully equivalent to any force that Mexico can bring against them: and we will forfeit all claim to any knowledge of Texas, or her gallant soldiers, if the result does not bear us out in our belief.—*N. O. Bee.*

From the Lexington (Ky.) Intell. of July 19

VOLUNTEERS FOR THE FRONTIER.

It will be seen that Gov. Morehead, in compliance with a requisition of General Gaines, has made a call upon the citizens of Kentucky, for ten companies of mounted volunteers, to rendezvous at Frankfort as early as possible, and from thence to march to the encampment of Gen. Gaines on the Sabine river. It is understood that Gen. Gaines considers our affairs on the frontier as highly critical, and the necessity of reinforcements to maintain our rights and cause our national honor to be respected as extremely urgent.

The Mexicans according to all accounts are pouring into Texas in large bodies, and threaten if they are successful against the Texians, to cross the line and make war upon the inhabitants of our borders. They have even gone so far, it is said, as to declare their intention to sack and burn the city of New Orleans.

Under such circumstances, it behooves our Government to take vigorous measures, to resist effectually the slightest aggression. For this purpose, it is understood, Gen. Gaines has called for reinforcements.

We cannot doubt that his call upon Kentucky, will be responded to with alacrity and pleasure.

The Texan Government has declared that the bounties of lands granted to volunteers shall be as follows:

"To all who are now in service and shall continue in service faithfully during the war, 1280 acres.

"To all who have served faithfully, or who shall have served faithfully, for a period not less than six months, 640 acres.

"To all who shall have served faithfully for a period not less than three months, 320 acres.

"To all who shall have entered service previous to the first day of next July, and shall continue in service faithfully during the war, provided the war shall continue for a period more than six months, 960 acres.

"To all who shall enter the service after the first day of next July, a quantity proportioned to their service and to be hereafter determined."

St. Louis, (Missouri,) July 4.

Hostilities Commenced.—Difficulties with the Indians flanking our western frontier, which have been for some time past apprehended, have it seems, assumed rather an alarming aspect. Information reached us by last mail that an engagement had recently taken place in Carroll county on the waters of Grand River, between a company of bee hunters, five in number, and a party of Indians, consisting of twenty armed warriors. The Indians attacked the white men without parley or provocation, and killed two of them. One of the Indians was killed, and one or two supposed to be severely wounded.

We are informed that the Superintendent of Indian Affairs intends taking active measures to arrest the Indians concerned in this unprovoked violation of treaties and bring them to the punishment they so justly deserve.

INDIANA.

The young State of Indiana is about to put forth her energies for the development of her internal resources, in a way which may well put to the blush some of her older sisters on the Atlantic border.—While the latter have been for years doing little else than talking and wishing—earnestly desiring to enjoy the golden fruits of canals and rail roads, without possessing the moral courage to assume the cost of their construction—the youthful members of the Union in the West, before one is well assured that they have attained the first degree of maturity, are seen successively to take the most decided and vigorous steps in favor of the policy which, while it has crowned with enlarged prosperity every State that has adopted it, assures to them in particular an onward march at a giant's stride, and the early attainment of the wealth and strength of a great community.

Last winter the Legislature of Indiana determined to advance its credit to the amount of ten millions of dollars for works of Internal Improvement, and we observe that this wise policy is about to be brought into practical operation. The Board of Internal Improvement have given notice that at stated periods during the ensuing four months the following works will be let to contractors, viz:

Twenty three miles of the Wabash and Erie Canal, lying between Georgetown and Layfayette.

Thirty-four miles of the White Water Canal, extending from Brookville to Lawrenceburgh.

Twenty-two miles of the Madison and Lafayette Rail Road, extending north from the Ohio river.

Fifty miles of the Central Canal.

Forty-one miles of the New Albany and Vincennes Macadamized Turnpike.

Twenty miles of the Crescent Canal, extending from Terre-Haute to Eel run.

Balt. Amer.

Captain Back is about to proceed on another expedition to the Arctic Ocean, in the hope of completing the *reconnoisances* heretofore made. According to a paragraph in the New York American, his ship is the *Terror* bomb-vessel, selected we presume on account of the peculiar strength of such vessels. His first lieutenant is Mr. W. Smyth, who last autumn returned from a journey from Lima to Para down the Amazon, and who was with Capt. Beechy, in the Blossom, some years ago, in Behring's Straits. Lieut. Owen Stanley, and Assistant Surgeon J. A. Mould, are also to be of the number of his officers. He will make for Wager Bay, where his ship will be laid up, and thence will proceed with boats constructed for the purpose, and which he takes out with him, to complete the survey of the coast from Cape Turnagain, where his first expedition terminated, to Victoria Headland, the point where he made the sea on his last expedition. This enterprise will occupy, it is supposed, two years.—*Balt. Amer.*

Rail Roads across New Jersey.—As considerable interest is felt by the people of this State, and the public generally, in reference to the communion of the New Jersey Rail Roads across New Jersey, we have the satisfaction to state, that the best understanding now exists between all parties concerned. It having been definitely arranged that the Camden and Amboy Rail Road Company, instead of making the branch required by law, from their road at Spotswood to the New Jersey Rail Road in New Brunswick, and after there connecting with the Philadelphia and Trenton Rail Road, to be extended to Bordentown, and united at that place with the Camden and Amboy Rail Road.

The work is to proceed without delay, and our citizens are thus to enjoy facilities for travelling which have long been needed. Every thing that the travelling public, and the friends of internal improvement, can desire, is now secured, and New Jersey can, when her public works are complete, boast of having the means of transportation and travelling equal to, if not superior to any other State in the Union.—*Newark Advertiser.*

Flood.—The Cumberland, Md., Advocate of the 18th instant says:—"Since the year 1810, we have not had so great a flood of water as on Thursday. In the morning the water in the Potomac, Will's Creek, and the various rivulets that empty at this place, was clear and smooth—and before two o'clock their banks were overflowing, and for two hours threatened to inundate nearly the whole town.

"Baltimore, Liberty, and South Mechanic streets were, in places, two and three feet under water. Had there been a boat in front of our office, we could have sailed off with all ease. The water in that street was sufficient to float a large boat.

"Much damage has been done to the gardens, the water having run over them in strong currents."

The same paper remarks as an extraordinary fact, that the water was so deep in one of the streets, on Thursday, that a man being called to assist at something on the opposite side from him, jumped in and *swam* across, the water being four and five feet deep. It also adds that a great deal of damage had been done to the fences and grain crops, in the little, or Rice Valley, by the rain on that day.

The Richmond Whig states that the General Court have affirmed the validity of the various Wills and codicils of John Randolph of Roanoke, running through the years intervening between 1819 and 1831. The most important feature in the testament established, is the emancipation of his slaves, now numbering about 500, and for whom he makes provision. They settle the bulk of his estate on the Hon. William Leigh, Judge of the General Court, but he having renounced all benefit in order to qualify himself as a witness against the last Will of 1832, the effect will be intestacy as to what was bequeathed to him, amounting to about $150,000, which will go to Mr. Randolph's heirs at law. An appeal will be taken to the Court of Appeals.

Intrepid Conduct.—A few days since, as the carriage of Mr. Samuel Eckstein, paper maker, was returning from Manayunk, containing Mrs. Eckstein and several of the young members of the family, when on the outskirts of the town, the front axle broke, and let the body of the vehicle down. The horses, alarmed, dashed off at a rapid pace, dragging the carriage after them. The driver, quite a young man, after in vain endeavoring to control them, sprang upon the back of one of the affrighted animals, and, in that position, endeavored to check their flight. This, likewise, proving fruitless, he jumped to the ground, still retaining his hold upon the reins. After being jerked along for a considerable distance, he caught the nearest horse round the neck, sustaining himself with one arm, while he thrust the other into his mouth, catching hold of its tongue, and actually choaking the animal until it dropped, and brought the other horse to a halt.—Those in the carriage were then rescued, unhurt, from their perilous confinement.—*Philada. Penn.*

The duties on imports into the port of Alexandria, for the quarter ending the 30th June last, amount to nearly 25,000 dollars. This is a very gratifying statement as showing the value of our foreign trade, and the amount of goods of imported into this place.—*Gazette.*

New York, July 20, 1836.

Printing Establishment of the American Bible Society burnt.

About 4 o'clock this morning, the large five story brick building, 117 Nassau st., belonging to the American Bible Society, and occupied as their printing establishment by Daniel Fanshaw, was discovered to be on fire, and notwithstanding the most praiseworthy and indefatigable exertions of the fire department, the interior of the building was riddled from bottom to top, and its contents either destroyed or badly damaged. Among the property in the building, were 18 or 19 power presses, and a steam engine, with the necessary apparatus for driving them. All these are put *hors du combat,* though we are inclined to think they are not, in the aggregate, damaged more than 50 per cent. on their former value. A large amount of type is destroyed, together with the office furniture, all of which, like the presses, belonged to Mr. Fanshaw, whose loss must be $15,000 or $20,000. He is insured only $5,000. The Bible Society owned the building, on which they had $5,000 insurance, and an equal amount on their property within. In both cases the insurance will more than cover their loss.

The United States Gazette contains an account of a successful experiment to ascend the inclined plane on the Columbia RailRoad, near Schuylkill, with a locomotive, without the aid of stationary power. Mr. Wm. Norris is the inventor of the engine. On coming to the ground, Mr. Knight, the Engineer, informed the company that they would have difficulties to encounter other than the natural ones, as on repairing to the engine for the purpose of raising steam early that morning, he found a large fire built on her for the purpose of destroying her. We copy the account of the result, as follows:

"We attempted to ascend, but had not proceeded far before it was ascertained that our slow pace was owing to the rails on the track having been *oiled,* no doubt by the same individual or individuals who had attempted to destroy the engine.—However, ten minutes work from the numerous persons on the ground, strewed the rails with sand, and we started afresh, ascending most majestically the whole distance of 935 yards in two minutes and 23 seconds, being at the rate of a mile in 1½ minutes; thereby showing to the world that, thanks to Mr. Norris, the enormous expense of stationary engines in Rail Roads was no longer necessary.

"We were unable to ascertain the exact weight of two of the passenger cars, but estimating three tons each, would make our whole weight fourteen tons, and that calculation is believed to be below the mark; the rise in the plane is seven feet in every hundred, or 1 in 14 2-7, and the greatest power that has ever been before attained, was, in England, to ascend without any extra weight, one foot in 90, and in America, one foot in 42. Very little reflection will convince every one of the great importance of Mr. Norris' recent discovery or improvement."

Who shall be Married?—The Taunton (Mass.) Reporter tells the story of judicial and (we doubt not) judicious interference to prevent a marriage. The idea of incompetency to support themselves, is one of the finest strokes of political economy that we have ever seen. What would be done in this part of the country, should an inquest of that nature be held upon all "*proposals*?" We copy the article:

"To Marry or not to Marry, that's the question."

"Two of the worshipful magistrates of this county have been engaged a couple of days in this town, in trying the question whether a man and woman should be permitted to enter into the honorable and responsible state of matrimony. Evidence was adduced as to the competency of the parties to support themselves, and also as to the intellectual capacity of each. The Justices and the Counsel seemed utterly to dismember the fact that they could live upon love—as is proved in many novels, plays and poems. They accordingly decided that the parties should not be allowed to marry—though they could not prevent them from living—and thus two fond and affectionate hearts are forever to be kept asunder by the stern decree of the law."

"A *fusty* old bachelor who comes almost every day to read the marriages in our exchange papers, has been looking and laughing at the other inquiry of the learned magistrates of Taunton, viz: The *intellectual capacity* of the parties, which he says is satisfactorily disproved by the very act upon they were entering. Yet that same bachelor always nibbles a goodly portion of the wedding cake which he finds on our table.—*U. S. Gazette.*

A clergyman, who had considerable of a farm, as was generally the case in our forefathers' days, went out to see one of his labourers, who was ploughing in the field, and he found him sitting upon his plough, resting his team. "John," said he, "would it not be a good plan for you to have a stub scythe here and be hubbing a few bushes while the oxen are resting?" John, with a countenance which might well have become the divine himself, instantly returned—"Would it not be well, sir, for you to have a swingling board in the pulpit, and when they are singing, to swingle a little flax?" The reverend gentleman turned on his heel, laughing heartily, and said no more about hubbing bushes.—*Hampshire Gazette.*

Variety.

We hear it mentioned that the Hon. Richard Rush has been or is to be, appointed by the President of the United States to attend to the bequest of Mr. Smith, of England, made to the United States, for the purpose of establishing a University. The amount is large, and well worthy attention.—*U. S. G.*

Typographical Chivalry.—The greater portion of the printers of the State of Mississippi have laid down their composing sticks, shouldered muskets, and gone to the Texian army. In consequence, the State printer has been forced to get the printing of the laws done in New York, for want of hands at home.

Princeton College, N. J., contains 239 students, viz: Seniors, 60; Juniors, 79; Sophomores, 75; Freshmen, 25. Of the whole number, 175 are from other States than New Jersey.

John T. Cochran is to be the Chief Clerk of the war Department, William Ward, now of the department, is to accompany Gov. Cass on his mission to France.

An attempt was made to blow up the bridge between Cleveland and Ohio city. Two kegs of gunpowder were placed under the bridge, but exploded without accomplishing the villainous design.

Several recent and distressing cases of hydrophobia have occurred in New York.

The population of Louisville, Ky. has increased within the last year, 4000. It now contains by the late enumeration 23,000 inhabitants.

A slight shock of an earthquake was experienced at Cleveland, Ohio, on the evening of the eighth inst.

The scarlet fever, which is as fatal or more so, than the yellow fever, prevails to an alarming extent in Mobile.

A servant woman in the employ of Wm. Pearsall, in the Fulton market, New York, recently met her death suddenly, by drinking a large quantity of iced water when overheated. Every possible attention was paid to her, but it was impossible to preserve her life.

Near one half of the persons admitted into the Pennsylvania hospital in 1835 were foreigners. The whole number was 1005, of which there were 461 *foreigners.*

The money and checks belonging to the Windham Bank, says the Providence, R. I. Journal of the 13th, amounting to $7,150 in bills, and $2,500 in checks, which were fraudulently taken from the stage on the 9th instant, have been recovered, with the exception of $30.

"Will you lend father your newspaper, sir? he only just wants to read it." "Yes my boy; and ask him to lend me his dinner—I only just want to eat it!"

A hail storm, which visited Jackson township, Stark Co. Ohio, almost entirely destroyed the crops of corn, oats and clover of the neighbourhood.

The Newark Daily Advertiser cautions the public against receiving certain five dollar counterfeit notes of the State Bank at New Brunswick, N. J. A great number are said to be in circulation. They are of the old plate, and badly executed in every respect.

A meeting was held at New Orleans on the 1st inst. and a Committee appointed to receive subscriptions in aid of the Texian cause, and to furnish means of transportation to the Texian Volunteers recently arrived from Kentucky.

We learn from the Delaware Journal, that a vessel left New Castle, on Saturday last, with between sixty and seventy volunteers for Texas.

The State of Arkansas.—The general election in this youngest sister of the confederacy takes place in August. The following candidates are announced—Col. James S. Conway, for Governor; Judge Yell, for Congress.

A gentleman while travelling in the western wilds of Michigan, found a part of a deer's horn sticking out of the body of a full grown oak tree. He immediately cut the tree down, and brought the part of the body which contained the horn to Monroe, where he sold it for five dollars.

After distributing *thirty five millions* of dollars appropriated by law, including thirteen and a half millions for Indian treaties, to say nothing of war expenses, it is computed that from twenty to twenty five millions of dollars will be the amount of the surplus for distribution on the first of January, 1837.

The wool market in Otsego county, in the state of New York, ranges from 40 to 62½ cents per pound—excellent prices—which will give, says the Cooperstown Journal, about $200,000 to the county.

Tremendous Crash.—The Lowell Advertiser says that on Saturday morning last, as a baggage wagon from Boston, loaded with goods for New Ipswich, N. H. was crossing Nashua River, at Groton, the bridge gave way, and the wagon, horses and driver were precipitated into the river. The driver could not swim, but by the aid of a fragment of the bridge, succeeded in saving himself after passing over the dam. Five of the seven horses were drowned.

There is ground for the remark of a French writer who says, that while England presents a false outward show of grandeur and morality, her political and social condition exhibits in reality a "monstrous assemblage of pride and degradation, of oligarchy and democratic turbulence."

MR. MADISON.

The annexed biographical sketch of this illustrious man is said to be correct:

James Madison, late President of the United States, was the son of James Madison of Orange county, Virginia, and Nelly Conway, his wife—and could trace back his paternal ancestors as inhabitants of Virginia, for about one hundred years previous to his birth, which took place at the house of his maternal grandmother in Port Conway, on the Rappahannock River, March 16, 1751. He was educated by Mr. Robertson, a Scotchman, in King and Queen county, and by the Reverend Mr. Martin, a Jerseyman, at his father's house in Orange county. With these two learned and accomplished teachers, he studied English, Latin, Greek, French, Italian, &c., and prepared himself to enter College, which he did at Princeton, N. J., in 1769. He graduated in 1771, having studied the Junior and Senior classes in one year, but was induced to continue at Princeton till 1772, from a desire to learn Hebrew, and extend his studies under the superintendence of Dr. Witherspoon, President of the College; to whom he was very much attached.—Having a delicate frame his excessive studies impaired his constitution, and he continued in bad health for many years. In the spring of 1776, he was elected by the people of Orange county, a member of the General Assembly of Virginia, but in 1777 he failed in his election in consequence of his refusing to treat and electioneer. In the following winter he was elected a member of the Executive Council, where he continued to serve until the winter of 1779-80, when he was elected by the General Assembly a member of the Continental Congress, of which body he remained a member until the autumn of 1783. He was elected a member of the General Assembly of Virginia, in the spring of 1784, and again in 1786. He was elected by the General Assembly a member of Congress 1786, and the same year to the Annapolis Convention, which made the present Constitution of the U. States. He was elected by the people of his county in 1788, a member of the Virginia Convention which ratified that Constitution. He remained in Congress from 1786 to March 1797, the end of General Washington's administration. He was elected a member of the General Assembly of Virginia in the spring of 1798, and an elector for President and Vice President of the United States in 1800. On the accession of Mr. Jefferson to the Presidency in 1801, Mr. Madison was appointed Secretary of State; and eight years thereafter succeeded his great friend and coadjutor as President of the U. States, to which high station he was re-elected for a second term, at the end of which he retired, in March, 1817, to his seat called Montpelier, in Orange county, Virginia; where he has ever since resided—except when attending an Agricultural Society, of which he was long President, as a visiter and Rector of the University of Virginia, and as a member of the State Convention to amend the Constitution of Virginia, to which the people of his county elected him in 1829, until he took his departure on the 28th ultimo, in the 86th year of his age, from the theatre of his usefulness to that of his rewards.

A letter from Liverpool, dated on the 8th June, furnishes the following statement in reference to the activity of the trade between England and the United States:

Within my recollection there never has been such a demand for British manufactures as at present. The dock-quays at Liverpool are crowded with goods, and, as an act of *favor,* the captains are solicited to ship them for America, whither the press of exports tends. Freights are fully *eight* or *ten* per cent. higher than at this time last year. The American ships are decidedly the favorites—getting the preference always, and an extra rate of freight at present. But there is a supply of goods for the American market, which would demand five times the tonnage, American and British, now in the docks of Liverpool.

I am not sure whether you are aware that the Marine Insurance offices here will insure an *American* at about one per cent. less than they charge a *British* ship.—This, of course, is on the average; because there are a great many British craft superior to many American ships; but, on the whole, the insurance may usually be effected on the American ship at the cheaper rate.

In the manufacturing districts the greatest activity prevails. In Manchester, where I was yesterday, I was told that they have now as many orders from America as would give them work for the next four months. I have spoken to several commercial from Sheffield and Birmingham, who state the same. In the latter towns, the workmen are constantly turning out for, and getting advanced wages; this they never do unless when the flush of work places the masters in their power.

The Gazette de Sante, (Gazette of Health) a medical Journal of Paris, contains the following paragraph:

"M. Marochetti, the surgeon at the hospital of Moscow, being in the Ukraine in 1818, was requested to give assistance to fifteen persons who had received the bite of a mad dog. A deputation of aged men waited on him, and entreated he would administer help to the unfortunate persons, through a peasant who had acquired a high reputation for curing hydrophobia. M. Marochetti consented on certain conditions. The country doctor then administered to fourteen of the persons confided to him in a peculiar way. The fifteenth, a young girl, was treated in the ordinary way, for the purpose of proving the effect of both modes of treatment.—To each of the fourteen, he gave daily, one pound and a half of the decoction of the buds of yellow broom flowers, and he examined twice a day under the tongue, the place where, according to his statement, little swellings were found containing the veins of madness. These swellings arose the third or ninth day, and were seen by Marochetti very soon after they appeared. They were touched with a red hot needle, after which the patient gargled the part with the decoction of broom. The result of this treatment was, that the fourteen patients were cured in six weeks, whilst the young girl, treated differently, died on the seventh day in convulsions of madness. Three years afterwards, M. Marochetti paid a visit to the fourteen persons, and found them all doing well."

N. B. It is hoped that every humane Editor will give the above a place in his paper.

Cure of the Deaf.—During a late sojourn of a few days in New York, we were favored with an opportunity of witnessing the complete results of a system of treatment for the cure of deaf persons, practised by Dr. Webster, formerly of this city, and, if we mistake not, a professor in one of our medical institutions. His reputation as an Aurist has become so extended as to give him an enviable pre-eminence. We witnessed several cases, where gentlemen who had formerly been for years almost entirely deaf, and were unable to hearken to a very loud tone of voice, were brought to hear the slightest whisper. The Hon. Edward Livingston, a few weeks before his death, was preparing to submit himself to the skill of Dr. Webster for his malady, and had he lived to do so, would without question, have been thoroughly cured. The deep knowledge of Dr. Webster, respecting all the minutiae of this difficult and delicate science, entitles him to the utmost confidence of the afflicted; if the numerous evidences of his success, among the most respectable classes of society, were not in themselves sufficient.

Philadelphia Gazette.

Gapes in Chickens.—On the subject of the disease of chickens called the gapes, a writer remarks:—"On the dissection of chickens dying of this disease, it will be found that the trachia (or wind pipe) contains numerous small worms about half an inch in length and the size of a small cambric needle; on the first glance they would likely be taken for blood vessels. These worms may be dislodged and the disease cured by the introduction of tobacco smoke into the mouth until the chicken becomes insensible; in this state it will remain for one or two minutes.—The operation may be repeated at pleasure without endangering the life. The first application will usually produce the death or expulsion of the worms and the removal of the affection—the second always."

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

Mr. Callahan—I request that you will announce me, in your next impression, as a Candidate for the trust of AN ELECTOR OF THE SENATE, the election for which will take place on THE FIRST MONDAY OF SEPTEMBER NEXT, and is the most important of any known to our Constitution, inasmuch as it *establishes the controlling branch of the Legislature for five years.* It is my intention to prepare and publish an address to the Voters for the two-fold purpose of presenting *the views and opinions on which my pretentions to their confidence will be founded;* and of endeavoring *to expose and refute the numerous misconceptions, or misrepresentations which the asper tongue of wide mouthed rancour has been busy in propagating and circulating to prejudice the public mind upon important topics to be involved in the canvass.* Respectfully,

LITTLETON DENNIS TEACKLE.

Somerset county, July 29, 1836.

State of Maryland, sc.

SOMERSET COUNTY ORPHANS COURT,

July 26, 1836.

ON *application of Charlotte Smith, Administratrix of John J. Smith, late of Somerset County, dec'd, it is ordered by the Court that the said Administratrix give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the estate of the said deceased, and that the same be published once a week for three weeks, in a paper printed in Princess Anne.*

True copy. Test.

JAMES POLK, Reg. W. S. C.

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Somerset County hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said County, in Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of John J. Smith, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the 31st day of February, 1837, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.—Given under my hand this 26th day of July, A. D. 1836.

CHARLOTTE SMITH, *Adm'x.*

of John J. Smith, dec'd.

August 2, 1836.

To whom it may concern.

THE Real Estate of Thomas Gillis was sold some months ago for the payment of his debts. The Trustee believes, there are creditors having *preference* claims against this estate, who have neglected to file them in the Chancery office. They are now advised, that they will be deprived of all benefit of the proceeds of this sale, unless their claims shall be filed properly authenticated before the 1st day of September next.

H. PAGE, Trustee.

August 2, 1836.

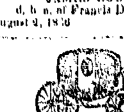
NOTICE.

THE creditors of the late Francis D. Nelson, deceased, are hereby notified that the subscriber has taken out letters of administration de bonis non on the estate of said deceased, and they are hereby warned to exhibit their claims, properly authenticated, to the Register of Wills of Somerset county, on or before the 1st day of September next.

JAMES ROUNDS, Adm'r.

d. b. n. of Francis D. Nelson, dec'd

August 2, 1836.



COACH, GIG & *Harness Making.*

THE subscribers beg leave to inform their customers and the public generally, that they have opened a shop in CAMBRIDGE, where all kinds of work in their line of business will be done in a substantial and workmanlike manner. They hope that their assiduity and attention to business, combined with a determination to keep in their employ the most approved workmen, and materials of the best quality, will warrant a large share of the public patronage.

They have constantly on hand

Gigs, Barouches, Carriages, &c.,

Manufactured out of the best materials, and finished in the most approved style.

Orders for new Gigs, or other articles in their line, from any part of the Eastern Shore, will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

They would particularly invite their old friends of Somerset, notwithstanding the distance, to favor them with orders for new work. They think that they can furnish Gigs, Barouches &c., at their shop which will lose nothing by a comparison with those manufactured in large cities; they, therefore, only wish their friends to give them a trial, in order to ensure general satisfaction.

Carey & Schleigh.

Cambridge, August 2, 1836.

$300 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscribers on the 19th instant, two negro women—one named LETTA, dark mulatto color, about 4 feet 11 inches high, 27 years old, and speaks very proper; the other named SARAH, of the same color, about 4 feet 8 inches high, 25 years old. It is very likely they are in the neighborhood of Barren Creek, as they both have husbands in that neighborhood. The above reward will be given, or $100 for either of them if taken in the county and secured so that we get them again. If taken out of the county, we will give $150 for either, or $300 for both of them, if secured so that we get them again.

RECHAMP RHODES,
JAMES RHODES.

Near Springhill Church,
August 2, 1836.

Constable's Sale.

BY virtue of two writs of Fieri Facias, issued by Wm. H. Curtis, a Justice of the Peace for Somerset county, and to me directed, at the suit of Levin W. Disharoon, both against Constant D. Stanford, I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit: one sow, nine shoats, two cows, one heifer, one wain cart, one horse, two beds and furniture, the crop of corn standing on the ground, and one negro woman named Eliza, as the property of Constant D. Stanford, which property I shall proceed to sell at public sale, on the premises, on THURSDAY the 25th day of AUGUST instant, between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock, A. M., to the highest and best bidder, for cash, to satisfy the above mentioned writs and cost.

GEORGE PRICE, Const.

August 2, 1836.

Wanted.

An intelligent and active boy, 14 or 15 years of age, to be bound to the Mercantile business, with whose morals and education every attention will be taken, and every effort made to instruct him in his vocation.

S. W. JONES.

July 26.

BOARDING

BY

Mrs. Skelly & Miss Warren,

NO 61, MARKET STREET,

Between South and Gay Streets,

BALTIMORE.

arch M 29

NOTICE.

CASH and fair prices will at all times be given for NEGROES of both sexes, by applying to

ALEXANDER S. JONES

N. B.—All communications attended to immediately.

Jan. 21, 1834.

Quarterly Camp Meeting.

A CAMP MEETING for Princess Anne Circuit will commence on the 26th of AUGUST, on *DEAL'S ISLAND.* There are two good harbors for shallops near, and the place selected, in point of health and convenience is unsurpassed by any other on the Eastern Shore. Preachers and friends from the adjoining Circuits are respectfully invited to attend.

No traffic of any kind whatever, will be allowed within two miles of the Camp ground. By order of

THE MANAGERS.

July 19, 1836.

We are authorised to announce

EDWARD LONG, Esq.,

As an Electoral Candidate to elect the next Senate of Maryland.

July 26, 1836.

We are authorized to announce

John N. Bowland Esq.

As a candidate for the next Sheriffalty of Somerset county.

June 17, 1834.

We are authorized to announce

John S. Crockett, Esq.

As a candidate for the next Sheriffalty of Somerset county.

Dec. 16, 1834.

We are authorised to announce

Lambert W. Hyland, Esq.

As a Candidate to represent Somerset county in the next General Assembly of Maryland.

July 26, 1836.

We are authorized to announce

Robert R. Reid, Esq.

As a candidate to represent Somerset county in the next House of Delegates of Maryland.

July 12, 1836.

We are authorized to announce

Alexander Donoho, Esq.

of Somerset county, as a candidate for a seat in the next General Asembly of Maryland.

May 17, 1836.

We are authorized to announce

Edward M. Waters, Esq.

As a candidate to represent Somerset county in the next House of Delegates of Maryland.

July 5, 1835.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber begs leave respectfully to inform his patrons and the public generally, that he has on hand and intends constantly keeping, a full supply of MATERIALS of the best quality, out of which he will manufacture to order

BOOTS & SHOES

Of various kinds. His shop may be found next door to the store of James C. Hyland, and directly opposite the Court House and other public buildings.

R. H. COLBOURN

N. B. As it is his intention to close up his Books at the expiration of every six months, it is hoped that those whose accounts have been standing for that length of time and longer will settle the same forthwith. R. H. C.

July 19, 1836.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber is directed by the Levy Court of Somerset county, to sell at public auction, the STONE and TYLE belonging to said county. He therefore gives notice that he will dispose of these articles on TUESDAY the 9th INSTANT, at Court House door, and at 3 o'clock, for cash. He also hereby notifies such persons as have appropriated any portion of these articles to their own use, to replace them on the public lot before the hour of sale.

GEO. HANDY.

July 19, 1836.

To be Rented,

FOR ONE OR MORE YEARS.

That large and commodious brick tavern and its appurtenances, well known by the name of the

EASTON HOTEL,

Situate in the town of Easton, on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, at present, and for some years past, occupied by Mr. Solomon Lowe. This establishment is universally admitted to be the largest and most convenient for a Public House of any on the Peninsula, and to a man well calculated to conduct it, an opportunity will be offered for doing a very extensive and profitable business, more especially if he has a sufficient capital to carry it on the advantageously.

Easton is known as a town of considerable trade, and the Steam Boat Maryland which plies twice a week between Baltimore, Annapolis and this place, considerably increases the business and of course adds very much to the value of this establishment, by the constant intercourse of travellers from the different counties on the Western and Eastern Shores, and elsewhere with these places.

Possession will be given on the first day of January next. Persons wishing to rent are invited to come and view the premises. The terms, which will be moderate, will be made known by application to the subscriber.

WM. H. GROOME.

P. S.—Applications for the above will be received by the subscriber until 15th of August next. W. H. G.

Easton, July 12, 1836.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having leased that large and commodious tavern establishment, in Princess Anne, called the

WASHINGTON HOTEL,

Lately under the tenure of Henry K. Long, Esq., hereby notifies his friends and the public generally, that his most active and indefatigable exertions, united to those of his son, RUFUS M. PARSONS, will be put in operation to sustain the well established reputation of the house.

His BAR and LARDER are abundantly stored with a choice selection of Liquors and Provisions suited to the season. His STABLES, already supplied with Provender, will shortly undergo extensive repairs, and every facility will be afforded Travellers to be conveyed to any part of the Peninsula. Private Rooms can at all times be assigned to customers. He hopes by a studious desire to accommodate the public, and unremitting exertions to render comfortable those who may honor him with their custom, to share a portion of the public patronage.

The public's obedient servant,

JOHN W. B. PARSONS.

Princess Anne, July 19, 1836.

The Snow Hill Sentinel and Baltimore Republican will insert the above three times and charge this office.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber will sell, on reasonable terms, his entire stock of

Dry Goods and Groceries.

To an approved tenant, he would rent the DWELLING HOUSE with the STORE HOUSE annexed. To a person desirous of engaging in the business, and who would give it his undivided attention, it would be profitable, and he could do an extensive business. The subscriber having other matters enough to engage his attention, cannot bestow the time which is absolutely necessary. To a safe purchaser, the terms will be made easy, and as the subscriber wishes to close his business, until his entire stock is disposed of, will sell at reduced prices for cash. JOHN AUSTIN.

Quantico, July 5, 1836.

New Spring Goods.

Wm. W. Johnston

HAS just returned from Baltimore with a large and general assortment of GOODS, which will be sold low for cash, or on time to punctual dealers.

April 19, 1836.

Commission.

THE subscriber has commenced a General

Commission Business,

At No. 12, Light St. Wharf, BALTIMORE,

Where he will sell *Grain,* of every description, and he has opened a market for *Bacon, Lard, Butter, Fruit, &c.,* and every thing the Farmer has to dispose of. He feels confident that those who will favor him with their consignments, however small, will ensure themselves the best prices the market affords.

He will fill up orders of every description, such as *Groceries, Clover Seed, Plaster, Lime, &c.* JOSEPH RASIN.

REFERENCES:

Wm. Ault, — *Giles Hicks,*
Thomas Carter, — *J. P. W. Richardson,*
Henry Rhodes, — *Wm. Loveday,*
Samuel Kennard, — *Dr. R. Goldsborough,*
Pere Wilmer, — *John C. Palmer,*
John C. Spencer, — *Samuel Thompson,*
Benj. Erickson — *J. H. Legg.*

N. B. I have on hand James C. Baldwin's Virginia Corn and Cob Crusher and Grinder; also, his Corn Sheller which will shell from 250 to 300 bushels a day. For particulars reference to the Farmer and Gardener.

April 11 3w

Negroes Wanted.

The subscriber wishes to purchase *NEGROES* of both sexes, from six to thirty years of age, for which he will give the highest CASH prices.

W. P. JONES.

N. B.—*All letters directed to him at Princess-Anne will be punctually attended to.* W. P. J.

March 21, 1836

Cash in Hand!

THE subscriber is at all times prepared to give the HIGHEST CASH PRICES FOR NEGROES. He will purchase any number of male and female slaves between the ages of 12 and 25 years, and give more for them than any purchaser on this Shore. Please call at his store in Little Annamessex Somerset county.

WM ROACH, Jun.

Jan. 21, 1835.

A CARD.

H. PAGE,

Attorney at Law,

WILL attend the Courts of Somerset and Worcester counties. His office in the former place will be in the house of Mr. Willing, in the latter in that of Mr. Love.

Dec. 1, 1835.

PRINTING.

THE PRINTING OF

BOOKS, PAMPHLETS.

Blanks, Cards, Labels.

HANDBILLS, &c

Is thankfully received and neatly executed

At the Village Herald Office.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of two writs of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of Somerset County Court, and to me directed, one at the suit of Henry P. C. Wilson, Ex'r. of John C. Wilson use of Wm. W. Johnson, against Henry K. Long; and the other at the suit of Henrietta B. Haynie, Adm'x. of Wm. Done, against Henry K Long, Samuel K. Handy and James C. Hyland, I have heretofore taken in execution the following property, to wit:—one coach, two roan horses, also two other horses, one waggon, one horse cart and two cows, the property of said Henry K Long; also two sorrel mares, the property of Samuel K. Handy; also one negro woman Sabra, the property of James C. Hyland.—Also by virtue of two writs of Fieri Facias, issued out of Somerset County Court, and to me directed, one at the suit of Henrietta B. Haynie, Adm'x. of Wm Done, and the other at the suit of Jno. W. Done & Saml W. Jones, use of James Stewart & Co., use of Freeman Cross, both against Henry K. Long, I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit:—ten beds and furniture, one sideboard, one cooking stove, one stove in the tavern, two dozen chairs, four pine tables, one dozen decanters, one dozen tumbler glasses, one secretary, two pair mahogany tables, three ovens, two pair andirons and two pair shovel and tongs.—which I shall proceed to sell, at the Washington Hotel in the town of Princess-Anne, on TUESDAY the 2d day of AUGUST next, for cash, to satisfy the above mentioned writs and costs.

S. G. HOLBROOK, Shff.

July 12, 1836.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of two writs of Fieri Facias, issued by William Whayland, a justice of the peace for Somerset county, and to me directed, one at the suit of Morris & Roler, against William Banks, one at the suit of James Stewart, against William Banks and Henry Pollitt, I have seized and taken in execution the following property to wit:—all the right of William Banks in and to part of a tract of land called Friendship, containing 100 acres more or less, part of a tract of land called Newman Lot containing 79 acres more or less, also one mare and colt, as the property of said Banks which I shall proceed to sell at public sale, at Wm and John Gunby's store in Forktown, on THURSDAY the 4th day of August next, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock P M to the highest and best bidder for cash, to satisfy the above mentioned writ, cost, county levy and officers fees for 1834 and 1835.

S G HOLBROOK, Shff.

July 15

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued by George E. Larmore, a Justice of the Peace for Somerset county, and to me directed, at the suit of John & Thos Robertson, against Rachel Barkley. Thos. Robertson, Const., levied and took in execution the following property, to wit:—one house and lot in Muddy Hole, the property of said Rachel Barkley, which I shall proceed to sell on the premises, on WEDNESDAY the 3d day of AUGUST, at the hour of 11 o'clock, A. M., to the highest and best bidder, for cash, to satisfy the above mentioned writ and cost and county levy for the years 1834 and '35

S. G. HOLBROOK, Shff.

July 12, 1836.

Constable's Sale.

BY virtue of nine writs of fieri facias, one issued by Covington Cordray, Esq and to me directed, at the suit of John North, use of Edward North, Jr against Levin Horner and eight issued by George E. Larmore, Esq. and to me directed, one at the suit of John Turner, Sen. use of Thomas Robertson, against Levin Horner, Sen. Edward North, jr. and Noah Jackson, one at the suit of James Dunn, use of Thomas Robertson against Levin Horner, Sen. one at the suit of William Dunn, use of Thomas Robertson against Levin Horner, Sen one at the suit of Edward North, Sen. use of Thomas Robertson, against Levin Horner, Sen. one at the suit of William North use of Thomas Robertson, against Levin Horner, Sen. one at the suit of John Insley, use of Thomas Robertson, against Levin Horner, Sen. and James Harrington, one at the suit of Richard E. Larmore, use of Thomas Robertson against Levin Horner, Sen. and one at the suit of John Boston, against Levin Horner, Sen. I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit;—all the right, title, claim interest and demand, at Law and in Equity, in and to a tract of land called Budley, containing 24 acres more or less, which the said Horner bought of R Daugherty late of Somerset county, dec'd. also, all the right, title, claim interest and demand at Law or in Equity, in and to another tract of land, called Budley, containing 26 acres more or less, which lands I shall proceed to sell on the premises, at public auction, for cash, on MONDAY the 1st day of August next. Sale to commence at the hour of 9 o'clock, A. M.

THOMAS WALTER, Const.

July 12

FORMER SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of Somerset County Court, and to me directed, at the suit of George Jones of Robt., use of John Leatherbury, trustee to complete the sale of William Mezick's real estate, against John Hopkins I have heretofore taken in execution the following property, to wit;—a tract or part of a tract of land called Cannon's Peace, containing one hundred acres, more or less, one negro man named Abraham, two horses and one gig, the property of said Hopkins, and I hereby give notice that I shall offer the same at public sale, to the best bidder, at the Court House door in Princess Anne, on TUESDAY the 9th day of AUGUST next, between the hours of 2 and 3 o'clock, P. M., to satisfy the above claim with interest and cost.

ROBT. STEWART, F. S. S. C.

July 12, 1836.

Constable's Sale.

BY virtue of two writs of Fieri Facias, one issued by John S. Evans, a Justice of the Peace in and for Somerset county and State of Maryland, and the other by Edwin Dashiell, a Justice of the Peace in and for the county and State aforesaid, and to me directed, one at the suit of Peter W. Langsdale, against Elijah Culver, and one other at the suit of Ichabod Hearn, against said Elijah Culver, I have levied, seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit:—two horses, two yoke of oxen and one cart, part of a tract of land called Town Hill, and part of a tract of land called Morris' Lot, the quantity of acres unknown, levied as the property of Elijah Culver, which I shall proceed to sell, to the highest and best bidder, for cash, on TUESDAY the 9th day of AUGUST next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., on the premises, to satisfy the above mentioned writs

LEVIN W. DASHIELL, Const.

July 19, 1836.

$450 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, living in Somerset county, Maryland, on Saturday the 6th instant, the following negro men, to wit:—HARRY, who sometimes calls himself HARRY HANDY, about 43 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, dark mulatto complexion—he is an intelligent fellow, can read tolerably well, and talks in a sharp and rapid voice, especially when under the influence of strong drink, to which he is much addicted—he is an excellent field hand, and can turn his hands to any kind of labor that may be required of him.—GEORGE, who calls himself GEORGE HENRY, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, bright mulatto complexion, stout and extremely well made—polite and conciliating in his conversation.—George was brought up as a house servant and continued in that employment until about 6 years past, since which time he has worked as a field hand. As a house servant and waiter, few could equal him, and as a field hand none could excell him. JOHN, who calls himself sometimes JOHN HENRY and sometimes JOHN SMITH, is about 20 or 21 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, dark mulatto complexion, slightly but well formed, walks and stands erect, speaks rather slowly and has a down look. He was brought up as a house servant and continued in that employment to the time he went away, and in this calling he is a first rate servant. The above negroes took with them such a variety of clothing that it is needless to describe any. If the said negroes, or either of them, be taken and secured in any jail, so that the subscriber gets them, or him, a reward of $150 will be given for each thus apprehended and secured.

ROBERT J. HENRY.

Kingston Post Office, Somerset county, Md., July 15, 1836.

$100 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on Saturday night the 2d inst., a negro man named JOSIAH, aged about 25 years, about 5 feet 9 inches high, with large white eyes, very black, and much knock-kneed, walks with his toes out, and slow of speech when spoken to.

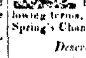
The above reward of $100 will be given to any person or persons who will apprehend and lodge said negro in some jail or safe place so that I get him again.

WILLIAM GILES.

Sussex co., Delaware, July 12, 1836.

The Thorough-bred Horse,

John of Roanoke,



WILL stand the present season at the Stables of the subscriber, where Mares can be accommodated on the following terms, to wit:—Insurance $14; the Spring's Chance, $7; the Single Visit, $5.

Description and Pedigree.

John of Roanoke is a beautiful chestnut sorrel, full sixteen hands high, of great bone and sinew, and combining in an eminent degree, all the desirable qualities of the turf, with those of the farm horse.—Farmers will, therefore, find it to their advantage to avail themselves of the opportunity now offered for improving their stock of horses. In point of symmetry of form, size and action, this horse will lose nothing by a comparison with the best horses of the day. A further description is deemed unnecessary, as those wishing to breed from, can view the horse, and judge for themselves.

Roanoke is three years old this spring.—He was got by the justly celebrated horse John of Roanoke, out of a Dean Swift mare.

JOHN SMITH.

Belmont, Somerset co., April 5, 1836.

Collector's Notice.

THE subscriber being desirous of completing his collections for the years of 1834 and 1835, earnestly requests all persons who stand indebted to him for County Taxes and Officers' Fees, to come forward and settle them without delay, as he must, if possible, settle with all those who have claims against him, and it is impossible for him to pay them unless he is first paid; therefore, all those that do not comply with this notice may certainly expect the letter of the law to be enforced against them, without respect to persons, as his duty as an officer will compel him to this course. Persons holding property in the county and residing out of it will please pay attention to this notice and save themselves trouble.

S. G. HOLBROOK, Collector

WANTED,

Fifty Cords of Tan Bark,

At the PRINCESS-ANNE TAN YARD, for which liberal cash prices will be given

THOMAS LANGSDALE.

May 21, 1836

PRINCESS-ANNE HOTEL.

BY the urgent importunities of his old friends and customers the undersigned has been induced to open again a House of Entertainment in this place. He has opened the large, commodious, NEW HOTEL opposite the Court House, and the offices of the Clerk of the County Court, and Register of Wills, called the PRINCESS-ANNE HOTEL, recently occupied by G. M. Willing, Esq.—The requisite out buildings, of ample dimensions, will be immediately erected. Notwithstanding the high prices of the present season, he has laid in abundant supplies of all the requisites of good eating and drinking, and has made arrangements for the most comfortable accommodation of his customers, and all travellers and others that may favor him with their patronage. From the situation of his Hotel, so contiguous to the Court House and public offices, and its comfortable rooms with fire-places, gentlemen of the *bar*, and others having business with the Court and in the public offices, will find it to their advantage, convenience, and comfort to patronize his Establishment.

The undersigned hopes to receive, as he will endevor to merit, largely of the public patronage.

George Dashiell.

Princess Anne, Jan 12 '36

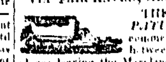
N. B. His Hacks will run, for the accommodation of passengers, to and from the Steamboat Patuxent, on the days of her arrival at and departure from White-Haven. Travellers will be conveyed, on accommodating terms, to any part of the Peninsula, at the shortest notice.

G. D.

June 21, 1836.

Baltimore & White-Haven,

VIA FAIR-HAVEN, HERRING BAY.



THE Steam Boat *PATUXENT* has recommenced her route between the above places, leaving the Maryland State Wharf in the city of Baltimore at 6 A. M. on Tuesday the 22d March inst and every Tuesday thereafter for White Haven, Eastern Shore, Md. and running from thence will leave White Haven at 6 A M the following morning, Wednesday, and every Wednesday thereafter for Baltimore, touching at Fair Haven, Herring Bay, going and returning.

GEORGE WEEMS, Master

March 29

NOTICE.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership formerly existing under the firm of

DONE & HYLAND

Is dissolved by mutual consent. Being anxious that the affairs of the said firm should be closed as soon as possible, all persons indebted to the same are requested to make immediate payment to James C. Hyland, as he is legally authorized to settle the business of said firm.

JOHN W. DONE,
JAMES C. HYLAND.

April 26, 1836.

The Baltimore American and Bicknell's Detector will insert the above 1mo 3w and send their accounts to the Herald office.

NOTICE.

FROM feelings of gratitude and respect to his friends and the public generally, not only for the very liberal encouragement in his business, but from the strongest evidences upon the part of his friends to promote his interest, the subscriber returns his unfeigned thanks, and takes the present opportunity to say, that the business formerly conducted under the firm of DONE & HYLAND will for the future be carried on by himself, and hopes that a continuation of the same encouragement will exist, so long, at least, as his friends may deem him deserving. The subscriber intends keeping on hand a general assortment of GOODS, and invites the attention of the public.

J. C. HYLAND.

April 26, 1836.

Bank of Salisbury,

June 6th, 1836.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, to the Stockholders of this Institution, that in pursuance of a resolution of the Board of Directors, they are required to pay the remaining seven dollars and fifty cents due on each share of the capital stock of said Bank, at the times and in the manner here in specified, to wit:

An instalment of $2.50 cents on each and every share on the 15th of August next,
An instalment of $2.50 on each and every share on the 15th of October next,
And an instalment of $2.50 on each and every share on the 15th of December next

The charter provides that "if any Stockholder shall fail to make regular payments, at the times and in the manner required," a loss of interest or dividends will be incurred, until the instalments or calls shall be made good, not *only* upon the money paid after default, but upon *all monies* paid antecedently *to such failure*." By order.

WM. H. RIDER, Cashier.

June 14, 1836.

CASH FOR NEGROES.

Including both sexes, from 12 to 25 years of age. Persons having likely servants to dispose of will find it to their interest to give us a call, as we will give higher prices in cash, than any other purchaser who is now in this market, or may come in. We can at all times be found at Mrs. Disharoon's Tavern, Princess Anne, Md.

OVERLEY & SANDERS

All communications addressed to us, at this place, will be punctually attended to.

Sept. 24, 1834.

☞The subscribers are particularly anxious to make a shipment of Negroes shortly. All persons who have SLAVES to dispose of will do well to give them a call as soon as possible.

O. & S.

Jan 12

State of Maryland, sc:

SOMERSET COUNTY ORPHANS COURT.

July 19th, 1836.

[SEAL] ON application of Stephen Miles and John W. Handy, Administrators of William Miles, Sen., late of Somerset county, deceased, it is ordered by the Court, that the said Adm'rs. give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the estate of the said deceased, and that the same be published once a week for three weeks, in a paper printed in Princess-Anne.

True copy. Test.
JAMES POLK, Reg. W. S. C.

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given

That the subscribers of Somerset County have obtained from the Orphans Court of said County, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the Personal Estate of William Miles, Sen., late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers on or before the 31st day of Feb., 1837; they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.—Given under my hand this 19th day of July, A. D. 1836.

STEPHEN MILES and
JOHN W. HANDY,
Adm'rs. of William Miles, Sen., dec'd.

July 19, 1836.

State of Maryland, sc.

SOMERSET COUNTY ORPHANS COURT.

June 28, 1836.

[SEAL] *ON application of Susan Horsey, Executrix of John Horsey, late of Somerset County, deceased, it is ordered by the Court that the said Executrix give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the estate of the said deceased, and that the same be published once a week for three weeks, in a paper printed in Princess Anne.*

True copy. Test.
JAMES POLK, Reg. W. S. C

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Somerset County hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said County, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of John Horsey, late of said county deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the 31st day of February, 1837, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.—Given under my hand this 28th day of June, A. D. 1836.

SUSAN HORSEY, Ex'x of John Horsey, dec'd

July 5, 1836.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

THE undersigned having moved from the Eastern Shore, Maryland, to the city of Baltimore, and associated themselves together in the

Grocery & Commission Business,

On Dugan's Wharf, No. 6, respectfully beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they are prepared to receive consignments of GRAIN and all other COUNTRY PRODUCE, which they pledge themselves to sell, on commission, for the very highest price the market will afford. They have large room for storage, and if storing is preferred to selling at particular times, consigners can be accommodated. Persons who have grain or any country produce, (however small in quantity,) for this market, would do well in patronizing the undersigned, as they are determined to spare no pains, in doing justice to their consigners, by searching the market for the very highest price. The money of the consigners will be returned by the vessel, unless ordered to the contrary—and in case of an order to deposite, certificates of deposite will be sent to the owner.

The undersigned keep constantly on hand a general assortment of GROCERIES, which they offer to the public as low as they can be bought in the city. Country merchants and others would do well to giving them a call

JOHN J. DASHIELL &
JNO. R. DASHIELL.

April 26, 1836.

REFERENCES.

Wm. W. Handy, Esq. Thos. K. Carroll, Esq. Isaac D. Jones, Esq. Jos. S. Cottman, Esq.	*Somerset.*
Col. R. Stewart, Teagle Townsend, R. Bivans, Dr. Gillis,	*Worcester.*
Jas. A. Stewart, Esq. Dr. Wm. Jackson, Wm. H. Yates, Mr. Alfred Lewis,	*Dorchester.*
Wm. B. Cooper, Esq. Jno. Polk, C. Ross,	*Sussex county, Delaware.*

For Sale,

THE FARM on which the subscriber resides. This tract contains one hundred and thirty six acres of cleared, and ninety four acres of woodland, and has attached to it an extensive range of Marsh.

It can conveniently be sold in LOTS to suit purchasers.

☞There is a WINDMILL on the premises For terms apply to

ROBT. PATTERSON.

April 12 3m

Last Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber by note or book account, are earnestly requested to pay the same on or before the 1st day of MAY next, as farther indulgence cannot be given.

T. TOWNSEND.

Oak Hall, Worcester co., April 12th, 1836.

26,000 Subscribers!

Philadelphia Mirror.

The splendid patronage awarded to the Philadelphia Saturday Courier, induces the editors to comence the publication, under the above title, of a quarto edition of their popular journal, so long know as the largest Family Newspaper in the United States, with a list of near twenty six thousand subscribers— The new feature recently introduced of furnishing their readers with new books of the best literature of the day, having proved so eminently successful, the plan will be contnued. Six volumes of the celebrated writings of Captain Marryatt, and sixty-five of Mr. Brook's valuable Letters from Europe, have already been published without interfering with it news and miscellaneous reading. The Courier is the largest and cheapest family newspaper, ever issued in this country, containing articles in Literature, Science, and Arts; Internal Improvement; Agriculture; in short every variety of topics usually introduced into a public journal. Giving full accounts of sales, markets, and news of the latest dates.

It is published at the low price of $2. For this small sum subscribers get valuable and entertaining matter, each week enough to fill a common book of 200 pages, and equal to 52 volumes a year, and which is estimated to be read, weekly, by at least two hundred thousand people scattered in all parts of the country, from Maine to Florida and from the sea board to the lakes. The paper has been now so long established as to render it too well known to require an extended prospectus, the publishers, therefore, will do no more than refer to the two leading daily political papers of opposite politics. The Pennsylvanian says —"The Saturday Courier is the largest, and one of the best family newspapers in the Union;" the other, the Inquirer and Daily Courier, says, "it is the largest journal published in Philadelphia, and one of the very best in the United States." The York Star says—we know of nothing more liberal on the part of the editors, and no means more efficacious to drownout the dormant talents of our country, than their unexampled liberality in offering literary prizes."

The Albany Mercury of March 16th, 1836, says, "the Saturday Courier, is decidedly the best Family Newspaper ever published in this or any other country and its value is duly appreciated by the public, if we may judge from its vast circulation, which exagreeably varied, and each number contains more really valuable reading matter than is published in a week in any daily paper in the Union; Its mammoth dimensions enable its enterprising proprietors, Lesris, Woodward & Clark of Philadelphia, to republish in its columns, in the course of a year, several of the most interesting new works that issue from the British press, which cannot fail to give to it a permanent interest, and render it worthy of preservation. To meet the wishes therefore, of such of their subscribers as desire to have their numbers bound they have determined on issuing an edition of the Courier in the quarto from which will render it much more convenient for reading when it is bound in a volume, and thus greatly enhance its value."

THE QUARTO EDITON.

Under the title of the Philadelphia Mirror, will commence with the publication of the Prize Tale, to which was awarded the prize of $100, writing by Miss Leslie, editor of the splendid Annual the Token, and author of the splendid Annual the Token, and author of Pencil Sketches and other valuable contributions to American Literature. A large number of songs, poems, tales &c. offered in competition for the $500 premiums, will add value and interest to the succeeding numbers which will also be enriched by a story from Miss Sedgewick' author of hope Leslie, The Linwoods, &c, whose talents have been so justly and extensively appreciated, both at home and abroad.

This approved Family, Newspaper is strictly neutral in religious and political matters, and the uncompromising opponent of quackery of every kind.

MAPS.

In addition to all of which the publishers intend furnishing their patrons with a series of engraved Maps, embracing the twenty-five States, &c. of rivers, towns' mountains, lakes, the sea board, internal improvements as displayed in canals, rail roads, &c., with other interesting and useful features, roads, distances, &c, forming a complete Atlas for general use and information, handsomely executed, and each distinct map on a large quarto sheet, at an expense which nothing but the splendid patronage which for six years past has been so generously extended to them, could warrant.

TERMS.

The Philadelphia Saturday Courier is still continued in its large form, at the same price as heretofore. The Philadelphia Miror being a quarto edition of the Saturday Courier, with its increased attractions, and printed on the best fine white paper of the same size as the New York Albion, will be put at precisely one half the price of that valuable journal, viz: Three Dollars per annum payable in advance, (including the Maps)

WOODWARD & CLARKE,
Philadelphia.

June 21. 1836.

NOTICE.

CASH and fair prices will at all times be given for NEGROES of both sexes, by applying to

ALEXANDER S. JONES

N. B.—All communications attended to immediately.

Jan. 21, 1834.

BLANKS

OF THE FOLLOWING KINDS

For Sale at the Office of the Village Herald

Fi Fa's before Sup's,	*Appeal Bonds,*
Do do after do	*Constables' Advertisements,*
Ca Sa's before do	*Bills of Sale,*
Do do after do	*Venditioni's,*
Warrants,	
Narrations, &c.	

THE VILLAGE HERALD.

BY S. T. CALLAHAN, PRINCESS-ANNE, SOMERSET COUNTY, MARYLAND.

Vol. X—Whole No. 487. TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 9, 1836. Vol. 2—No. 11.

VILLAGE HERALD.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Three Dollars a year, to be satisfied by $2 00 *if paid in advance;* or $2 50 if paid within six months.

☞Subscriptions paid within 30 days after delivering the first number, (of the year subscribed for,) will be considered *in advance.*

No subscription will be taken for less than *one year.*

No paper will be discontinued (unless at the editor's discretion,) until all arrearages are paid off; and a failure to notify a discontinuance, previous to the expiration of the year subscribed for, will be invariably considered as a new engagement.

☞*Advertisements* inserted on the usual terms.

☞All communications addressed to the editor must come POST PAID.

POETRY.

SIR WALTER SCOTT IN ITALY.

In his declining years, Sir W. Scott was taken to Italy, in the hope that the interesting objects there presented to him, might restore the dormant energies of his mind —but in vain. While there his constant cry was, "Take me hom !"—*See Reminiscences of Sir W. Scott in Fraser's Magazine.*

An aged man sat sighing
In a lofty marble hall,
Where gorgeously the setting ray
Of a southern sun did fall.
The perfume of the citron groves
Swept o'er his brow in vain,
It woke not in his slumbering mind
Its energies again.

And bear me hence, he murmured,
The sunshine is too bright,
The flowers are too fragrant,
For my spirit's rayless night.
A gentle wind comes whispering o'er
The ocean's breast of foam,
It wakes a sweet, but mournful voice,
Come home! it cries, come home!

I know this land is lovely,
It once made bright my dreams,
But I sigh for Scotland's glens,
Wild rocks and rushing streams.
The dreams that haunt my pillow now,
Speak not of thee, oh! Rome,
They have a voice, one only voice,
Come home! it cries, come home!

I listen to the nightingale,
Weary of its sweet lay,
The blackbird sings much sweeter,
In the gloaming far away.
The wild strains of a prison bird
Float through this marble dome,—
I know the burden of its song,
Come home! it cries, come home!

THE WIFE.

I could have stemmed misfortune's tide,
And bore the rich one's sneer,
Have braved the haughty glance of pride,
Nor shed a single tear;
I could have smiled on every blow
From Life's full quiver thrown,
While I might gaze on thee and know,
I should not be "alone."

I could—I think I could have brooked,
E'en for a time that thou
Upon my fading face hadst looked
With less of love than now;
For then I should at least have felt
The sweet hope still my own,
To win thee back, and whilst I dwelt
On earth, not been "alone."

But thus to see from day to day,
Thy brightening eye and cheek,
And watch thy life sands waste away,
Unnumbered, slowly, meek:
To meet thy smiles of tenderness,
And catch the feeble tone
Of kindness, ever breathed to bless,
And feel I'll be "alone."

To mark thy strength each hour decay,
And yet thy hopes grow stronger,
As, filled with heavenward trust they say,
"Earth may not claim the longer,"
Nay, dearest, 'tis too much—this heart
Must break when thou art gone;
It must not be—we may not part;
I could not live "alone!"

ON SMOKING.

The pipe, with solemn interposing puff,
Makes half a sentence at a time enough;
The dozing sages drop the drowsy strain,
Then pause and puff—and speak and pause again;
Such often, like the tube they so admire,
Important trifles! have more smoke than fire;
Pernicious weed! whose scent the fair annoys,
Unfriendly to society's chief joys.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Actress of Padua.

LOVE, DEATH AND REPUTATION.

Upon a time, Love, Death and Reputation entered into a compact to traverse the world together. They came beside a smoothly-flowing river, where they paused, for Love had already become weary of his companions, and he discovered a shepherdess tending her flocks on the sunny side of a grassy knoll, on the opposite side of the stream.

"Here let us part for a time," said Love, "and I will tarry with that simple girl and her sheep, until you seek me there."

"She is a favorite of mine," replied Reputation, "and I shall certainly soon be there."

"I mark the spot well," said Death, "and trust me, ere long you shall find me there."

"I shall await your coming," said Love to Death, and leaped into a light skiff on the shore of the stream, and laughed aloud as he spread rainbow wings to the breeze. The shepherdess played merrily on her rural pipe, while from the high hills beyond the grassy knoll, the shrill notes of a huntsman's horn, and suddenly a stag, pursued by the full-mouthed pack, broke cover. Close in the rear, followed the eager huntsman. Love clapped his little wings and shouted, as he beheld the wearied stag shape his course towards the spot where the peaceful sheep were browsing.

Death and Reputation pursued their journey. They had not proceeded far when they were overtaken by a warrior, armed for the fight. He was clad in royal robes; his turban was overshadowed by flowing plumes, and his gallant steed foamed and champed the bit with impatience.

"Ho! ho!" cried Death, thou lookest like my emissary. Whither in such haste."

"The Moguls and the Persians are in the field," replied the warrior, "and I must be there."

"And what can'st thou do without my aid?" said Death, and leaped behind the warrior, and they dashed madly onward.

"I will meet you there," said Reputation, meekly; but her voice was lost in the clatter of arms, and the neighing of the steed.

As the sun was descending in the west, Reputation arrived weary and dejected at the field of battle. Every thing denoted that Death had not been idle. The Moguls and the Persians were strewed in indiscriminate masses over the plain, and as she pursued her search for the plumed warrior, she touched scarcely one of the many thousand human carcasses who had fallen to minister to his ambition. At length she found him surrounded by heaps of slain. His white plumes and costly robes were torn and soiled with blood. The gallant steed and his rider lay a ghastly spectacle in the pale moonlight, and the figure of Death bestrode them with his fatal spear upraised, still dripping with human gore.

"Where have you loitered so long?" cried Death. "Behold, my work is done, and I am impatient to begone."

"I am permitted," replied Reputation, "to remain with but few that you have not first visited. This gallant warrior long courted my favors, but the clamorous voices of whole nations drove me violently away. Those voices are now hushed in eternal silence, and I will now fulfill my promise, linger with him as long as I may."

"The hyenas and the birds of prey will pay little respect to thy watchfulness," cried Death. "But I must see the simple shepherdess on the grassy knoll, where Love awaits my coming. When you have become weary of making a Golgotha your dwelling place, meet us there."

He arose and departed, and Reputation seated herself on the breast of the dead warrior. When the morn came, she was still there, sad and disconsolate, and she continued throughout the following day; but as night again approached, she became sickened at the scenes of horror, and arose and fled, convinced that she could not long exist in a field of carnage. She had many thousand times visited similar scenes, and endeavored to remain, but her stay had invariably been but a few short days, and no more. How brief is the stay of Reputation with both the living and the dead!

Death sought the shepherdess, and he found her alone. Her flock was straying without protection, and her rural pipe lay by her side, silent and neglected.

"Where is Reputation?" demanded Death. "She promised to meet me here."

The shepherdess hung her head, and replied:—"I have not seen her since Love first came, though, until then, she had been my constant companion from childhood."

"And where is the huntsman whose jocund horn made the hills speak as if with a voice of life, as we passed by but a few days since?"

"He is gone, and I know not whither."

"And where is Love, with his rainbow wings? He has not flown too?—he promised to remain in this peaceful shop until Death should arrive."

"He made the same promise to me over and over."

"And where is the truant boy?"

"I have endeavored to conceal him!" replied the shepherdess, blushing, "ever since the huntsman deserted me."

"It is well," said Death. "Their promises are lightly made and as lightly broken: but I never deceive."

He laid his bony hand upon the pale brow of the shepherdess, and she faded and shrunk like the spring flower, when the night frost touches it, and with her last sigh she said—"When Love and Reputation have both left me, what can be more welcome than the touch of Death?"

Death now spied on the opposite side of the stream his two former companions, and immediately joined them, and found they were reproaching each other.

"How often," said Reputation, "have you in a moment of levity, driven me with shame from those who have been my choicest care, and by your blandishments and promises, never designed to be fulfilled, destroyed in one instant, the labor of my hands for years?"

"And how often," replied Love, laughing, "have your prudish precepts imposed on me the labor of years, when my task, otherwise, would have been but the sport of an hour?"

"And I," cried Death, "too frequently thwart the views of both. So forbear your mutual reproaches, and I will take my leave of you. But before I go, I would recommend to you, young Love, quit not Reputation; for if she once leave you, she is so coy a damsel no wooing on earth will win her back again, and rest assured, wherever you visit with her, I soon shall follow your footsteps. Away, both of you," he continued, "and take up your abode with the young poet Selim, and the dark haired Birbi. Years, many years, shall elapse before I molest your repose there; and even then, when I call to summon the virtuous couple to their last repose, Reputation will have become so enamored of her society, that long will she continue to hover with affection over their graves. For my part, the Sophi of Persia awaits my coming. Neither of you ever crossed his palace gate, nor can you reproach me with having deprived you of a votary in him. Farewell!"

Love and Reputation, hand in hand, sought out the poet Selim, and Death has taken to the Palace of the Persian monarch, where every thing denoted his arrival was expected. Many years after he sought his former companions, and he found them still in the humble cottage of the happy Selim and Birbi. As they reluctantly led the aged pair to the grim visitant, he opened his arms to receive them, who smiled upon each other as he pressed them together to his bosom. The prediction of Death was verified, for Reputation for ages hovered round the peaceful grave of the poet Selim.

Brooks' Letters.

From the Portland Advertiser.

THINGS IN NAPLES.

NOVEMBER, 1835

Naples, like Rome, is not to be studied in its palaces, and studies alone, but its streets are full of interest. Generally speaking, the Italian cities are sombre in their streets, and such is the sad aspect of all Rome in particular, that one is every day reminded of a tomb. But Naples is not only a city of the past, but of the present day, and is one of the most populous cities of all Italy, the most populous indeed, with a population, too, remarkably singular in its appearance and in its manners. I know of no better theatre that represents human life, than that of Toledo, the principal street, the Broadway of Naples. Here, as I have said before, the houses seemed to be turned inside out, and the street is so full, that the people must live out of doors. Little fires, for example, are seen in this Toledo, at which the coffee-pot is heated. Little tables of little traders line the two sides of the street. The woman money-changer is here, who turns your carlino into coppers, and there is the vendor of notions, who beseeches you to buy his something he has to sell. The walking pedlers are innumerable. Now, a man with silk stockings, entreats you to buy,—and now, another with rusty medals, swears they are antiques. Such is the competition for employment here, particularly at this time when strangers are scarce, that no less than six carriages have often watched our party of four as we sallied out of our hotel to take a walk into the town—then following us a half mile or more, and at one time gathering a dozen in their train, so that we walked up and about the streets with as great a retinue as a King, much to the amusement of lookers on. Competition I have often witnessed elsewhere, but never such competition as is witnessed here. As soon as our breakfasts are over, our room has four or five vendors of paintings, and cameos, and necklaces, and the like things, in it, with engravings of every thing curious here and hereabout, and copyings in lava and in marble of all that is renowned. But never did I see such traders before. They commence by telling you that they are unlike their neighbors, that they seek an honest livelihood in an honest manner, and that they fix their things at the lowest price, so as never to be beaten down; but after all this introduction, fortified by words doubly as strong, the sum given is probably half the price demanded. The price of a thing is not the least criterion of its value. A universal system of huckstering exists. First, the price is demanded. Then you shake your head, and the question that immediately follows is—what will you give? But such is the low price of labor here, such the facility of living in this land of wine and fruit, and maccaroni, (and a happy man I shall be, if all my life I can always get so good a dinner,) that every thing grown, made or manufactured, is cheap enough. Maccaroni, for example, costs four cents a pound. A bottle of very good wine may be had for two or two cents and a half. A carlino, which is nearly eight cents of our money, will buy a laboring man a dinner of bread and maccaroni, with a bottle of wine. But the difficulty here, is to get even this carlino, for five dollars are more easily earned with us. The labor of a mechanic, I am told, is but four carlino a day. Twenty or twenty-five cents is all that many other laborers get—and thousands there are who can get no labor at all. The cheapness of some little things struck me with astonishment. Such gloves, for example, as sell in our market for a dollar a pair, are bought here for a carlino, eight cents only. True, they are neither handsome nor good, as are the gloves of Paris, but they are as good as are sold in the United States for a dollar a pair. A hundred other things are sold in a like proportion; for, as I have said before, such is the facility for living, that labor is perhaps cheaper here than in any other place in the world. On account of this facility of living as well as the sunny clime, it may be that there has sprung up this race of men unknown in other cities, who are called the Lazaroni, the number of which here, it is said, is forty thousand, who, having no home, are compelled to make the street their sleeping place. I have not, however, in my wanderings through the streets of Naples, been able to find this Lazaroni, of which so much has been said. Ragged men there are here indeed, as the name purports, but that the ragged and the poor are so much more numerous here than in any other of the cities of Italy in proportion to the population, I am prepared to doubt. That men should sleep in the streets in a clime like this, is not so very remarkable; for in early morning in New Orleans, I have seen very many sleeping there upon the cotton bags that were upon the levee. I have also seen them in Rome.

Again, when a poor man, without any other stimulus than that of hunger, can live very well for eight cents a day, it is natural that he should loll in the streets, and wait for employment there, or beg of the passers-by, for but a few grains of copper will save him from starvation, and he must be a poor beggar if he cannot get them in the course of the day. Judging from what I have seen, five hundred dollars will go as far here as a thousand or twelve hundred will in New York. Respectable families live, I am told, in good houses, for five hundred dollars a year. The soil around Naples is rich and productive. Sicily has only lost its old inhabitants, when it was the granary of Rome, but it is Sicily yet. The climate is warm, and therefore such houses are not needed as in other latitudes.

The natural beauties of the Bay of Naples have been so often sung, that I shall leave them, further than to say, that no traveller will probably be disappointed in this Bay and in the surrounding scenery. The sublime character which nature has stamped upon the whole of this region in the awful presence of Vesuvius, of itself would give it a pre-eminence,—but mingled with and softening this character, as does the beauty of the shores, and the towns and cities scattered upon them, that pre-eminence is rendered indisputable, so far as any thing that I have seen.

As Naples is seen towards the ocean, there are lines of palaces, stately spires, towers, terraced roofs, houses, and villas, overtopping each other, and these are mingled with luxuriant gardens, groves of olives, and grapes festooning the trees.—Hill and dale are illuminated by the brightest sun. Nature seems to be holding a revelry on each. The smoke of Vesuvius but varies the scene. The cities look like fairy places that have been built up in some earthly Paradise. No description ever came up to the beauty of the place, if viewed in the setting of the sun, when the water is quiet, and the hum of the thousands can be heard, who live upon its banks. But Paradise as it is, there is much reason for calling it, as it has been called, the Paradise of devils. The people for ages have never known, but for a brief moment, what freedom was. Corruption has had time to fix itself upon them. A rock upon the rockiest height of New England is a better home,—for here the two better energies of the soul are gone, the courage of the man and the virtue of the woman.

B.

Apprentices—The Mechanic Arts.—We are all wrong in underrating the value of the mechanical operations—we are all wrong in making all our sons Doctors, Lawyers, Divines, and Merchants. Some branches of the family should be mechanics, and if when they are out of their time, we can give them some money to commence business with, we at once set them on the road to independence—to solid independence, weight and influence. Employment—labor, healthy, refreshing, constant labor is the grand secret to keep boys correct and moral, to keep them out of vice in every shape, to make good sons and good citizens of them.

We have often wondered that so few sons of gentlemen of fortune offer as apprentices to some mechanical pursuit, for example to the Printing business—a business which is light and agreeable, and combines so many advantages. It may be asked what are the benefits of this branch of the Mechanic Arts. The sons of persons in easy circumstances who can board and lodge them without cost until they are out of their times—who will superintend their comforts and morals; and feel an interest in their advancement, may realize the following advantages:—

1st. They learn a business which ranks high in the cultivation of the human mind —a business by which they at once become familiar with the moral and political condition of the country—the advancement of the mechanic arts—the progress of internal improvements—a business which made Doctor Franklin the great man he is by the whole world allowed to have been.

2d. The Printing business includes a knowledge of proof reading—some acquaintance with the art of paper making—and in a newspaper office where a boy is intelligent, quick, ambitious to excel, he becomes familiar with editorial pursuits—and when out of his time becomes proprietor of a city or country paper, and if prudent, temperate and industrious, may become a conspicuous politician, and may fill any of the high offices of the country, as we see at present in beholding Printers Senators in Congress and members of the House of Representatives. So much for our own profession, but there are many noble mechanical pursuits, which should be cultivated by young men of good family and education.

The Builder, which includes the beautiful science of architecture. The Ship Builder, a first rate and most respectable calling. Workers in gold, silver, copper and other metals. Cabinet Makers. In short we could name fifty occupations—more valuable—more enduring—more healthy—more positively independent, than the range of professional callings and the sickly, poverty stricken labor of the midnight lamp.

By this course we shall bring into the line of mechanics an intelligent, well educated, highly respectable class of American citizens, free from radicalism, combinations, unjust extortions or disreputable associations.—*N. Y. Star.*

Atlantic and Pacific.—The exclusive right to carry passengers and goods across the Isthmus of Darien, by means of artificial navigation, with certain exceptions, has been granted by the Republic of New Granada, to Mr. Charles Biddle for fifty years, who is to construct a railway or macadamized road from the head of the Chagres river to the city of Panama, having another road for the public transportation of mules and horses. Extensive grants have been made to Mr. Biddle, on which he may settle emigrants who shall be exempted from certain contributions for twenty years. Two steamboats or any other kind of vessel are to be maintained during the whole year on the river, and the whole line is to be travelled over in fourteen hours, under the penalty of $10,000. The works are to be completed in three years, from April 1836, and at the expiration of the grant are to become government property. The right to make whatever charge they think proper rests with the company, who are however to give notice of every change to the government, whose troops and munitions are always to be transported at half price. All materials necessary for the construction of the works are to be admitted free of duty as well as all goods in transit to other places.—*N. Y. Star.*

Soap Suds, says the Genessee Farmer, should not be thrown away at this season of the year, but be carefully sprinkled over melons, squashes, cucumbers, cabbages, young grafts on tree, &c. It will not only assist the growth of these vegetables, but destroy the worms, bugs, flies and lice that infest them about these days.

Before proposing to marry a young lady, consider if she has qualities you would esteem in an intimate friend. If she has not, never dream your love will last though she is as beautiful as an houri. Beauty is a fascinating object, but who ever selected a friend for his or her beauty!—Mrs Hale.

THE HERALD.

Princess Anne, [illegible]

[illegible]

AFFAIRS IN TEXAS.

[illegible]

The Improvement Bill [illegible]

[illegible]

MEXICO AND TEXAS.

Extract of a letter from New Orleans:

[illegible]

From the Baltimore American.

The second number of the *New York Express* appeared on Monday with an exhibition of talent and industry that will, if continued, ensure to it eminent success. The Express is now regularly started as a daily morning paper.

Amidst the variety of articles in this number, is one headed "The South, the North, Literature, &c." which though long for a daily newspaper, will be read through by all who begin it. It is written with the [illegible] which characterizes the writer's best productions, with the fairness which has [illegible] [illegible] ingeniously and correctly, we will [illegible] the following admirable passage:

[illegible]

THE LATE JOHN RANDOLPH.

There is reason to believe that the judicial inquiries going on in the Virginia Courts respecting the validity of the different wills left by this gentleman, and his imputed insanity of mind, will throw more light on the mystery which surrounded his character, than any thing that was known of him during his life. Mr. Leigh has magnanimously relinquished a legacy left to him by Mr. R., for the purpose of appearing as a witness on the will now under discussion. His testimony is of the highest interest, and the opinion of such a man must have greater weight than any thing hitherto presented. Mr. Leigh describes Mr. R. as a man of an extraordinary irritability and morbid sensitiveness of temperament, chiefly imputable to a feeble constitution and ill health. That he was subject to ungovernable explosions of anger, when the measure of his indignation and vehemence was poured out in overwhelming torrents of invective upon the heads of those who offended him, however trivial or great the grievance, or whether coming from friend or foe. The first indication Mr. Leigh saw of alienation were in 1814, on his return from the north, when speaking of the marriage of Gouverneur Morris with a relative of Mr. R. Afterwards he was highly excited on a variety of matters—the Missouri Question, the duel of Barron and Decatur, &c. [illegible]

[illegible]

Variety.

Silas Holden, the bosom freind and associate of the notorious counterfeiter; Mark Winslow, lately deceased, hung himself in his cell in Leverett street gaol, Boston, on Saturday last.

The City Council of Boston have appropriated $4000 for a survey relative to the introduction of soft water; and $60,000 for widening and extending streets.

Caldwell has authorized his agent in London to offer Madame Malibran 10,000 pounds sterling for one year's engagement in the United States.

The capital employed in the growing of cotton in the United States was, in 1791, three and a half millions of dollars—in 1801, eight millions—in 1811, one hundred and thirty-four millions—in 1821, three hundred millions, and in 1835, eight hundred millions.

Another discoverer of perpetual motion has sprung up in the West. He is a Mr. William Heaton, of Buffalo, and wants funds to construct his model.

Dr. Proudfit has also received a letter from the Rev. Mr. Moriarty of the Methodist church Saratoga Springs, enclosing a collection for the Colonization Society, and [illegible] good wishes for the success of the cause."—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

Very Clear.—Judge Haywood, of Tennessee, concludes a legal opinion (published in the Constitutional Advocate, of Nashville, on the 11th ult.) as follows.—"On all these counts I am very clear, but the Judges of this State are such [illegible] fools, that no man can tell how they will decide."

Two iron Steamboats have been sent out to Batavia by the Dutch government, to be employed in the suppression of piracy. It is said they will not draw more than two feet of water.

The Charlestown (Va.) Free Press of the 21st [illegible]

[illegible]

"Mr. George Hancock, of Boston, passenger in the brig Ottoman, from Gibraltar, is the bearer of despatches from Morocco."

These despatches relate, we suppose, to the negociation reported abroad to be going on between our President and his Majesty of Morocco, for a foothold in the Mediterranean. Mr. Audgson, said to be the agent of the United States in this transaction, left New York, we observed, on his return to Europe, a few days ago.—*Nat. Intel.*

Married,

On Wednesday last, by the Rev. Mr. Bell, Mr. Jonathan Moore, to Miss Sarah Ann Polliti, both of this county.

In Baltimore, on Wednesday morning last, Dr. William E. Waters, of this place, to Miss Anna Maria, daughter of the late George Baker, Esq., of Baltimore.

THE MARKETS.

Baltimore, August 2.

Flour, Howard street, from stores, $7.62½ a $7.75; wagon price $7.50.—City Mills, $7.75 a $8—Susquehanna, $7.50 a $7.75. Wheat—a parcel of new red, of indifferent quality, was sold at $1.5[illegible], no receipts of moment. Corn, good white, 80 a 81 cts; good yellow, 80 cts. Rye, good new, $1. Oats, new, 35 cts; old Md, 40 cts.

Philadelphia, July 30.

Flour, [illegible] Wheat, [illegible] $170. Rye, $1. Corn, round yellow, 85½c; flat yellow, 78½ a 8[illegible]c. Oats [illegible] of dull sale and prices drooping.

Boston, July 27.

Flour, Howard street, $7.97 a 8. Corn, Northern round, 98 cts; yellow flat, 87 a 88c; white, 84 a 84c. Northern Oats, 52 a 53c. Northern Rye, 99c.

Eastern Shore Rail Road.

From the Easton Whig.

To the People of the E. Shore—No. V.

Want of time has prevented me from reading many of the numerous able essays which have been written in this country and elsewhere, on the subject of Rail Roads and Canals, and skimming from them, I shall content myself with submitting a few common sense propositions, which I believe with the reading portion of the world have now assumed something of the nature of self evident truths. Rail Roads are superior to Canals for the rapid transmission of passengers, for the transportation of valuable commodities not very bulky, and particularly so for many of the valuable productions of the earth which cannot be preserved from destruction more than a day or two—such for instance as the valuable fruits of New Jersey, by which the farmers of that State are making great profit from almost the poorest soil on earth. Rail Roads are calculated to transmit heavy articles not very valuable, only through neighborhoods where rivers and creeks or artificial Canals are not in existence, or to remove those commodities from one navigable point to another, or from navigable points to the interior for distribution; and they should only be constructed for such purposes.

They cannot compete with water transportation for heavy and cheap articles, any more than any other mode of conveyance on the land can compete with Rail Roads for any purpose, whether of heavy or light weights, whether of valuable or worthless character.—Now as I said before Canals are more suitable for heavy transportation, and wherever running parallel with Rail Roads must for such purposes supersede them, for the transmission of such products merely because they can be carried at a cheaper [illegible]

[illegible]

It was found in cutting the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal that the low lands and marshes through which it passes was by far the most expensive part of the work, and difficulties there presented themselves from sinkings and slidings which were well nigh insuperable. Are not all our low lands, after going down a given depth, liable to precisely the same difficulties and objections? I do not see that our State Engineer, whose services have been so highly lauded by one of our most intelligent and enlightened citizens, has any where taken the trouble to penetrate into and notice these difficulties, in the prompt and ready reports which he has furnished on this subject. The substratum of our whole Shore it is to be inferred is a bed of marl or marsh mud to an immense depth. This fact it would seem is rendered at least probable by our own slight examinations below the surface, but more particularly by the sinking of a very deep well some years ago at Fort McHenry and recently by the borings for an artesian well at Norfolk. They had descended at the latter place from the last accounts over two hundred feet through marsh mud and marl—I, a plain farmer and no engineer, but with great deference to the opinions of others, should think it cheaper to Canal through a mass of rock than through a bed of marsh mud, for remember all our Canals below, must be through cuts, and sunk eight feet below the level of low tides, and thus instead of draining our country, would dam up the water for stagnation and amend pestilence [illegible] elevated streams to [illegible] on our level lands, instead of the best, we have in my humble opinion the worst country in the world for canalling.

THOMAS EMORY

[illegible] of the cholera in the [illegible]

[illegible]

Cattle for sale.

The subscriber will sell at Public Vendue a LOT OF CATTLE, say seventy or eighty head, on SATURDAY the 20th August [illegible] Somerset county, Md. The terms of sale are, a credit of six months on all sums of and over five dollars, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with approved security, and on all sums under five dollars the cash will be required. Sale to commence at 9 o'clock, A. M. if [illegible] the first fair day thereafter.

LEVIN CONNER

August 9.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber intending to move West, will sell his Farm [illegible] Princess Anne, containing 300 acres. The [illegible] excellent tract of land, with [illegible]

Also, all his PERSONAL PROPERTY, consisting of some excellent Household and Kitchen Furniture, one four wheel Carriage, one Gig and Harness, three Slaves, Cattle, some Stock and Farming Utensils, the rent Corn and Fodder on the farms above mentioned, the Corn, Fodder and Vegetables on the lot where I now reside, with a variety of other articles. The above property I will sell on TUESDAY the 20th SEPTEMBER next, at my residence, sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Any part of said property will be sold at private sale before the said day of sale.

GEO. M. WILLING.

August 9, 1836.

Insolvent's Notice.

The creditors of Littleton S. White, are hereby notified that he has applied for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of Maryland, and the first Tuesday in the next November Term of Somerset County Court, is the day appointed for his appearance before the Judges of the said Court, to answer such interrogatories as may then and there be propounded to him relative to his said application.

Aug. 9

Insolvent's Notice.

The creditors of James Waters, (free negro,) are hereby notified that he has applied for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of Maryland, and the first Tuesday in the next November Term of Somerset County Court, is the day appointed for his appearance before the Judges of the said Court to answer such interrogatories as may then and there be propounded to him relative to his said application.

August 9.

NOTICE.

The subscriber begs leave to inform the citizens of Somerset and the adjacent counties that he is prepared to execute all kinds of PLASTERING, in the best style, and on the most accommodating terms.

LITTLETON FURNISS.

Hungary Neck, Aug 9

Election Notice.

AN Election will be held in the several Election Districts in Somerset county, on the FIRST MONDAY of SEPTEMBER next, for the purpose of electing two Electors from this county to elect the next Senate of Maryland.

SAMUEL G. HOLBROOK,
Sheriff of Somerset county.

August 9, 1836.

Public Sale.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans Court of Somerset county, will be sold at public sale on TUESDAY the 16th day of AUGUST, (instant,) at the house of Mr. Wm. Curtis, in Princess Anne, all the

Personal Estate

Of Nicholas Toll, deceased, consisting of

Two yoke of Oxen, one Sow and eight Shoats, a Crop of Corn growing on the land of Mr. Noah Rider, also a Crop of Corn growing on the land of the deceased, &c. &c.

The terms of sale are a credit of six months on all sums over five dollars, the purchaser giving note with security bearing interest from the day of sale—on all sums of sums of and under five dollars the cash will be required.

DANIEL BALLARD, Ex'r
of Nicholas Toll, dec'd.

August 9, 1836.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of two writs of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of Somerset County Court, and to me directed, one at the suit of Henry C. Wilson, Ex'r. of John C. Wilson, use of Wm. W. Johnson, against Henry L. Long, and the other at the suit of Henrietta B. Haynie, Adm'x. of Wm. Dane, against Henry K. Long, Samuel K. Handy and James C. Hyland, I have heretofore taken in execution the following property, to wit: one coach, two coach horses, also two other horses, one waggon, one horse cart and two cows, the property of said Henry K. Long; also two sorrel horses, the property of Samuel K. Handy, [illegible] the property of James C. Hyland. Also by virtue of two writs of Fieri Facias, issued out of Somerset County Court, and to me directed, one at the suit of Henrietta B. Haynie, Adm'x. of Wm. Dane, and the other at the suit of Jno. W. Dane & Saml W. James, use of James Stewart & Co. [illegible] both against Henry K. Long I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit: ten beds and furniture, one sideboard, one cooking stove, one stove [illegible] [illegible] which I will sell at the Washington Hotel in Princess Anne, on TUESDAY the [illegible] day of AUGUST next, at [illegible] o'clock P. M., for cash, [illegible]

S. G. HOLBROOK, Sh'ff.

July 19, 1836

The sale of the above [illegible] TUESDAY the 23d of AUGUST, [illegible] S. G. H

August 9, 1836.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of two writs of Fieri Facias issued by Nelson Woolford, a justice of the peace for Somerset county, and to me directed, one at the suit of Morris & Rider [illegible] William Banks, one at the suit of James Stewart, against William Banks and Henry Pether, I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit: All the right of William Banks in and to [illegible] a tract of land called Friendship, [illegible] more or less, part of a tract of land called Newman [illegible] containing 73 acres more or less, alongments and [illegible] as the property of said Banks which I shall proceed to sell at public sale, at Wm. and John Gunby's store in Forktown, on THURSDAY the 4th day of August next, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock P. M. to the highest and best bidder for cash, to satisfy the above mentioned writs, and county levy and officers fees for 1834 and 1835.

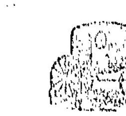
S. G. HOLBROOK, Sh'ff.

July 15

The sale of the above [illegible] THURSDAY the 18th AUGUST, (instant) at the hour and place above mentioned.

S. G. H

August 9, 1836



COACH, GIG & Harness Making.

THE subscribers beg leave to inform their customers and the public generally that they have opened a shop in CAMBRIDGE, where all kinds of work in their line of business will be done in a substantial and workmanlike manner. They hope that their assiduity and attention to business, combined with a determination to keep in their employ the most approved workmen, and materials of the best quality, will warrant a large share of the public patronage.

They have constantly on hand

Gigs, Barouches, Carriages, &c.

Manufactured out of the best materials, and finished in the most approved style.

Orders for new Gigs, or other articles in their line, from any part of the Eastern Shore, will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

They would particularly invite their old friends of Somerset, notwithstanding the distance, to favor them with orders for new work. They think that they can furnish Gigs, Barouches, &c., at their shop which will lose nothing by a comparison with those manufactured in large cities; they, therefore, only wish their friends to give them a trial, in order to ensure general satisfaction.

Carey & Schleigh.

Cambridge, August 2, 1836.

Quarterly Camp Meeting.

A CAMP MEETING for Princess Anne Circuit will commence on the 26th of AUGUST, on DEAL'S ISLAND. There are two good harbors for shallops near, and the place selected, in point of health and convenience is unsurpassed by any other on the Eastern Shore. Preachers and friends from the adjoining Circuits are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ No traffic of any kind whatever will be allowed within two miles of the Camp ground. By order of

THE MANAGERS

July 19, 1836

To whom it may concern.

THE Real Estate of Thomas Gillis was sold some months ago for the payment of his debts. The Trustee believes there are creditors having preference claims against this estate, who have neglected to file them in the Chancery office. They are now advised, that they will be deprived of all benefit of the proceeds of this sale, unless their claims shall be filed properly authenticated before the 1st day of September next.

R. PAGE, Trustee.

August 2, 1836

NOTICE.

THE creditors of the late Francis P. Nelson, deceased, are hereby notified that the subscriber has taken out letters of administration de bonis non on the estate of said deceased, and they are hereby warned to exhibit their claims, properly authenticated, to the Register of Wills of Somerset county, on or before the 1st day of September next.

JAMES BOUNDS, Adm'r.
d. b. n. of Francis P. Nelson, dec'd.

August 2, 1836

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

Mr. Callahan—I request that you will announce me in your next impression, as a Candidate for the office of AN ELECTOR OF THE SENATE, the election for which will take place on THE FIRST MONDAY OF SEPTEMBER NEXT, and is the most important of any known to our Constitution, inasmuch as it *establishes the co-ordinate branch of the Legislature for five years*. It is my intention to prepare and publish an address to the Voters for the two fold purpose of presenting *the thing and* [illegible] *any pretensions to their confidence will be founded*; and of endeavoring to expose and refute the numerous misrepresentations [illegible] *and circulating to prejudice the public mind upon important topics to be* [illegible]. Respectfully,

LITTLETON UPSHUR TEACKLE.

Somerset county, July 19, 1836.

We are authorized to announce

EDWARD LONG, Esq.

As an Electoral Candidate to elect the next Senate of Maryland

July 26, 1836.

We are authorized to announce

John N. Roland, Esq.

As a candidate for the next Sheriffalty of Somerset county

June 17, 1836.

We are authorized to announce

John S. Crockett, Esq.

As a candidate for the next Sheriffalty of Somerset county.

Dec. 16, 1834.

We are authorized to announce

Levin W. Dashiell, Esq.

As a Candidate to represent Somerset county in the next General Assembly of Maryland.

July 26, 1836.

We are authorized to announce

Robert H. Ried, Esq.

As a candidate to represent Somerset county in the next House of Delegates of Maryland.

July 12, 1836.

We are authorized to announce

Alexander Roach, Esq.

of Somerset county, as a candidate for a seat in the next General Assembly of Maryland.

May 17, 1836.

We are authorized to announce

Edward M. Waters, Esq.

As a candidate to represent Somerset county in the next House of Delegates of Maryland

July 5, 1836.

Wanted.

An intelligent and active boy, 14 or 15 years of age, to be bound to the Mercantile business, with whose morals and education every attention will be taken, and every effort made to instruct him in his vocation.

S. W. JONES.

July 26

PRINTING.

THE PRINTING OF

BOOKS, PAMPHLETS,
Blanks, Cards, Labels,
HANDBILLS, &c.

Is thankfully received and neatly executed
At the Village Herald Office.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having taken that large and commodious tavern establishment, in Princess Anne, called the

WASHINGTON HOTEL,

Lately under the tenure of Henry K. Long, Esq., hereby notifies his friends and the public generally that his most active and indefatigable exertions, united to those of his son, RUFUS M. PARSONS, will be put in operation to sustain the well established reputation of the house.

His BAR and LARDER are abundantly stored with a choice selection of Liquors and Provisions suited to the season. His STABLES, already supplied with Provender, will [illegible] and every facility will be afforded Travellers to be conveyed to any part of the Peninsula. Private Rooms can at all times be assigned to customers. He hopes by a strict attention to accommodate the public, and unremitting exertions to render comfortable those who may honor him with their custom, to share a portion of the public patronage.

The public's obedient servant,

JOHN W. H. PARSONS.

Princess Anne, July 19, 1836

The Snow Hill Messenger and Baltimore Republican will insert the above three times and charge this office.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber will sell, on reasonable terms, his entire stock of

Dry Goods and Groceries,

To an approved tenant, he would rent the DWELLING HOUSE with the STORE HOUSE annexed. To a person desirous of engaging in the business, and who would give it his undivided attention, it would be profitable and he could do an extensive business. The subscriber having other matters to engage his attention, cannot bestow the time which is absolutely necessary. To a safe purchaser, the terms will be made easy, and as the subscriber wishes to close his business, his entire stock will be disposed of, will sell at reduced prices for cash.

JOHN AUSTIN.

Quantico, July 5, 1836.

[illegible]

THE subscriber begs leave respectfully [illegible] MATERIALS of the best quality out of which [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] House and [illegible]

R. H. COLBOURN.

N. B. [illegible] every six [illegible] that length [illegible] the same [illegible]

R. H. C.

July 19, 1836.

New Spring Goods.

Wm. W. Johnston

HAS just returned from Baltimore with a large and general assortment of GOODS, which will be sold low for cash, or on time [illegible]

April [illegible]

Constable's Sale.

BY virtue of two writs of Fieri Facias, issued by Wm. H. Coale, a Justice of the Peace for Somerset county, and to me directed, [illegible] W. Dickerson, [illegible] D. Stanford, I have [illegible] in execution the following property, [illegible] one sow, nine shoats, [illegible] one ox cart, one [illegible] and furniture, the crop of [illegible] and one negro [illegible] as the property [illegible] D. Stanford, which property [illegible] public sale, on the [illegible] the 20th day of AUGUST next, between the hours of 10 [illegible] o'clock, A. M., to the highest and [illegible] for cash, to satisfy the above [illegible]

GEORGE PRICE, Const.

August [illegible]

$150 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscribers on the [illegible] one named [illegible] about 4 feet [illegible] and speaks [illegible] the other named SARAH, of [illegible] about [illegible] inches high, [illegible] It is very likely they are in [illegible] Warren Creek, as they [illegible] in that neighborhood. [illegible] reward will be given, or $100 [illegible] if taken in the county [illegible] that we get them again. If [illegible] we will give $150 [illegible] for both of them, if secured so that we get them again.

PRICE CAMP RHODES,
JAMES RHODES.

Near Spring Hill Church, [illegible]

August [illegible]

NOTICE.

CASH and [illegible] will at all times be given for NEGROES of both [illegible]

ALEXANDER S. JONES.

N. B. All communications attended to [illegible]

Jan. 21, 1836.

BLANKS

OF THE FOLLOWING KINDS

For Sale at the Office of the Village Herald

Fi Fa's before Judg't.	*Appeal Bonds.*
Do do after do	*Constables' do*
Ca Sa's before do	*Summonses.*
Do do after do	*Bills of Sale*
Warrants,	*Venditioni [illegible]*
Narrations, &c.	

FORMER SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of Somerset County Court, and to me directed, at the suit of George Jones of Robt., use of John Leatherbury, trustee to complete the sale of William Mezick's real estate, against John Hopkins, I have heretofore taken in execution the following property, to wit:—a tract or part of a tract of land called Cannon's Peace, containing one hundred acres, more or less, one negro man named Aaraman, two horses and one gig, the property of said Hopkins, and I hereby give notice that I shall offer the same at public sale, to the best bidder, at the Court House door in Princess Anne, on TUESDAY the 9th day of AUGUST next, between the hours of 2 and 5 o'clock, P. M., to satisfy the above claim with interest and cost.

ROBT. STEWART, F. S. S. C.

July 14, 1836.

Constable's Sale.

BY virtue of two writs of Fieri Facias one issued by John S. Evans, a Justice of the Peace in and for Somerset county and State of Maryland, and the other by Edwin Dashiell, a Justice of the Peace in and for the county and State aforesaid, and to me directed, one at the suit of Peter W Langsdale, against Elijah Culver, and one other at the suit of Ichabod Hearn, against said Elijah Culver, I have levied, seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit:—two horses, two yoke of oxen and one cart, part of a tract of land called Town Hill, and part of a tract of land called Morris' Lot, the quantity of acres unknown, levied as the property of Elijah Culver, which I shall proceed to sell, to the highest and best bidder, for cash, on TUESDAY the 9th day of AUGUST next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., on the premises, to satisfy the above mentioned writs.

LEVIN W. DASHIELL, Const.

July 19, 1836.

Commission.

THE subscriber has commenced a General **Commission Business,** *At No. 12, Light St. Wharf, BALTIMORE* Where he will sell *Grain*, of every description, and he has opened a market for *Bacon, Lard, Butter, Fruit, &c.*, and every thing the Farmer has to dispose of. He feels confident that those who will favor him with their consignments, however small, will assure themselves the best prices the market affords.

He will fill up orders of every description, such as *Groceries, Clover Seed, Plaster, Lime, &c.* JOSEPH RASIN.

REFERENCES:

Wm. Anell,	*Giles Hicks,*
Thomas Carter,	*J. P. W. Richardson,*
Henry Rhodes,	*Wm. Loveday,*
Samuel Kennard,	*Dr. R. Goldsborough,*
Free Wilson,	*John C. Palmer,*
John C. Spencer,	*Samuel Thompson,*
Benj. Errickson	*J. W. Legg.*

N. B.—I have on hand James C. Dale's Virginia Corn and Cob Crusher and Grinder; also, his Corn Sheller which will shell from 250 to 300 bushels a day. For particulars reference to the Farmer and Gardener.

April 12 3m

To be Rented,

FOR ONE OR MORE YEARS.

That large and commodious brick tavern and its appurtenances, well known by the name of the

EASTON HOTEL,

Situate in the town of Easton, on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, at present, and for some years past, occupied by Mr Solomon Lowe. This establishment is universally admitted to be the largest and most convenient for a Public House of any on the Peninsula, and to a man well calculated to conduct it, an opportunity will be offered for doing a very extensive and profitable business, more especially if he has a sufficient capital to carry it on the advantageously.

Easton is known as a town of considerable trade, and the Steam Boat Maryland, which plies twice a week between Baltimore, Annapolis and this place, considerably increases the business, and of course adds very much to the value of this establishment, by the constant intercourse of travellers from the different counties on the Western and Eastern Shores, and elsewhere with these places.

Possession will be given on the first day of January next. Persons wishing to rent are invited to come and view the premises. The terms, which will be moderate, will be made known by application to the subscriber.

WM. H. GROOME.

P. S.—Applications for the above will be received by the subscriber until 15th of August next. W. H. G.

Easton, July 12, 1836.

Negroes Wanted.

The subscriber wishes to purchase NEGROES of both sexes, from six to thirty years of age, for which he will give the highest CASH prices.

W. B. JONES.

N. B. *All letters directed to him at Princess-Anne will be punctually attended to.* W. B. J.

March 22, 1836.

PRINTING.

THE PRINTING OF

BOOKS, PAMPHLETS,

Blanks, Cards, Labels,

HANDBILLS, &c.

Is thankfully received and neatly executed At the Village Herald Office.

$450 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, living in Somerset county, Maryland, on Saturday the 6th instant, the following negro men, to wit:—HARRY, who sometimes calls himself HARRY HANDY, about 43 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, dark mulatto complexion—he is an intelligent fellow, can read tolerably well, and talks in a sharp and rapid voice, especially when under the influence of strong drink, to which he is much addicted; he is an excellent field hand, and can turn his hands to any kind of labor that may be required of him.—GEORGE, who calls himself GEORGE HENRY, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, bright mulatto complexion, stout and extremely well made—polite and conciliating in his conversation.—George was brought up as a house servant and continued in that employment until about 6 years past, since which time he has worked as a field hand. As a house servant and waiter, few could equal him, and as a field hand none could excel him. JOHN, who calls himself sometimes JOHN HENRY and sometimes JOHN SMITH, is about 20 or 21 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, dark mulatto complexion, slightly but well formed, walks and stands erect, speaks rather slowly and has a down look. He was brought up as a house servant and continued in that employment to the time he went away, and in this calling he is a first rate servant. The above negroes took with them such a variety of clothing that it is needless to describe any. If the said negroes, or either of them, be taken and secured in any jail, so that the subscriber gets them, or him, a reward of $150 will be given for each thus apprehended and secured.

ROBERT J. HENRY.

Kingston Post Office, Somerset county, Md., July 15, 1836.

$100 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on Saturday night the 2d inst., a negro man named JOSIAH, aged about 25 years, about 5 feet 8 inches high, with large white eyes, very black, and much knock-kneed, walks with his toes out, and slow of speech when spoken to.

The above reward of $100 will be given to any person or persons who will apprehend and lodge said negro in some jail or safe place so that I get him again.

WILLIAM GILES.

Sussex co., Delaware, July 12, 1836.

The Thorough-bred Horse, *John of Roanoke,*



WILL stand the present season at the Stables of the subscriber, where Mares can be accommodated on the following terms, to wit:—Insurance $14; the Spring's Chance, $7; the Single Leap, $3.

Description and Pedigree.

John of Roanoke is a beautiful chestnut sorrel, full sixteen hands high, of great bone and sinew, and combining in an eminent degree, all the desirable qualities of the turf, with those of the farm horse.—Farmers will, therefore, find it to their advantage to avail themselves of the opportunity now offered for improving their stock of horses. In point of symmetry of form, size and action, this horse will lose nothing by a comparison with the best horses of the day. A further description is deemed unnecessary, as those wishing to breed from, can view the horse, and judge for themselves.

Roanoke is three years old this spring.—He was got by the justly celebrated horse John of Roanoke, out of a Dean Swift mare. JOHN SMITH.

Belmont, Somerset co., April 5, 1836.

Collector's Notice.

THE subscriber being desirous of completing his collections for the years of 1834 and 1835, earnestly requests all persons who stand indebted to him for County Taxes and Officers' Fees, to come forward and settle them without delay, as he must, if possible, settle with all those who have claims against him, and it is impossible for him to pay them unless he is first paid; therefore, all those that do not comply with this notice may certainly expect the letter of the law to be enforced against them, without respect to persons, as his duty as an officer will compel him to this course. Persons holding property in the county and residing out of it will please pay attention to this notice and save themselves trouble.

S. S. HOLBROOK, Collector.

Cash in Hand!

THE subscriber is at all times prepared to give the HIGHEST CASH PRICES FOR NEGROES. He will purchase any number of male and female slaves between the ages of 12 and 25 years, and give more for them than any purchaser on this Shore. Please call at his store in Little Annamessex Somerset county.

Jan. 27, 1835. WM ROACH, Jun.

A CARD.

H. PAGE,

Attorney at Law,

WILL attend the Courts of Somerset and Worcester counties. His office in the former place will be in the house of Mr. Wilkins; in the latter in that of Mr. Givans.

Dec 1, 1835.

WANTED,

Fifty Cords of Tan Bark,

At the PRINCESS-ANNE TAN YARD, for which, liberal cash prices will be given. THOMAS LANGSDALE.

May 24, 1836.

Baltimore & White-Haven,

VIA FAIR-HAVEN, HERRING BAY.



THE Steam Boat *PATUXENT* has recommenced her route between the above places, leaving the Maryland State Wharf in the city of Baltimore at 6 A. M. on Tuesday the 22d March inst. and every Tuesday thereafter for White Haven, Eastern Shore, Md. and running from thence will leave White Haven at 8 A. M. the following morning, Wednesday, and every Wednesday thereafter for Baltimore, touching at Fair Haven, Herring Bay, going and returning.

GEORGE WEEMS, Master

March 29

NOTICE.

Dissolution of Partnership

THE partnership formerly existing under the firm of

DONE & HYLAND

Is dissolved by mutual consent. Being anxious that the affairs of the said firm should be closed as soon as possible, all persons indebted to the same are requested to make immediate payment to James C. Hyland, as he is legally authorised to settle the business of said firm.

JOHN W. DONE,
JAMES C. HYLAND.

April 26, 1836.

The Baltimore American and Bicknell's Detector will insert the above twice and send their accounts to the Herald office.

NOTICE.

FROM feelings of gratitude and respect to his friends and the public generally, not only for the very liberal encouragement in his business, but from the strongest evidences upon the part of his friends to promote his interest, the subscriber returns his unfeigned thanks, and takes the present opportunity to say, that the business formerly conducted under the firm of DONE & HYLAND will for the future be carried on by himself, and hopes that a continuation of the same encouragement will exist, so long, at least, as his friends may deem him deserving. The subscriber intends keeping on hand a general assortment of GOODS, and invites the attention of the public.

J. C. HYLAND.

April 26, 1836.

PRINCESS-ANNE HOTEL.

BY the urgent importunities of his old friends and customers the undersigned has been induced to open again a House of Entertainment in this place. He has opened the large, commodious, NEW HOTEL opposite the Court House, and the offices of the Clerk of the County Court, and Register of Wills, called the PRINCESS-ANNE HOTEL, recently occupied by G. M Wilkins, Esq.—The requisite out buildings, of ample dimensions, will be immediately erected. Notwithstanding the high prices of the present season, he has laid in abundant supplies of all the requisites of good eating and drinking, and has made arrangements for the most comfortable accommodation of his customers, and all travellers and others that may favor him with their patronage. From the situation of his Hotel, so contiguous to the Court House and public offices, and its comfortable rooms with fire places, gentlemen of the *bar*, and others having business with the Court and in the public offices, will find it to their advantage, convenience, and comfort to patronize his Establishment.

The undersigned hopes to receive, as he will endeavor to merit, largely of the public patronage.

George Dashiell.

Princess Anne, Jan 12 '36

N. B. His Hacks will run, for the accommodation of passengers, to and from the Steamboat Patuxent, on the days of her arrival at and departure from White-Haven. Travellers will be conveyed, on accommodating terms, to any part of the Peninsula at the shortest notice. G. D.

June 21, 1836.

Bank of Salisbury,

June 6th, 1836.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, to the Stockholders of this Institution, that in pursuance of a resolution of the Board of Directors, they are required to pay the remaining seven dollars and fifty cents due on each share of the capital stock of said Bank, at the times and in the manner herein specified, to wit:

An instalment of $2.50 cents on each and every share on the 15th of August next,
An instalment of $2.50 on each and every share on the 15th of October next,
And an instalment of $2.50 on each and every share on the 15th of December next.

The charter provides that "if any Stock holder shall fail to make regular payments, at the times and in the manner required, a loss of interest or dividends will be incurred, until the instalments or calls shall be made good, not only upon the money paid after default, but upon *all monies* paid antecedently to such failure." By order.

WM. H. RIDER, Cashier.

June 14, 1836.

CASH FOR NEGROES.

Including both sexes, from 12 to 25 years of age. Persons having likely servants to dispose of will find it to their interest to give us a call, as we will give higher prices in cash, than any other purchaser who is now in this market, or may come in. We can at all times be found at Mrs. Disharoon's Tavern, Princess Anne, Md.

OVERLEY & SANDERS

All communications addressed to us, at this place, will be punctually attended to.

Sept 23, 1834.

☞The subscribers are particularly anxious to make a shipment of Negroes shortly All persons who have SLAVES to dispose of will do well to give them a call as soon as possible. O. & S.

Jan 12

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

THE undersigned having moved from the Eastern Shore, Maryland, to the city of Baltimore, and associated themselves together in the

Grocery & Commission Business,

On Dugan's Wharf, No. 6, respectfully beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they are prepared to receive consignments of GRAIN and all other COUNTRY PRODUCE, which they pledge themselves to sell, on commission, for the very highest price the market will afford. They have large room for storage, and if storing is preferred to selling at particular times, consigners can be accommodated. Persons who have grain or any country produce, (however small in quantity,) for this market, would do well to patronize the undersigned, as they are determined to spare no pains, in doing justice to their consigners, by searching the market for the very highest price. The money of the consigners will be returned by the vessel, unless ordered to the contrary—and in case of an order to deposite, certificates of deposits will be sent to the owner.

The undersigned keep constantly on hand a general assortment of GROCERIES, which they offer to the public as low as they can be bought in the city. Country merchants and others would do well in giving them a call

JOHN J. DASHIELL &
JNO. R DASHIELL.

April 26, 1836.

REFERENCES.

Name	County
Wm. W. Handy, Esq.	*Somerset.*
Thos. K. Carroll, Esq.	
Isaac D. Jones, Esq.	
Jos. S. Cottman, Esq.	
Col. R. Stewart,	
Teagle Townsend,	*Worcester.*
R. Bivans,	
Dr. Gillis,	
Jas. A. Stewart, Esq.	*Dorchester.*
Dr. Wm. Jackson,	
Wm. H. Yates,	
Mr. Alfred Lewis,	
Wm. B. Cooper, Esq.	*Sussex county, Delaware.*
Jno. Polk,	
C. Ross.	

State of Maryland, sc:

SOMERSET COUNTY ORPHANS COURT.

July 12th, 1836

[SEAL] ON application of Stephen Miles and John W. Handy, Administrators of William Miles, Sen. late of Somerset county, deceased, it is ordered by the Court, that the said Adm'rs give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the estate of the said deceased, and that the same be published once a week for three weeks, in a paper printed in Princess-Anne.

True copy. Test.

JAMES POLK, Reg. W. S C.

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given

That the subscribers of Somerset County have obtained from the Orphans Court of said County, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the Personal Estate of William Miles Sen., late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers on or before the 31st day of Feb., 1837; they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate—Given under my hand this 12th day of July, A D. 1836.

STEPHEN MILES and
JOHN W. HANDY,
Adm'rs. of William Miles, Sen., dec'd.

July 12, 1836.

State of Maryland, sc.

SOMERSET COUNTY ORPHANS COURT.

July 26, 1836

[SEAL] *ON application of Charlotte Smith, Administratrix of John J Smith, late of Somerset County, dec'd it is ordered by the Court that the said administratrix give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the estate of the said deceased, and that the same be published once a week for three weeks, in a paper printed in Princess Anne.*

True copy. Test.

JAMES POLK, Reg. W. S. C

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Somerset County hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said County, in Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of John J. Smith, late of said county, deceased All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the 31st day of February, 1837, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.—Given under my hand this 26th day of July, A D 1836.

CHARLOTTE SMITH, Adm'x. of John J. Smith, dec'd.

August 2, 1836.

For Sale,

THE FARM on which the subscriber resides. This tract contains one hundred and thirty six acres of cleared, and ninety four acres of woodland, and has attached to it an extensive range of Marsh.

It can conveniently be sold in LOTS to suit purchasers.

☞There is a WINDMILL on the premises For terms apply to

ROBT. PATTERSON.

April 12 6m

Last Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber by note or book account, are earnestly requested to pay the same on or before the 1st day of MAY next, as further indulgence cannot be given.

T. TOWNSEND.

Oak Hall, Worcester co., April 12th, 1836.

20,000 Subscribers!

Philadelphia Mirror.

The splendid patronage awarded to the Philadelphia Saturday Courier, induces the editors to commence the publication, under the above title, of a quarto edition of their popular journal, so long know as the largest Family Newspaper in the United States, with a list of near twenty six thousand subscribers.— The new feature recently introduced of furnishing their readers with new books of the best literature of the day, having proved so eminently successful, the plan will be continued. Six volumes of the celebrated writings of Captain Marryatt, and sixty-five of Mr. Brook's valuable Letters from Europe, have already been published without interfering with it news and miscellaneous reading. The Courier is the largest and cheapest family newspaper, ever issued in this country, containing articles in Literature, Science, and Arts; Internal Improvement; Agriculture; in short every variety of topics usually introduced into a public journal. Giving full accounts of sales, markets, and news of the latest dates.

It is published at the low price of $2. For this small sum subscribers get valuable and entertaining matter, each week enough to fill a common book of 200 pages, and equal to 52 volumes a year, and which is estimated to be read, weekly, by at least two hundred thousand people scattered in all parts of the country, from Maine to Florida and from the sea board to the lakes. The paper has been now so long established as to render it too well known to require an extended prospectus, the publishers, therefore, will do no more than refer to the two leading daily political papers of opposite politics. The Pennsylvanian says —"The Saturday Courier is the largest, and one of the best family newspapers in the Union;" the other, the Inquirer and Daily Courier, says, "it is the largest journal published in Philadelphia, and one of the very best in the United States." The York Star says—"we know of nothing more liberal on the part of the editors, and no means more efficacious to draw out the dormant talents of our country, than their unexampled liberality in offering literary prizes."

The Albany Mercury of March 16th, 1836, says, "the Saturday Courier, is decidedly the best Family Newspaper ever published in this or any other country and its value is duly appreciated by the public, if we may judge from its vast circulation which is agreeably varied, and each number contains more really valuable reading matter than is published in a week in any daily paper in the Union; Its mammoth dimensions enable its enterprising proprietors, Messrs. Woodward & Clarke of Philadelphia, to republish in its columns, in the course of a year, several of the most interesting new works that issue from the British press, which cannot fail to give to it a permanent interest, and render it worthy of preservation. To meet the wishes therefore, of such of their subscribers as desire to have their numbers bound they have determined on issuing an edition of the Courier in the quarto form which will render it much more convenient for reading when it is bound in a volume, and thus greatly enhance its value."

THE QUARTO EDITION.

Under the title of the Philadelphia Mirror, will commence with the publication of the Prize Tale, to which was awarded the prize of $100, written by Miss Leslie, editor of the splendid Annual the Token, and author of Pencil Sketches and other valuable contributions to American Literature. A large number of songs, poems, tales &c. offered in competition for the $500 premiums, will add value and interest to the succeeding numbers which will also be enriched by a story from Miss Sedgwick' author of Hope Leslie, The Linwoods, &c., whose talents have been so justly and extensively appreciated, both at home and abroad.

This approved Family Newspaper is strictly neutral in religious and political matters, and the uncompromising opponent of quackery of every kind.

MAPS.

In addition to all of which the publishers intend furnishing their patrons with a series of engraved Maps, embracing the twenty-five States, &c. of rivers, towns, mountains, lakes, the sea board, internal improvements, as displayed in canals, rail roads, &c., with other interesting and useful features, roads, distances, &c., forming a complete Atlas for general use and information, handsomely executed, and each distinct map on a large quarto sheet, at an expense which nothing but the splendid patronage which for six years past has been so generously extended to them, could warrant.

TERMS.

The Philadelphia Saturday Courier is still continued in its large form, at the same price as heretofore. The Philadelphia Mirror being a quarto edition of the Saturday Courier, with its increased attractions, and printed on the best fine white paper of the same size as the New York Albion, will be put at precisely one half the price of that valuable journal, viz: Three Dollars per annum pay able in advance, (including the Maps)

WOODWARD & CLARKE, Philadelphia.

June 21, 1836.

BOARDING

BY

Mrs. Skelly & Miss Warren,

NO 61, MARKET STREET,

Between South and Gay Streets,

BALTIMORE.

March 29

BLANKS

OF THE FOLLOWING KINDS

For Sale at the Office of the Village Herald

Fi Fa's before Sup's,	*Appeal Bonds,*
Do do after do	*Constables' Advertisements,*
Ca Sa's before do	*Bills of Sale,*
Do do after do	*Venditioni's,*
Warrents,	
Narrations, &c.	

THE VILLAGE HERALD.

BY S. T. CALLAHAN, PRINCESS-ANNE, SOMERSET COUNTY, MARYLAND.

Vol. X—Whole No. 488. **TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 16, 1836.** **Vol. 2—No. 12.**

VILLAGE HERALD.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Three Dollars a year, to be satisfied by $2 00 *if paid in advance;* or $2 50 if paid within six months.

☞Subscriptions paid within 90 days after delivering the first number, (of the year subscribed for,) will be considered *in advance.*

No subscription will be taken for less than *one year.*

No paper will be discontinued (unless at the editor's discretion,) until all arrearages are paid off; and a failure to notify a discontinuance, previous to the expiration of the year subscribed for, will be invariably considered as a new engagement.

☞*Advertisements* inserted on the usual terms.

☞All communications addressed to the editor must come POST PAID.

POETRY.

"Specimen of the Gift, for 1837, to be published 15th of September, edited by Miss Leslie, elegantly illustrated, and bound in embossed morocco. Philadelphia, E. L. Carey & A Hart."

The following verses are extracted from the forthcoming annual bearing the foregoing title:

WHEN IN FOND MEMORY'S MAGIC GLASS.

BY C. W. EVERETT.

When in fond Memory's magic glass,
With earnest eye intent we gaze,
And there, in quick succession pass
The buried joys of former days,—
We read Life's folded leaves again,
Scenes that of erst we loved so well—
When young Love wove his flowery chain,
And Hope her magic spell!

And Childhood's happy home is there,
And Childhood's happy, careless hours;
Again we prove a mother's care, [ers;
'Neath young Life's radiant morning bow-
A reverend father bows him there,
Fervent his gladsome child to bless;
Brothers and sisters join again
In Love's endear'd caress.

Then, when Time rolls his years along,
We rove the flowery paths of youth;
We list to Hope's delusive song,
And deem her golden promise truth;
Bright beam the skies above our head—
Fair are the vales beneath our feet—
Onward we push with eager tread,
To scenes with joy replete!

The dead—the dead—the powerful dead,
Come crowding from the [illegible]
Again we list the well known [illegible]
Again we grasp the friendly hand;
We gaze on each familiar [illegible]
Loved in our early [illegible]
And joyous in the [illegible]
We deem they [illegible]

Thus, when in Memory's magic glass,
With lingering glance we fondly gaze,
And there, in quick succession, pass
The lost, the loved of other days;
Again we live those seasons fair,
And love those scenes we loved so well;
And weep when earth's returning care
Has broke the spirit spell!

HARTFORD, Feb. 1836.

From the Philadelphia Saturday Chronicle.

THE NOTE BOOK.

Words are things;
A small drop of ink falling like dew upon a thought,
Produces that which makes thousands, perhaps millions think.—BYRON.

AN ADDRESS TO THE ECHO.

If I address the Echo yonder,
What will its answer be I wonder?
Echo—I wonder.

O wond'rous Echo, tell me, please,
Shall I find her a property?
Echo—a property!

If neither grave nor funny
Will win the maid to matrimoney?
Echo—try money!

If I should try to gain her heart,
Shall I go plain or rather smart?
Echo—smart!

She mayn't love dress, and I again then
May come too smart and she'll complain then!
Echo—come plain then!

Then if to marry me I tease her,
What will she say if that should please her?
Echo—please sir?

When cross and good words can't appease her,
What if such naughty whims should seize her?
Echo—you'd [illegible]

When wed she'll change, for love's no stickler,
And love her husband [illegible]
[illegible]

To leave me then I can't compel [illegible]
Though every woman [illegible]
[illegible]

The doubting youth [illegible] sir,
To ask advice, but found it didn't answer.

From the New Haven Herald.

INVOCATION TO CASH.

Air—Come rest in this bosom my own stricken Dear.

Come rest in this pocket, my own shining-dear!
Though the bills pour upon me, thy home should be here,
Here still is the first which once held thee so tight,
And the purse which though spacious is rather too light.

Oh! what was cash made for, if not to be spent,
Whether gained by the sweat of the brow or but lent?
I know not nor care, if alloy makes a part,
But I know that I love thee whatever thou art.

I've called thee my angel, in moments of bliss;
Though I can't boast a cent 'mid the horrors of this:
To the Devil, unshrinking, I'll follow thy track,
And if I can't *get there*, I'll try to *get—back*

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE LAST TRIAL OF FIDELITY.

The reign of Napoleon, worried and ransacked as it has been by the writers of memoirs, recollections and histories, is a mine that still contains a multitude of rich, and as yet, unexplored veins. The history of the secret associations that sprang up during the latest days of the empire, would form a most curious and interesting volume, and there would be no lack of materials to fill it. The Society of the United Brothers alone would furnish pages of the most absorbing interest, while nothing could appeal more forcibly to the imagination than the strange and dramatic episodes connected with its existence and the details of its mysterious initiations. Perhaps a hundred incidents might be related as striking and well conceived as the following:

An officer of the French army, having incurred the suspicion of resentment of the Emperor, thought it expedient to abandon his country, and take refuge in one of the Austrian provinces; and here he became advised of, and initiated into a society, whose arm sinons and governed the whole continent of Europe with a formation sceptre of iron. One day a letter was brought to him, containing the usual signs and passwords of the society, and requiring him to repair on the following night to a secluded spot in a forest, where he would meet some of his associates. He went; but he found nobody. The orders were repeated four times, at intervals of a few days; and four times the officer sought the appointed place, with no better success than at first. On the fifth night of his [illegible] at the rendezvous, after waiting some time, he was on the point of returning, when loud cries suddenly arrested his attention. Drawing his sword he hastened to the spot whence they seemed to proceed, and was fired upon by three men, who seeing that he remained unwounded, instantly took to flight; but at his feet lay a bleeding corpse, in which, by the feeble light of the moon, he in vain sought for tokens of animation. He was yet bending over the man, when a detachment of chasseurs, summoned apparently by the noise of the pistol that had been discharged by himself, came up suddenly and arrested him as the assassin. He was loaded with chains, tried the next day, and condemned to die of his supposed crime. His execution was ordered to take place at midnight. Surrounded by the ministers of justice, he was led, at a slow pace by the light of torches, and amid the funeral tolling of bells, to a vast square, in the center of which was a scaffold, environed by horsemen; beyond these were a numerous group of spectators, who muttered impatiently, and, at intervals, sent forth a cry of abhorrence.

The victim mounted the scaffold, his sentence was read, and the last act of the tragedy was on the point of fulfilment, when an officer let fall a word of hope. An edict had just been promulgated by the government, offering pardon and life to any condemned criminal who should disclose the members and secret tokens of a particular association, the existence of which was suspected; it was that of which the Frenchman, to whom these words were addressed, had lately become a member. He was questioned, but he denied all knowledge; they urged him to confess, with promises of additional reward—his only reply was a demand of immediate death—and his initiation was completed. All that passed was a terrible test of his fidelity; those who surrounded him were members of the society, and [illegible] incident that has been described, [illegible] of the [illegible] to the [illegible] in [illegible] of the [illegible] they sought to determine the trust-worthiness of the neophyte.

DIRECTIONS FOR THE LADIES.

Let every wife be persuaded that there are two ways of governing a family; the first is by the expression of that will which belongs to force; the second by the power of mildness, to which even strength will yield. One is the power of the husband; a wife should never employ any other arms than gentleness. When a woman accustoms herself to say *I will*, she deserves to lose her empire.

Avoid contradicting your husband. When we smell a rose, it is to imbibe the sweetness of its order—we likewise look for every thing that is amiable from woman. Whoever is often contradicted, feels insensibly an aversion for the person who contradicts, which gains strength by time, and whatever be her good qualities, it is not easily destroyed.

Occupy yourself only with household affairs—wait till your husband confides to you those of a higher importance—and do not give your advice till he asks it.

Never take upon yourself to be a censor of your husband's morals, nor read lectures to him. Let your preaching be a good example, and practice virtue yourself to make him in love with it.

Command his attentions by being always attentive to him—never exact any thing, and you will obtain much—appear always flattered by the little he does for you, which will excite him to do more.

All men are vain; never wound this vanity, not even in the most trifling instances. A wife may have more sense than her husband, but she should never seem to know it.

When a man gives wrong counsel, never make him feel that he has done so, but lead him only by degrees to what is rational, with mildness and gentleness—when he is convinced, leave him all the merit of having found out what was just and reasonable.

When a husband is out of temper, behave obligingly to him—if he is abusive never retort, and never prevail over him to humble himself.

Choose well your female friends—have but few and be careful of following their advice, particularly if inimical to the foreign instructors.

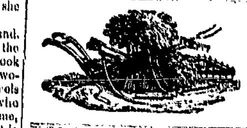
Cherish neatness without luxury, and pleasure without excess—dress with taste, and particularly with modesty—vary the fashions of your dress, especially in regard to colors. It gives a shape to the ideas, and recalls pleasing recollections. Such things may appear trifling, but they are of more importance than is imagined.

SINGULAR INSTANCES OF SUDDEN DEATH.

A drunken coal heaver is related to have fallen from a wagon and taken up and carried to St. Bartholomew's hospital. He was stripped and the surgeon examined him, but no injury could be discovered; still he said he could not rise up in the bed. Mr. Abernethy was called in, but this celebrated surgeon could make nothing of the case, and directed that he should be washed thoroughly clean and a barber be procured to shave him. About an hour after, a message was brought that the man had, instantaneously, while undergoing the operation of shaving, died. The barber said he appeared to be well and was talking to him one instant, and the next was a dead man. "I had hold of him," said he, "by the nose, and I did but turn his head very gently to use the razor, when he without breathing or a sigh, went off." Abernethy turned to the young students, and told them that was a case for dissection, saying, "there was a cause for the man's death; that the following morning he would open the body, and find it out." At the same time he asked the students to think of the case, and tell him in the morning their opinions of what might be the cause. One of the students suggested that the cervical bone was fractured, and that as the barber turned his head to shave him, a splinter penetrated the spinal cord. Abernethy immediately coincided in this opinion, and they then cut down the back, and discovered a small piece of fractured bone, not bigger than half a pin, which had penetrated the spine; then taking the corpse by the nose, they observe as they turned the head one way, the splinter came out, and as they turned it the contrary, it entered the vital chord. The problem was now at once solved, and a striking illustration furnished how little it takes to stop the great machine of life in man.

An instance even more singular occurred in the case of a man who was found in a field quite dead, with a hay fork or a prong by the side of him; he was opened, but no probable cause of his sudden death could be discovered. At length one of the surgeons sent for the fork, in consequence of a witness saying that it was only a few minutes before his death that he saw the deceased leaning on it, with the point upwards, as he was standing in the field. On the point of one prong of the fork was discovered something like a small speck, having wound could be found upon the corpse. The surgeon now pushed back the corner of the eye next the nose, and then declared that he had discovered the cause of the man's death; namely, that while leaning on the fork he had slipped and the point of it had entered the corner of the eye under the nose and penetrated in stant death. 'For,' added he, 'we all know that in this manner a man may be killed with a pin or a needle, without leaving any external wound so as to indicate the cause.'

The surgeon then explained to the persons present, that this peculiarly vulnerable part could not be reached, excepting only by the means above described, that is, putting the instrument, used sideways into the corner of the eye, and then immediately direct it in a straightforward manner, so as to penetrate in a direction towards the brain, under the upward part of the nasal bone. 'Such an operation,' he said, 'performed with the smallest needle, produces instantaneous death.'



A PREVENTIVE OF THE WHEAT FLY.

The following communication we copy from the Baltimore *American*, and commend it to our readers as being worthy of their attention. We published under our head of "Work for September," in our 18th number last year, the same recipe, with the exception that we recommended the seed to be passed through strong ley, or lime water, instead of pickle.—*Far. & Gar.*

From the Baltimore American.

Messrs. Editors—Some time since in a communication published in the Baltimore papers, I stated my views on the destruction of wheat by the Hessian fly, and offered a remedy against its ravages. As this season will be remarkable for the devastation committed by this insect, and as the time is approaching for seeding for the next crop, I request a small space in your columns to bring before our farmers again the remedy then proposed, fully believing that it followed much good will result from it.

On observation it has been found that the insect producing the fly progresses with the growth of the wheat if early sown, and the season is favorable to a luxuriant vegetation, the fly will be very perceptible in the autumn.—The progress of the insect, as is observed in a former communication, is from the seed upwards, and as many as six or ten have been observable on one stem between the root and surface [illegible]. The question then arises, how is this insect generated, and what means should be used to destroy it? It is either generated in the grain of wheat similar to the bug which infests the pea, or the *insect when in its winged state deposits* an *egg* on the surface of the grain when in the ear and *thus when the wheat is sown and begins to vegetate*, the *egg vivifies and the destructive worm is formed.*

For the following reasons I am strongly inclined to the latter opinion. It is known that this insect releases itself by bursting the blade that covers it, when [illegible] forming, and accounts [illegible] there is to my mind no doubt that the *fly deposits its egg on the wheat* when filling and coming to perfection. If I had any doubts on this subject they would be removed by the fact that with the aid of a microscope the egg is discernible in the form of a glutinous matter. If this opinion be correct, the remedy is simple, and worthy at least of a fair trial. Providence inflicts no evil upon mankind without also providing some remedy, and unless this is intended as a special curse upon the husbandman, there is and must be a remedy which he must find out by actual experiment.

In the course of twenty years experience in this matter, I have known but one experiment made to destroy this fly, and that proved successful. An intelligent farmer in Loudon county, Va. having understood that some of his neighbors with the aid of a microscope, had discovered a glutinous matter on the surface of the wheat which they believed to be the egg of the fly, determined to try an experiment for its destruction and succeeded in that crop; but unfortunately it was not followed up, and whether it will be an effectual remedy in all seasons, remains yet to be tested. The plan which he followed, and which it is the object of this communication to recommend to the notice of the farmers, is simply to pass the seed wheat through a strong brine or pickle, washing it well, and then rolling it in slacked lime, similar to rolling it in Plaster, before sowing. Washing the wheat in brine, and rolling it in the lime, are done primarily for the purpose of destroying the egg, but it answers another good purpose—that of preventing the growth of smut. The lime will also be found to act [illegible] stimulant to the growth of the wheat, and superior to that of plaster.

This remedy being so simple, and as I firmly believe so efficacious, I hope there will be many farmers disposed to make trial of it, and thereby fully test its correctness. If I should be instrumental in arresting the progress of this direful enemy of the farmer, I shall be amply compensated in the recollection that I have discharged my duty to the community.

PRESERVING BUTTER.

Believing that butter may be kept sweet and good in our climate, almost any length of time, if properly manufactured, and well taken care of, in order to test the validity of this opinion, we had two pots put down, one in June, and the other in August, 1834, and on probing them with a tryer, while penning this article, the butter is found perfectly sweet, and seems to retain most of its original flavor and freshness. We design to send both pots to Boston next fall, with a view of having its mode of manufacture, and method of preservation, judged of by the butter tasters of that notable city.

In the manufacturing process, no water is permitted to come in contact with the cream or butter—because it is believed that water and particularly soft water, dissipates much of the fine flavor that gives to butter its high value. The Orange county Dairy Women say, "give us good hard water and we will make good butter," for the reason, probably, that it abstracts less of the aroma from the butter than soft water. The temperature of the cream may be regulated by cold or hot water put into a tub, in which the churn may be plunged. If the cream is clean, it needs no washing; and if the butter is dirty, water will not clean it.

Nothing but good well pulverized salt is used in preserving the butter; this is all mixed, and all dissolved, in the mass, before the butter has its second, thorough, and final working with the butter ladle, and which is not finished till all the buttermilk is expelled.

To avoid all taint from the butter vessels, and the better to exclude it from the air, which soon injures it, the butter is packed close in clean stone jars, and when nearly filled, is covered with [illegible] dered pure by previous boiling, skimming and settling. In 20 months this brine has been twice renewed, on the appearance of a film upon the surface of the old pickle. To preserve butter, air and water, and heat above 65 or 70 degrees, are to be guarded against as much as possible. The brine upon the surface does not penetrate the mass, nor while sweet taint it; but it thoroughly excludes the air.—*Cultivator.*

Raising Ducks and Turkeys.—In the Agriculturist of last year appeared two articles, one on the best mode of raising ducks, and the other on turkeys. Two seasons have since passed away, and the writer of this has been enabled to test the efficacy of those directions; and in every instance that has come under his knowledge, they have been attended with perfect success. The directions for raising ducks were to feed them on animal food and keep them dry. Individuals who have adopted this plan, have sent to our markets from 500 to 700 ducks of the finest kinds, and they have had no diseases among them, and found no difficulty in raising them.

Two or three individuals who tried the experiments of driving their turkeys, when young, to a distance from the house, where the greatest number of insects are found, and feeding and housing them in the manner directed in the Agriculturist, have stated, that they have raised from one hundred to three hundred turkeys, and have pronounced it to be a method, which of all others they believe best calculated to be attended with success.

Southern Agriculturist.

A Female Agriculturist.—Mrs. Bate, near Louisville, Kentucky, with the aid of sixteen farm hands, produced the following results from her farm during the last season. The products were 61 tons of hemp, $19 200; 375 tons of hay, $1 750; 10 000 bushels of corn, 4 000; 25 000 lbs. of pork, $11,000; wool, $450; wheat, $600—beef, $160; oats, $200; hemp seed, $225; apples and cider, $500; marketing, $400; and potatoes, $75. Total $24,[illegible]

The Long Island Farmer of Wednesday says, that the average agricultural produce of the Island is fully equal to, if not exceeding that of last year. Wheat and Rye turn out light; Potatoes abundant; The prospects of Indian Corn are encouraging; Oats look well, and the hay crop rather exceeds that of last season.

THE HERALD.

Princess-Anne, Md.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 16, 1836.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

To the Voters of Somerset county.

The subscriber offers himself to the Voters of Somerset county, as a Candidate to represent them in the Electoral College, to elect the next Senate of Maryland.

SAML. J. K. HANDY.

Agust 10, 1836.

We are authorized to announce

Dr. William Williams.

A candidate for the Electoral College of Maryland.

August 16, 1836.

Important to Constables.—The following act was passed by the last Legislature of Maryland:

And be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That from and after the passage of this act, all Constables shall be entitled to receive, in addition to the 50 cents now allowed, 5 cents per mile for every mile they may have to travel after the five first miles, in delivering over to the jailor of their respective counties, any person or persons who may be committed for criminal offences.

From the South.—Accounts from Fort Mitchell up to Saturday, 30th ult., communicate no news of any importance.—Slight skirmishes continued to take place almost daily between the Indians and the troops, on the Georgia side, but they produced no important results. General Jesup's head quarters were at Tuskegee.

It is stated in a Paris paper that Mr. Sorrurier will resume his post as Ambassador from France to the United States, as soon as Mr. Livingston is again accredited to the Court of Paris, or some other Charge d'Affaires appointed.

A State Convention in *Michigan* is to meet on the fourth Monday in September, at the village of Ann Arbor, to decide on the question of accepting the terms fixed by Congress for the admission of that [illegible] of 50 members.

Altered Notes.—Ten dollar notes on the Farmers' Bank of Delaware, payable at the Branch Bank at New Castle, altered to 50's, are in circulation in Philadelphia.

Counterfeit twenty dollar notes of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Philadelphia are in circulation in that city. They are well executed.

Imports of Grain.—We learn from a statement in the New York Journal of Commerce, that the imports of wheat at the port of New York, for the half year ending on the 30th of June, amounted to upwards of 120,000 bushels. Corn and Rye being duty free, no regular account is kept of them, but the Journal supposes that the quantity of Rye imported during this period, has been quite as large as that of wheat.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

The election of President and Vice President of the United States, for the term of four years commencing March 4th, 1837, will be made on Wednesday, the 7th day of December, 1836, the Electors meeting at the Capitals of the respective States in which they are chosen. The choice of Electors must be made within *thirty four days* of the said first Wednesday of December. The following shows the number of votes to which each State is entitled, with the time of election.

States.	No. of Votes.	When held
Maine,	10	November 7
New Hampshire,	7	do 9
Massachusetts,	14	do 14
Rhode Island,	4	do 23
Connecticut,	8	do 7
Vermont,	7	do 15
New York,	42	do 7
New Jersey,	8	do 7
Pennsylvania,	30	do 4
Delaware,	3	do 7
Maryland,	10	do 14
Virginia,	23	do 7
North Carolina,	15	do 17
South Carolina,	11	do —
Georgia,	11	do 7
Kentucky,	15	do 7
Tennessee,	15	do 17
Ohio,	21	do 4
Indiana,	9	do 7
Mississippi,	4	do 7
Illinois,	5	do 7
Alabama,	7	do 14
Missouri,	4	do 7
Louisiana,	5	do 8
Michigan,	3	do —
Arkansas,	3	do —
Total,	294	

* All the States choose by General Ticket except South Carolina, [illegible] by the Legislature. [illegible] Pennsylvania and Ohio [illegible] days in advance of any of the other States.

From the Baltimore Chronicle.

MEXICO, TEXAS AND THE UNITED STATES.

We received by the last mail New Orleans papers to the 27th of July, from which we extract the annexed important intelligence. The perfidiousness heretofore displayed by the Mexican commanders has prepared us to believe the accounts of their conspiracy with the Indians within our territory—but we have little apprehension either for our frontier or that of Texas. The Indians will be subdued, before they can perfect their plans, and the Mexicans, left to their own resources, will either evacuate Texas in flight and disgrace, or be driven from it by the superior force of their rebellious province. There is, however, good reason to believe that the Central Government established by Santa Anna will be abolished and the constitution of 1824 reinstated in its stead. A number of the provinces have already declared for it, and the discomfiture or retreat of the army now invading Texas will give the finishing stroke to a system originally established in defiance of the fundamental law of the nation.

From the New Orleans Bulletin, July 27.

A letter from a highly respectable source, dated at Matamoras the 29th ult. says:—"It is an undoubted fact that this Government (the Mexican) have made, [illegible] a treaty to engage eight thousand Indians to join them. *The Cherokees are already engaged.* There are fourteen or fifteen chiefs of different tribes within a few miles of here, who have daily communications with the officers. The commissioners were this morning turned into the common prison with the criminals. It is not improbable we shall be invited to take French leave of this country."

Extract of another letter, dated
MATAMORAS, July 1, 1836.

Dear Sir:—Through the medium of your paper, I think it highly necessary that the Government of the United States, as well as the Texans, should be informed of what presented itself, so odious, in the character of Gen. Urrea, the Mexican Commander in Chief, too unpardonable to be overlooked, and should be immediately attended to by the United States.

We have at this moment here six or seven Indian Chiefs, Cherokees and other tribes, with their interpreter, from Texas. These Indians are on a mission to the General, and have had several private meetings with him. There exists no doubt of the business they have come on, and have made propositions to the General to join the Mexicans against the Texans, which appears now to be concluded, as Col. Waterhea is to be despatched to-morrow to their camp, some distance up, [illegible] where they have 50 or 60 in number, to be their [illegible] I had occasion to call on Gen. Urrea at his quarters on business, when I met there three of the Indians with their interpreter, making inquiries of the strength of their tribes, the General being anxious to ascertain what force they could muster with other tribes.

The Commissary of this place has orders to purchase within 1000 horses for the cavalry which he is doing. Every movement appears to confirm the belief that the negotiation is concluded, with a promise to the Indians of land and cattle, should they assist and succeed in exterminating the population of Texas.

From the New Orleans Bee.

STILL LATER.

By the arrival of the schooner Ma[illegible] from Vera Cruz [illegible] quiet in the city when [illegible] departed. These were [illegible] in the city, and it was thought that no attempt would be made to retaliate. The prevailing opinion among the intelligent portion of the people was that no further movement against Texas would be made, at least, for some time to come. An attempt was made just before the Almaltia left by the authorities of Mexico, to levy a tax on the persons of all resident and [illegible] foreigners, to this every minister strongly objected, and unitedly drew up [illegible] a protest, stating that if the [illegible] was carried into effect they should consider it equivalent to a declaration of war against their several governments; it is unnecessary to say that the highly offensive step was abandoned.

Excitements in various parts of the country were spoken of at Vera Cruz; revolutionary movements were rife in several provinces, Guadalajara, Guanajuato and Puebla, and had not been suppressed by the government's troops; the general voice appears to be for the re-establishment of the federal government. In the absence of papers and if there were any, no dependence can be placed on them, we rely wholly on the information gleaned from a gentleman arriving from Mexico. The A. brought 250 doubloons to master.

TAMPICO, July 15, 1836.

The whole country is now in a state of convulsion, and in a very short time, the former federal government will be proclaimed again. In Guadalajara, Guanajuato, and several other places, revolutionary movements have taken place, [illegible] were supported by the military. [illegible] Mexico [illegible] every moment expected to be given. In the province of Puebla, a "Grito" has been given, which, as it appears, is of some importance.—The troops sent there to operate against the Federal party pronounced themselves on the road in favor of the same. In short, from all sides, we hear nothing but "Federalcion," and the whole seems to be as if it were a matter already settled.

Mexico and Texas.—According to the Charleston Courier of the 5th inst., late accounts render it probable that the Mexicans will not attempt another campaign against the Texans until the fall.

FOREIGN NEWS.

From the N. Y. Courier & Enquirer.

IMPORTANT!

ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE LOUIS PHILLIPPE.

The Ship Republic, Capt Williams, from Liverpool, was boarded by our news collector yesterday, lying to, twelve miles from Sandy Hook. He arrived in town late at night, bringing us London papers to the 25th, and Liverpool to the 29th of June.

The attempt again to assassinate Louis Philippe, of which we annex the particulars, will probably excite a considerable degree of attention. The assassin is justly condemned by the Paris press in general, with the single exception of one paper, *Le National,* which does not make any comment upon the occurrence. The King, it appears, acted with great courage and *sang froid.* Instead of stopping at the Tuileries, after the attempt on his life, he continued his journey to Neuilly, where his family were waiting to receive him, ignorant of the danger he had escaped. An affecting interview ensued, and from his arrival till midnight, his palace was thronged by Foreign Ministers, Peers, &c., anxious to congratulate him on his safety.

From the London Times—June 27.

We have favored with a copy of a telegraphic despatch received to-day by the French Embassy. It is as follows:

"PARIS, June 25, 1 o'clock A. M.

The King has just escaped a new danger. An individual fired at His Majesty, but His Majesty was not touched. The assassin has been arrested. Excessive indignant. Order reigns every where."

From the Courier Francais of Sunday.

"Last evening, about 6 o'clock, a new attempt was made upon the King's life, which fortunately proved as unsuccessful as the former. Just as his Majesty had entered his carriage to return to Neuilly, and was passing under the gateway leading to the quay, a young man who had placed himself on the side opposite to that of the post of the National Guard, fired a cane in which a pistol barrel had been fixed, placed it on the carriage door, and fired it at the King. Louis Philippe was at that moment bowing to the National Guards through the other window. Whether the assassin felt agitated, or, as is stated, was pushed while engaged in taking aim, the ball did not touch the King, who, immediately after the explosion, made a sign that he was not wounded, and ordered the coach to be driven on to Neuilly. The King was with the Queen, and his sister, Madame Adelaide, and a detachment of dragoons escorted the carriage.

"On hearing the explosion, the National Guards rushed on the man, who still held the weapon in his hand. He was at first ill treated, but the officers interfered, and having represented the importance of his being put in the hands of justice, the prisoner was brought to a room at even the ground floor, where he was stretched on a bed, and searched, in order to ascertain if he had no arms concealed. A poinard was found in his side pocket. M. Gisquet, who was then in the Tuileries, with several other public functionaries, immediately repaired to the guard house, and proceeded to examine the individual arrested. He has refused to tell his name, and when recognized by several persons, who knew him and said that he was a commercial traveller, and that his name was *Alibeau,* he pretended that *Alibeau* was an assumed name, and refused to give his real one from regard to his family. He was then asked if he had been agitated while aiming at the King; and if it was not his agitation that had deranged the direction of his arm? He replied, with much composure, that he *had* felt no emotion; and that if he had missed his aim, it was owing to his having experienced a shock or push, for which he could not account. He was finally asked, if he repented his crime, he answered in the negative, and added, that if it was to be done over again, he should not hesitate to do it; that he had no further explanation to give, because in the age of egotism, in which any thing like conviction or devotion was no longer to be found, no one could appreciate or understand his motives!

"During his examination active inquiries [illegible] that this [illegible] Place du Ca[illegible] [illegible] same time with a National Guard on different matters, and left him when the King's carriages proceeded from the stables to the Palace, saying, 'I think the person I am waiting for will not come,' and went off in the direction of the Court. He repaired to the gate of the Palace next to the quay, and there remained in a group of people who were waiting for the King's departure. His appearance, it seems, did not awaken suspicion, and no one observed the cane he carried in his hand, and which contained the deadly weapon. This instrument led to the discovery of Alibeau. By an extraordinary chance, the gunmaker who manufactured it (a serjeant in the National Guard) happened to be on duty at the Tuileries, and felt it incumbent on him to give the magistrate every information in his power. He stated that the weapon seized on the assassin had been made in his establishment, with many others of the same kind; that he was aware of its being a violation of the laws to have made and sold such a weapon; but that as the affair was of so serious a nature he did not hesitate to confess it. The lodging of the individual was then discovered, and the owner of the house having been sent for, recognized the prisoner to be Alibeau. He said he had lodged in his house, but that he had gone off without paying him, leaving in pledge his passport, which had been delivered him in Lyons, and mentioned his having been born in that city. On being confronted with the sentinel of the National Guard he had conversed with at the gate of the Carrousel, he coolly asked him, 'Did you observe that I betrayed the least emotion while speaking with you?' After this confrontation, Alibeau was placed in a hackney coach and conveyed under a large escort to the Conciergere, where he no doubt underwent another examination. He was lodged in the room formerly occupied by Fieschi. He was dressed in a neat frock coat, but his shirt was dirty and in rags, and was without stockings. About 12 o'clock last night the Attorney General and the Prefect of Police were still at the Conciergere interrogating him. It is M. Martin du Nord who has commenced the proceedings. Alibeau, or the individual known by that name, is tall and slight; his hair black, and his complexion pale. Only 22 sous (11d) were found in his pockets."

Delaware Rail Road.—The Surveyor of the route for the Delaware Rail Road, was commenced yesterday, under the direction of *John Randall,* Jr. Engineer. The Survey between this place and Lewes, will be completed in the course of the present week. We are informed that the work will be continued, until the whole Route through the State shall have been completed. A Rail Road through this peninsula has long been a desideratum its facilities would be of incalculable importance to the citizens of the lower part of this State. The people of Maryland and Virginia, are disposed to co-operate with the citizens of Delaware, in this noble work—we are therefore induced to believe that the work will not be suffered to sleep in embryo, but prosecuted to its completion.—*Georgetown Del. Intel.*

The Baltimore American says:—In reference to the eight millions contemplated to be borrowed by the State of Maryland under the Internal Improvement Act, we believe there will be no difficulty in obtaining the loan in this country on the terms of the Act. An assurance that eastern capitalists were ready to advance the sum, was given on the most respectable authority at one of the late Rail Road stockholders' meetings, and we should not be surprised to see capitalists nearer home becoming competitors for the loan.

THE NOBLE WORK.

To unite Charleston, S. C. with Cincinnati, Ohio, by means of Rail Road, it is thought, as the result of the great convention at Knoxville, is certain of construction. This is not only one of the most enlarged undertakings of the kind that the world can boast of (says the spirited editor of the Leesburg Washingtonian) but the results which will flow from its completion must have the most beneficial bearing upon the prosperity of our country and the permanence of the Union, and be an enduring monument to the glory of the age in which it shall have been accomplished. The cost of the road is estimated at about nineteen millions of dollars. Its completion is viewed as certain—the larger portion of the means being considered as already available by those states, derived from the surplus in the federal treasury under the distribution bill.

The walk on the water was performed day before yesterday by Mr. McIntosh, as we predicted, in a most creditable manner. He left the steamboat opposite the Pallisades, and after traversing the surface of the river for some distance, and firing his gun very leisurely, he returned to the boat, having only wet his pantaloons a little at the bottom! We hope he may repeat the exhibition, which was a very interesting one.

N. Y. Sun.

Fanny Wright Darusmont.—This woman, a disgrace to her sex, made an attempt on last Sunday to deliver a lecture in Philadelphia on "chartered monopolies." She was greeted by a mob of boys and others and the building in which she was lecturing assailed with stones and various kinds of missiles. A regular battle was the consequence [illegible] and besieged, which was finally [illegible] in her lecture, after which she publicly announced her intention to lecture on the next Sabbath in the same place, adding that if she were not afraid of the mob her audience should not be.—*Balt. Vis.*

FORMATION OF A NEW REPUBLIC IN SOUTH AMERICA.

By the following translations from the Lima Peruano of the 16th April, it will be seen that a new independent State, called South Peru; has been formed in South America; the name indicates its situation. It probably owed its political existence to the following circumstances:

The States of Bolivia southeast of Peru seems destined from its extent, its situation, its fertility and its mines, to be the most important power in South America; it has also been better governed, particularly with regard to the administration of its finances, than any other; the President, Santa Cruz, indeed possess what we should consider very extraordinary prerogatives, but he seems to have used them wisely and moderately; though he holds them firmly. Bolivia, labors under one disadvantage; it possesses about 300 miles of coast on the Pacific, but the whole of its territory, between that ocean and the Andes, is a sandy desert, and there is but one spot—Cobija, or Puerto Lamar—which offers any facilities for the entrance of vessels, or for communication with the interior. North of this desert, a long slip of Peru extends between Bolivia and the sea, and [illegible] Arica, is admirably adapted for the commercial communication between the latter republic and the rest of the world.

This slip has been the cause of much ill feeling between the two States, Bolivia desiring to possess it, and Peru being determined to retain it. This ill feeling has however, exhibited itself only in legislative enactments and Executive decrees. Peru insists on laying a transit duty on all goods entering her territories. Bolivia endeavors to invite foreign trade to Port Lamar, a free port, the advantages expected from this measure are soon neutralized by a Peruvian law, reducing the [illegible] on goods arriving at Arica for Bolivia; these duties are again raised as soon as the current has been well turned towards the Peruvian port.

The bloody war which has been for sometime going on in Peru, between the partisans of Obregoza, the regularly constituted chief of the Government, and Salaverry the commander of the rebels, afforded an opportunity for the interference of the Bolivians. Santa Cruz joined the south Peruvians in favor of the regular Government, and after several sharp actions, the united forces were completely victorious at Socabaya, on the 7th of February last, Salaverry was taken, and, with many of his adherents, shot.

The division of Peru into two states, the southernmost of which is placed entirely under the protection of Bolivia, will doubtless enable the Government of the latter to arrange its commercial affairs more satisfactorily than heretofore.—*Globe.*

The quality of the Virginia wheat crop of the present year is shown in the following paragraph. The Maryland crop is pretty much the same character:

From the Richmond Whig.

One of the city millers has ground a small crop of new red wheat, the quality of which he thinks is *above* the average of the season. After making a fair allowance for filling up the conveyors, &c. he finds his yield to be one barrel of *inferior superfine* flour for every six bushels of wheat.

Items of News.

Missing Ship.—The ship Majestic, which sailed from Havre the 2d June for New York, has not arrived. She has on board upwards of $600,000 dollars in specie, and a valuable cargo of dry goods. We learn from Philadelphia that $300,000 are insured on her in that city.

It is calculated that Virginia loses this year, by the failure of the wheat crops, not less than two millions of dollars.

The Hon. Timothy Pilsbury has been nominated as a candidate for Congress from the district [illegible] represented by Mr. [illegible]

[illegible] the Hon. [illegible] England [illegible]

[illegible] arrived at N. York yesterday in the brig Francis, from Amsterdam, in fine health, and very much improved in appearance. They speak the English language very fluently.

Mississippi.—The growth of this State during the last five years, says the Grand Gulf Advertiser, has been almost unparalleled—the population within that time having more than doubled, and the wealth more than quadrupled. There are now fifty six counties in the State, and the population is believed to amount to about 328,000.

Aaron Burr is now about eighty years of age—exhibiting a miserable and melancholy wreck.—He is so helpless as to render it necessary to lift him to and from his bed, and his habits are said to be filthy and disgusting. His intellect frequently indicates a complete prostration of its powers.

Saturday Courier.

John Brown, a native of Ireland, but for the last fifty years a citizen of New Jersey, died in Mansfield, Warren county, on Wednesday, the 22d ult. aged one hundred and forty years!

The Memphis Enquirer of the 20th ult. states that the Cotton plant never presented a finer appearance in West Tennessee than at the present time.

COL. FANNING.

Mr. Joseph H. Sphon, a native of New Orleans, and one of Fanning's detachment in Texas, who was saved from the massacre, has given a long and circumstantial account of that horrible affair—the murder of prisoners! It does not differ materially from the details already given to the public, but the statement of the death of Fanning himself possesses a melancholy interest, and we believe has not before been published:

About this time Col. Fanning, who had a room in the church for his use, came out of the church for a particular purpose, when a Mexican captain of the battalion called Tres Villas, with six soldiers, came up to Sphon and told him to call Col Fanning, at the same time pointing to a certain part of the yard where he wished him to be taken; Sphon asked him if he was going to shoot him, and he coolly replied, "yes."—When Sphon approached Fanning the Colonel asked what was that firing, and when he told him the facts he made no observation, but appeared resolute and firm; and told him he also was to be shot, which made no visible impression on Col. Fanning, who firmly walked to the place pointed out by the Mexican captain, placing his arm upon the shoulder of Sphon for support, being wounded in the right thigh from which he was very lame. All this while the soldiers taking the wounded, two at a time near the gate and setting them down on the ground bandaging their eyes, would shoot them off with the same indifference they would a wild animal. There were three soldiers to each two, so that if, after the discharge of two muskets, death should not have been dealt forth, the third soldier placed the muzzle of the musket near their head or breasts and so ended them. When Col Fanning reached the spot required, the N. W. corner of the fort, Sphon was ordered to interpret the following sentence: "That for having come with an armed band to commit depredations and revolutionize Texas, the Mexican government was about to chastise him."—As soon as the sentence was interpreted to Fanning, he asked if he could not see the commandant. The officer said he could not, and asked why he wished it. Col Fanning then pulled forth a valuable gold watch, which he said belonged to his wife, and he wished to present it to the commandant. The captain then said he could not see the commandant, but if he would give him the watch he would thank him—and he repeated in broken English, "tank you—me tank you!"

Col Fanning told him he might have the watch, if he would have him buried after he was shot, which the captain said should be done—"con todas las formalidades necessarias;" at the same time smiling and bowing. Col Fanning then handed him the watch, and pulled out of his right pocket a small bead purse containing doubloons the clasp of which was bent, he gave this to the officer, at the same time saying that it had saved his life, as the ball that wounded him had lost part of its force by striking the clasp which it had bent and carried with it into the wound part of a silk handkerchief which he had in his pocket, and which on drawing out drew forth with it the ball. Out of the left pocket of his overcoat, (being cold weather he had on one of India rubber) a piece of canvass containing a double hand full of dollars which he also gave to the officer. Sphon was then ordered to bandage his eyes, and Colonel Fanning then handed him his pocket handkerchief.—He proceeded to fold it, but being agitated he did it clumsily, when the officer, snatched it from his hand and folded it himself, and told Col. Fanning to sit down on a chair which was near, and stepping behind him bandaged his eyes, saying to Col. Fanning in English, "good, good"—meaning if his eyes were properly bound—to which Fanning replied, "yes, yes." The captain then came in front and ordered his men to unfix their bayonets and approach Col. Fanning; he hearing them near him, told Sphon to tell them not to place their muskets so near as to scorch his face with powder. The officer standing behind them, after seeing their muskets were brought within two feet of his body, held his handkerchief as a signal, when they fired, and poor Fanning fell dead on his right side on the chair, and from thence rolled into a dry ditch about three feet deep, close by the wall.

MEASURING CORN.

The following rule for ascertaining the quantity of shelled Corn in a house of any dimensions, is by Wm. Murrey, Esq. of South Carolina, and was read before the St John's Collection Agricultural Society, and communicated by them for publication in the Southern Agriculturist:

"*Rule.*—Having previously levelled the Corn in the house, so that it will be of equal depth throughout, ascertain the length, breadth and depth of the bulk; multiply these dimensions together, and their product by 4; then cut off one figure from the right of this last product. This will give so many bushels and a decimal of a bushel of shelled Corn. If it be required to find the quantity of ear Corn, substitute 8 for 4, and cut off one figure as before.

Example.—In a bulk of Corn in the ear, measuring 12 feet long, 11 feet broad and 6 feet deep, there will be 316 bushels and 8 tenths of a bushel of shelled Corn, or 633 bushels and 6 tenths of ear Corn—as,

12	12
11	11
132	132
6	6
792	792
4	8
316 8	633 6

The decimal 4 is used when the object is to find the quantity in shelled Corn, because that decimal is half of the decimal 8, and it requires two bushels of ear Corn to make one of shelled Corn. In using these rules a half bushel should be added for every hundred, that amount of error resulting from the substitution of the decimals.

New Bedford has subscribed $1000 towards the Bunker Hill Monument.

THE MARKETS.

BALTIMORE, July 9, 1836.

Howard Street Flour.—The receipts this week have been quite light, and we have not heard of any sales from stores. The sales from wagons have been, generally at $7.50—Stores price $7.75.

City Mills Flour.—We note sales of one or two parcels since our last at $7.75. Some holders ask $8 for fresh ground.

Susquehanna Flour.—Sales of old, but fresh inspected, at $7.75.

The inspections for the week ending on Monday evening comprise as follows:

Grain.—The arrivals of Wheat continue very limited. We quote for white wheat, suitable for family flour $1,75; best reds $1.60 a 1.70, as in quality; ordinary to good $1.50 a 1.60.

Corn.—We note sales of White Corn at 80 a 81 cts; and of yellow at 85 cts.

Rye.—There is no Susquehanna Rye in the market at present. We quote Maryland at $1.00 per bushel.

Oats.—None of the old crop arriving. New Oats are dull at 35 cents per bushel.—*Chron.*

PHILADELPHIA, August 6. 1836.

Grain.—Wheat and Rye have both materially, advanced, in consequence of the shortness of the present crop. Sales of good red Pennsylvania Wheat at $1,70; prime yellow $1,75 a 1,80. Rye—Sales of Pennsylvania at $1,06 a 1,07½, delivered on board vessel. A lot of 1200 bushels foreign, for, sold at 85 cents. Corn has also advanced in price, with an increased demand. Sales of round yellow at 80 a 87½ cts; flat yellow at 80 to 86 cents according to condition; inferior, 77 a 78; good white, 78 cts. Oats, sales by the cargo of good southern at 37½ a 38 cents per bushel.

NEW YORK, August 6 1836.

Grain.—1900 bushels North River Wheat has been sold at $1,51 a 1,55. 3500 bushels Northern Rye at 94 a 95c. Corn is also in demand; 1800 bushels brought 95 a 96 cts. Ordinary North Carolina 85 cts. 1000 bushels good 94 cts, and 1600 bushels Jersey Yellow $1.

Married,

In this town, on Wednesday morning last, by the Rev Mr. Talbot, S. P. CALLAHAN, of Princess-Anne, to MARGARET RICHARDS, daughter of the late Captain Benjamin Halstead, of New York.

On last Tuesday, by the Rev. Mr. Bell, Mr. THOMAS BOZMAN, to Miss SALLY STONES, both of this county.

[COMMUNICATED.]

DIED, at the residence of his maternal grandfather, in Annamessex, Somerset county, on Friday the 5th of August, (instant,) at 1 o'clock, P. M., Mr. WILLIAM HALLAM COLHOUNS, after a short, but severe illness, in the 27th year of his age.

"Death, like an overflowing stream,
Sweeps us away like a dream—
An empty tale, a morning flower,
Cut down and withered in an hour."

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of Worcester County Court, and to me directed, at the suit of Moses C. Smith, against William B. Stewart, I have seized and taken in execution all the right of the said Stewart in and to the following property, to wit:—one horse, one wagon, one cow and calf, one warn cart, ten head of hogs, more or less; which I shall proceed to sell at the Court House door in Princess Anne, on TUESDAY the 26th of JULY next, at the hour of 3 o'clock, P. M., to the highest and best bidder, for cash to satisfy the above writ and cost.

S. G. HOLBROOK, Shff.

June 28,

The sale of the above property is postponed till THURSDAY the 18th AUGUST, (instant) at the hour and place above mentioned.

S. G. H.

August 16, 1836.

Insolvent's Notice.

The creditors of JOSEPH VENABLES are [illegible] he has applied for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of Maryland, and [illegible] Tuesday in the next November Term of Somerset County Court, is the day appointed for his appearance before the Judges of the said Court to answer such interrogatories as may then and there be propounded to him relative to his said application.

August 10, 1836.

Wanted.

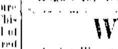
An intelligent and active boy, 14 or 15 years of age, to be bound to the Mercantile business, with whose morals and education every attention will be taken, and every effort made to instruct him in his vocation.

S. W. JONES.

July 26.

Baltimore & White-Haven,

VIA FAIR-HAVEN, HERRING BAY.



THE Steam Boat *PATUXENT* has recommenced her route between the above places, leaving the Maryland State Wharf in the city of Baltimore at 6 A. M on Tuesday the 22d March inst. and every Tuesday thereafter for White Haven, Eastern Shore, Md. and running from thence will leave White Haven at 8 A. M. the following morning, Wednesday, and every Wednesday thereafter for Baltimore, touching at Fair Haven, Herring Bay, going and returning.

GEORGE WEEMS, Master.

March 29

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

MR. CALLAHAN—I request that you will announce me, in your next impression, as a Candidate for the trust of AN ELECTOR OF THE SENATE, the election for which will take place on THE FIRST MONDAY OF SEPTEMBER NEXT, and is the most important of any known to our Constitution, inasmuch as it *establishes the controlling branch of the Legislature for five years.* It is my intention to prepare and publish an address to the Voters for the two-fold purpose of presenting *the views and opinions on which my pretentions to their confidence will be founded;* and of endeavoring *to expose and refute the numerous misconceptions, or misrepresentations which the aspen tongue of wide-mouthed rumor has been busy in propagating and circulating to prejudice the public mind upon important topics to be involved in the canvass.* Respectfully,

LITTLETON DENNIS TEACKLE.

Somerset county, July 29, 1836.

We are authorised to announce

EDWARD LONG, Esq.

As an Electoral Candidate to elect the next Senate of Maryland.

July 26, 1836.

We are authorized to announce

John N. Rowland Esq.

As a candidate for the next Sheriffalty of Somerset county.

June 17, 1834.

We are authorized to announce

John S. Crockett, Esq.

As a candidate for the next Sheriffalty of Somerset county.

Dec. 16, 1834.

We are authorised to announce

Lambert W. Hyland, Esq.

As a Candidate to represent Somerset county in the next General Assembly of Maryland.

July 26, 1836.

We are authorised to announce

Alexander Donoho, Esq.

of Somerset county, as a candidate for a seat in the next General Assembly of Maryland,

May 17, 1836.

We are authorized to announce

Edward J. Waters, Esq.

As a candidate to represent Somerset county in the next House of Delegates of Maryland.

July 5, 1836.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber will sell, on reasonable terms, his entire stock of

Dry Goods and Groceries,

[illegible] he would rent the DWELLING HOUSE with the STORE HOUSE annexed. To a person desirous of engaging in the business, and who would give it his undivided attention, it would be profitable, and he could do an extensive business. The subscriber having other matters enough to engage his attention, cannot bestow the time which is absolutely necessary. To a safe purchaser, the terms will be made easy, and as the subscriber wishes to close his business, until his entire stock is disposed of, will sell at reduced prices for cash.

JOHN AUSTIN.

Quantico, July 5, 1836.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber begs leave respectfully to inform his patrons and the public generally, that he has on hand and intends constantly keeping, a full supply of MATERIALS of the first quality, out of which he will manufacture to order

BOOTS & SHOES

Of various kinds. His shop may be found next door to the store of James C. Hyland, and directly opposite the Court House and other public buildings.

R. H. COLHOUNS.

N. B. As it is his intention to close up his books at the expiration of every six months, it is hoped that those whose accounts have been standing for that length of time and longer will settle the same forthwith.

R. H. C.

July 10, 1836.

Cattle for sale.

The subscriber will sell at Public Vendue a LOT OF CATTLE, say seventy or eighty head, on SATURDAY the 20th August (inst.) at his store in great Annamessex, Somerset county, Md. The terms of sale are, a credit of six months on all sums of and over five dollars, by the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with approved security, and on all sums under five dollars the cash will be required.—Sale to commence at 9 o'clock, A. M. if fair, if not, the first fair day thereafter.

LEVIN CONNER.

August 9,

CASH FOR NEGROES.

Including both sexes, from 12 to 25 years of age. Persons having likely servants to dispose of will find it to their interest to give us a call, as we will give higher prices in cash, than any other purchaser who is now in this market, or may come in. We can at all times be found at Mrs. Disharoon's Tavern, Princess Anne, Md.

OVERLEY & SANDERS

All communications addressed to us at this place, will be punctually attended to.

Sept. 25, 1834.

The subscribers are particularly anxious to make a shipment of Negroes shortly. All persons who have SLAVES to dispose of will do well to give them a call as soon as possible.

O. & S.

Jan 21

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having leased that large and commodious tavern establishment, in Princess-Anne, called the

WASHINGTON HOTEL,

Lately under the tenure of Henry K. Long, Esq., hereby notifies his friends and the public generally, that his most active and indefatigable exertions, united to those of his son, RUFUS M. PARSONS, will be put in operation to sustain the well established reputation of the house.

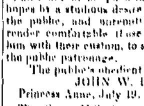
His BAR and LARDER are abundantly stored with a choice selection of Liquors and Provisions suited to the season. His STABLES, already supplied with Provender, will shortly undergo extensive repairs, and every facility will be afforded Travellers to be conveyed to any part of the Peninsula. Private Rooms can at all times be assigned to customers. He hopes by a studious desire to accommodate the public, and unremitting exertions to render comfortable those who may honor him with their custom, to share a portion of the public patronage.

The public's obedient servant,

JOHN W. B. PARSONS.

Princess Anne, July 19. 1836

The Snow Hill Sentinel and Baltimore Republican will insert the above three times and charge this office.



COACH, GIG & *Harness Making.*

THE subscribers beg leave to inform their customers and the public generally, that they have opened a shop in CAMBRIDGE, where all kinds of work in their line of business will be done in a substantial and workmanlike manner. They hope that their assiduity and attention to business, combined with a determination to keep in their employ the most approved workmen, and materials of the best quality, will warrant a large share of the public patronage.

They have constantly on hand

Gigs, Barouches, Carriages, &c.,

Manufactured out of the best materials, and finished in the most approved style.

Orders for new Gigs, or other articles in their line, from any part of the Eastern Shore, will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

They would particularly invite their old friends of Somerset, notwithstanding the distance, to favor them with orders for new work. They think that they can furnish Gigs, Barouches, &c., at their shop which will lose nothing by a comparison with those manufactured in large cities; they, therefore, only wish their friends to give them a trial, in order to ensure general satisfaction.

Carey & Schleigh.

Cambridge, August 2, 1836.

Election Notice.

AN Election will be held in the several Election Districts in Somerset county, on the FIRST MONDAY of SEPTEMBER next, for the purpose of electing two Electors from this county to elect the next Senate of Maryland.

SAMUEL G. HOLBROOK,
Sheriff of Somerset county

August 9, 1836.

Insolvent's Notice.

The creditors of Littleton S. White, are hereby notified that he has applied for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of Maryland and the first Tuesday in the next November Term of Somerset county court, is the day appointed for his appearance before the Judges of the said Court, to answer such interrogatories as may then and there be propounded to him relative to his said application.

Aug. 9

Insolvent's Notice.

The creditors of James Waters, (free negro,) are hereby notified that he has applied for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of Maryland, and the first Tuesday in the next November Term of Somerset County Court, is the day appointed for his appearance before the Judges of the said Court to answer such interrogatories as may then and there be propounded to him relative to his said application.

August 9,

Constable's Sale.

BY virtue of two writs of Fieri Facias issued by Wm. H. Curtis, a Justice of the Peace for Somerset county, and to me directed, at the suit of Levin W. Disharoon, both against Constant D. Stanford, I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit:—one sow, nine shoats, two cows, one heifer, one warn cart, one horse, two beds and furniture, the crop of corn standing on the ground, and one negro woman named Eliza, as the property of Constant D. Stanford, which property I shall proceed to sell at public sale, on the premises, on THURSDAY the 25th day of AUGUST instant, between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock, A. M., to the highest and best bidder, for cash, to satisfy the above mentioned writs and cost.

GEORGE PRICE, Const.

August 2, 1836.

PRINTING.

THE PRINTING OF

BOOKS, PAMPHLETS,

Blanks, Cards, Labels,

HANDBILLS, &c.

Is thankfully received and neatly executed At the Village Herald Office.

Public Sale.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans Court of Somerset county, will be sold at public sale on TUESDAY the 18th day of AUGUST, (instant,) at the house of Mr. Wm. Curtis, in Princess Anne, all the

Personal Estate

Of Nicholas Tull, deceased, consisting of *Two yoke of Oxen, one Sow and eight Shoats, a Crop of Corn growing on the land of Mr. Noah Rider, also a Crop of Corn growing on the land of the deceased, &c. &c.*

The terms of sale are a credit of six months on all sums over five dollars, the purchaser giving note with security bearing interest from the day of sale—on all sums of sums of and under five dollars the cash will be required.

DANIEL BALLARD, Ex'r.
of Nicholas Tull, dec'd.

August 9, 1836.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber intending to move West, will sell his lands on Monie, containing 150 acres, also a tract within two miles of Princess Anne, containing 305 acres. The first is an excellent tract of land, with suitable improvements for a small family. The latter has a large portion in woods, and is valuable for its wood and timber.

Also all his PERSONAL PROPERTY, consisting of some excellent Household and Kitchen Furniture, one four wheel Carriage, one Gig and Harness, three Stoves, Carts, some Stock and Farming Utensils, the rent Corn and Fodder on the farms above mentioned, the Corn, Fodder and Vegetables on the lot where he now resides, with a variety of other articles. The above property he will sell on TUESDAY the 20th SEPTEMBER next, at his residence; sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Any part of said property will be sold at private sale before the said day of sale.

GEO. M. WILLING.

August 9, 1836.

Quarterly Camp Meeting.

A CAMP MEETING for Princess Anne Circuit will commence on the 26th of AUGUST, on *DEAL'S ISLAND.* There are two good harbors for shallops near, and the place selected, in point of health and convenience is unsurpassed by any other on the Eastern Shore. Preachers and friends from the adjoining Circuits are respectfully invited to attend.

No traffic of any kind whatever, will be allowed within two miles of the Camp ground. By order of

THE MANAGERS.

July 19, 1836.

To whom it may concern.

THE Real Estate of Thomas Gillis was sold some months ago for the payment of his debts. The Trustee believes, there are creditors having *preference* claims against this estate, who have neglected to file them in the Chancery office. They are now advised, that they will be deprived of all benefit of the proceeds of this sale, unless their claims shall be filed properly authenticated before the 1st day of September next.

H. PAGE, Trustee.

August 2, 1836.

New Spring Goods.

Wm. W. Johnston

HAS just returned from Baltimore with a large and general assortment of GOODS, which will be sold low for cash, or on time to punctual dealers.

April 19, 1836.

NOTICE.

THE creditors of the late Francis D. Nelson, deceased, are hereby notified that the subscriber has taken out letters of administration de bonis non on the estate of said deceased, and they are hereby warned to exhibit their claims, properly authenticated, to the Register of Wills of Somerset county on or before the 1st day of September next.

JAMES ROUNDS, Adm'r.
d. b. n. of Francis D. Nelson, dec'd.

August 2, 1836

Negroes Wanted.

The subscriber wishes to purchase *NEGROES* of both sexes, from six to thirty years of age, for which he will give the highest cash prices.

W. B. JONES.

N. B. *All letters directed to him at Princess Anne will be punctually attended to.*

W. B. J.

March 22, 1836

NOTICE.

CASH and fair prices will at all times be given for NEGROES of both sexes, by applying to

ALEXANDER S. JONES

N. B.—All communications attended to immediately.

Jan. 21, 1834.

BLANKS

OF THE FOLLOWING KINDS

For Sale at the Office of the Village Herald

Fi Fa's before Sup's.	*Appeal Bonds.*
Do do after do	*Constables' Advertisements.*
Ca Sa's before do	*Bills of Sale*
Do do after d	*Venditions*
Warrants,	
Narrations, &c.	

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of two writs of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of Somerset County Court, and to me directed, one at the suit of Henry P. C. Wilson, Ex'r of John C. Wilson, use of Wm. W. Johnson, against Henry K. Long; and the other at the suit of Henrietta B. Handy, Adm'x. of Wm. Done, against Henry K. Long, Samuel K. Handy and James C. Hyland, I have heretofore taken in execution the following property, to wit—[illegible] horses, also two other horses, one wagon, one horse cart and two carts, the property of said Henry K. Long, also two sorrel mares, the property of Samuel K. Handy, also one negro [illegible], the property of James C. Hyland.—Also by virtue of two writs of Fieri Facias, issued out of Somerset County Court, and to me directed, one at the suit of Henrietta B. Haynie, Adm'x. of Wm. Done, and the other at the suit of Jno. W. Done & Saml W. Jones, use of James Stewart & Co., use of Freeman Cross, both against Henry K. Long, I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit—ten beds and furniture, one sideboard, one cooking stove, one stove in the tavern, two dozen chairs, four pine tables, one dozen decanters, one dozen tumbler glasses, one settee, two pine mahogany tables, three ovens, two pair andirons and two pair shovel and tongs, all which I shall proceed to sell, at the Washington Hotel in the town of Princess Anne, on TUESDAY the 2[illegible] day of AUGUST next, at 3 o'clock, P. M., for cash, to satisfy the above mentioned writs and costs.

S. G. HOLBROOK, Sh'f

July 12, 1836.

☞ The sale of the above property is postponed till TUESDAY the 23d of AUGUST, [illegible] S. G. H.

August 9, 1836.

Constable's Sale.

BY virtue of two writs of Fieri Facias issued by Wm. H. [illegible] Justice of the Peace for Somerset county, and to me directed, at the suit of [illegible] W. [illegible], both against [illegible], I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit [illegible] two cows, [illegible] horse, two beds [illegible] corn standing [illegible] negro woman [illegible] of Constant [illegible] I shall proceed to [illegible] premises, on [illegible] AUGUST [illegible] and 12 o'clock [illegible] best bidder, [illegible] mentioned writs [illegible]

GEORGE [illegible]

August 2, 1836.

Commission [illegible]

THE subscriber [illegible]

Commission [illegible]

At No. 12, [illegible]

Where he will sell [illegible] tion, and [illegible] *Lard, Butter,* [illegible] the Farmer has [illegible] confident that the [illegible] their consignment [illegible] sure themselves the best [illegible] affords.

He will fill up orders [illegible] such as *Groceries, Clover [illegible] Lime, &c.* [illegible]

REFERENCES.

Wm. Anell,	[illegible]
Thomas Carter,	[illegible]
Henry Rhodes,	[illegible]
Samuel Kennard,	[illegible]
Pere Wilmer,	*John C. [illegible]*
John C. Spencer,	[illegible]
Benj. Earickson	[illegible]

N. B.—I have on hand [illegible] win's Virginia Corn and Cob [illegible] Grinder; also, his Corn [illegible] shell from 250 to 300 bushels [illegible] particulars reference to the Farmer [illegible] Gardener.

April 12 3w

To be Rented,

FOR ONE OR MORE YEARS.

That large and commodious brick tavern and its appurtenances, well known by the name of the

EASTON HOTEL.

Situate in the town of Easton, on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, at present, and for some years past, occupied by Mr. Solomon Lowe. This establishment [illegible] admitted to be the largest [illegible] [illegible] on the Eastern Shore [illegible] and [illegible] for doing a very extensive and profitable business, [illegible] capital to carry it on the advantageously.

Easton is known as a town of considerable trade, and the Steam Boat Maryland, which plies twice a week between Baltimore, Annapolis and this place, is considerably increases the business, and [illegible]

[illegible]

P. S. [illegible] received [illegible] August next. Easton, July 12 [illegible]

NOTICE. [illegible]

[illegible] Aug 9 [illegible]

$450 REWARD.

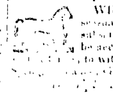
RANAWAY from the subscriber, living in Somerset county, Maryland, on Saturday [illegible], the following negro men, to wit—HARRY, who sometimes calls himself HARRY HANDY, about 43 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, dark mulatto complexion—he is an intelligent fellow, can read tolerably well, and talks in a sharp and rapid voice, especially when under the influence of strong drink, to which he is much addicted—he is an excellent field hand, and [illegible] to any kind of work [illegible] required of him.—GEORGE, who calls himself GEORGE HENRY, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, bright mulatto complexion, [illegible] extremely well made—polite [illegible] in his conversation.—George was brought up as a house servant and [illegible] in that employment until [illegible] past, since which time he has worked as a field hand. As a house servant [illegible] few could equal him, and as a field hand none could excell him. JOHN, who calls himself sometimes JOHN HENRY and sometimes JOHN SMITH, is about 20 or 21 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, dark mulatto complexion, slightly but well formed, walks and stands erect, speaks rather slowly and has a down look. He was brought up as a house servant and continued in that employment to the time he went away, and in this calling he is a first rate servant. The above negroes took with them such a variety of clothing that it is needless to describe any. If the said negroes, or either of them, be taken and secured in any jail, so that the subscriber gets them, or [illegible] a reward of $150 will be given for each thus apprehended and secured.

ROBERT J. HENRY.

[illegible] Post Office, Somerset [illegible] July 15, 1836.

The Thorough-bred Horse,

John of Roanoke,



WILL stand the present season at the Stables of the subscriber, where Mares can be accommodated on the following terms, to wit—Insurance, $1[illegible]; the Season [illegible]; the Single Visit, $3.

[illegible] and Pedigree.

[illegible] a beautiful chestnat [illegible] of great [illegible] to their ad[illegible] the opportu[illegible] for improving their stock [illegible] this horse will lose nothing [illegible] with the best horses of [illegible] description is deemed [illegible] wishing to breed [illegible] view the horse, and judge for [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]'s Notice.

[illegible]

Cash in Hand!

THE subscriber is at all times prepared [illegible] the HIGHEST CASH PRICES FOR NEGROES. He will purchase any [illegible] male and female slaves between the ages of 12 and 25 years, and give more for them than any purchaser on this Shore. Please call at his store in Little Annamessex.

WM ROACH, Jun.

Jan 27, 1835.

A CARD.

U. PAGE,

Attorney at Law,

WILL attend the Courts of Somerset and Worcester counties. His office in the [illegible] house of Mr. [illegible] of Mr. Giv[illegible]

[illegible]

WANTED,

Fifty Cords of Tan Bark,

At the PRINCESS-ANNE TAN YARD, [illegible] will be given [illegible]

THOMAS LANGSDALE.

[illegible]

CASH FOR NEGROES.

[illegible] from 12 to 25 years [illegible] servants to [illegible] interest to [illegible] higher prices [illegible] who is [illegible] Disharoon's [illegible]

[illegible] SANDERS

[illegible] O. & S.

PRINCESS-ANNE HOTEL.

BY the urgent importunities of his old friends and customers the undersigned has been induced to open again a House of Entertainment in this place. He has opened the large, commodious, NEW HOTEL opposite the Court House, and the offices of the Clerk of the County Court, and Register of Wills, called the PRINCESS-ANNE HOTEL, recently occupied by G. M Willing, Esq.—The requisite out buildings, of ample dimensions, will be immediately erected. Notwithstanding the high prices of the present season, he has laid in abundant supplies of all the requisites of good eating and drinking, and has made arrangements for the most comfortable accommodation of his customers, and all travellers and others that may favor him with their patronage. From the situation of his Hotel, so contiguous to the Court House and public offices, and its comfortable rooms with fire-places, gentlemen of the *bar*, and others having business with the Court and in the public offices, will find it to their advantage, convenience, and comfort to patronize his Establishment.

The undersigned hopes to receive, as he will endevor to merit, largely of the public patronage.

George Dashiell.

Princess Anne, Jan 12 '36

N. B. His Hacks will run, for the accommodation of passengers, to and from the Steamboat Patuxent, on the days of her arrival at and departure from White-Haven Travellers will be conveyed, on accommodating terms, to any part of the Peninsula at the shortest notice. G. D.

June 21, 1836.

NOTICE.

Dissolution of Partnership

THE partnership formerly existing under the firm of

DONE & HYLAND

Is dissolved by mutual consent. Being anxious that the affairs of the said firm should be closed as soon as possible, all persons indebted to the same are requested to make immediate payment to James C. Hyland, as he is legally authorised to settle the business of said firm.

JOHN W. DONE.
JAMES C. HYLAND.

April 26, 1836.

The Baltimore American and Bicknell's Detector will insert the above twice and send their accounts to the Herald office.

NOTICE.

FROM feelings of gratitude and respect to his friends and the public generally, not only for the very liberal encouragement in his business, but from the strongest evidences upon the part of his friends to promote his interest, the subscriber returns his unfeigned thanks, and takes the present opportunity to say, that the business formerly conducted under the firm of DONE & HYLAND will for the future be carried on by himself, and hopes that a continuation of the same encouragement will exist, so long, at least, as his friends may deem him deserving. The subscriber intends keeping on hand a general assortment of GOODS, and invites the attention of the public.

J. C. HYLAND.

April 26, 1836.

$300 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscribers on the 19th instant, two negro women—one named LETTA, dark mulatto color, about 4 feet 11 inches high, 27 years old, and speaks very proper; the other named SARAH, of the same color, about 4 feet 1 inch high, 2[illegible] years old. It is very likely they are in the neighborhood of Baron Creek, as they both have husbands in that neighborhood. The above reward will be given, or $100 for either of them if taken in the county and secured so that we get them again. If taken out of the county, we will give $150 for either, or $300 for both of them, if secured so that we get them again.

BECHAMP RHODES,
JAMES RHODES.

Near Springhill Church,
August 2, 1836.

Bank of Salisbury,

June 6th, 1836.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, to the Stockholders of this Institution, that in pursuance of a resolution of the Board of Directors, they are required to pay the remaining seven dollars and fifty cents due on each share of the capital stock of said Bank, at the times and in the manner here A specified, to wit:

An instalment of $2,50 cents on each and every share on the 15th of August next.
An instalment of $2,50 on each and every share on the 15th of October next.
And an instalment of $2,50 on each and every share on the 15th of December next.

The charter provides that "if any Stockholder shall fail to make regular payments, at the times and in the manner required, a loss of interest or dividends will be incurred, until the instalments or calls shall be made good, not *only* upon the money *paid* after default, but upon *all monies* paid antecedently to such failure." By order.

WM. H. RIDER, Cashier.

June 14, 1836.

$100 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on Saturday night the 2d inst., a negro man named JOSIAH, aged about 25 years, about 5 feet 8 inches high, with large white eyes, very black, and much knock-kneed, walks with his toes out, and slow of speech when spoken to.

The above reward of $100 will be given to any person or persons who will apprehend and lodge said negro in some jail or safe place so that I get him again.

WILLIAM GILES.

Sussex co., Delaware,
July 12, 1836.

State of Maryland, sc:

SOMERSET COUNTY ORPHANS COURT.

July 12th, 1836.

[SEAL] ON application of Stephen Miles and John W. Handy, Administrators of William Miles, Sen., late of Somerset county, deceased, it is ordered by the Court, that the said Adm'rs give the notice required by law for creditor, to exhibit their claims against the estate of the said deceased, and that the same be published once a week for three weeks, in a paper printed in Princess-Anne.

True copy. Test.
JAMES POLK, Reg. W. S. C.

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given

That the subscribers of Somerset County have obtained from the Orphans Court of said County, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the Personal Estate of William Miles, Sen., late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers on or before the 31st day of Feb., 1837; they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. —Given under my hand this 12th day of July, A. D. 1836.

STEPHEN MILES and
JOHN W. HANDY,
Adm'rs. of William Miles, Sen., dec'd.

July 12, 1836.

State of Maryland, sc.

SOMERSET COUNTY ORPHANS COURT.

July 26, 1836.

[SEAL] *ON application of Charlotte Smith, Administratrix of John J Smith, late of Somerset County, dec'd, it is ordered by the Court that the said Administratrix give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the estate of the said deceased, and that the same be published once a week for three weeks, in a paper printed in Princess Anne.*

True copy. Test.
JAMES POLK, Reg. W. S. C

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Somerset County hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said County, in Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of John J. Smith, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the 31st day of February, 1837, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.—Given under my hand this 26th day of July, A D 1836.

CHARLOTTE SMITH, Adm'x of John J. Smith, dec'd.

August 9, 1836.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

THE undersigned having moved from the Eastern Shore, Maryland, to the city of Baltimore, and associated themselves together in the

Grocery & Commission Business,

On Dugan's Wharf, No. 6, respectfully beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they are prepared to receive consignments of GRAIN and all other COUNTRY PRODUCE, which they pledge themselves to sell, on commission, for the very highest price the market will afford. They have large room for storage, and if storing is preferred to selling at particular times, consigners can be accommodated. Persons who have grain or any country produce, (however small in quantity,) for this market, would do well in patronizing the undersigned, as they are determined to spare no pains, in doing justice to their consigners, by searching the market for the very highest price. The money of the consigners will be returned by the vessel, unless ordered to the contrary—and in case of an order to deposite, certificates of deposite will be sent to the owner.

The undersigned keep constantly on hand a general assortment of GROCERIES, which they offer to the public as low as they can be bought in the city. Country merchants and others would do well in giving them a call.

JOHN J. DASHIELL &
JNO. R. DASHIELL.

April 26, 1836.

REFERENCES.

Names	County
Wm. W. Handy, Esq. Thos. K. Carroll, Esq. Isaac D. Jones, Esq. Jos. S. Cottman, Esq. Col. R. Stewart,	*Somerset.*
Teagle Townsend, R. Bivans, Dr. Gillis,	*Worcester.*
Jas. A. Stewart, Esq. Dr. Wm. Jackson, Wm. H. Yates, Mr. Alfred Lewis,	*Dorchester.*
Wm. B. Cooper, Esq. Jno. Polk, C. Ross,	*Sussex county, Delaware.*

For Sale,

THE FARM on which the subscriber resides. This tract contains one hundred and thirty six acres of cleared, and ninety four acres of woodland, and has attached to it an extensive range of Marsh.

It can conveniently be sold in LOTS to suit purchasers.

☞ There is a WINDMILL on the premises. For terms apply to

ROBT. PATTERSON.

April 14 9m

Last Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber by note or book account, are earnestly requested to pay the same on or before the 1st day of MAY next, as further indulgence cannot be given.

T. TOWNSEND.

Oak Hall, Worcester co.,
April 19th 1836.

26,000 Subscribers!

Philadelphia Mirror.

The splendid patronage awarded to the Philadelphia Saturday Courier, induces the editors to comence the publication, under the above title, of a quarto edition of their popular journal, so long know as the largest Family Newspaper in the United States, with a list of near twenty six thousand subscribers — The new feature recently introduced of furnishing their readers with new books of the best literature of the day, having proved so eminently successful, the plan will be contnued. Six volumes of the celebrated writings of Captain Marryatt, and sixty-five of Mr. Brook's valuable Letters from Europe, have already been published without interfereing with it news and miscellaneous reading. The Courier is the largest and cheapest family newspaper, ever issued in this country, containing articles in Literature, Science, and Arts; Internal Improvement; Agriculture; in short every variety of topics usually introduced into apublic journal. Giving full accounts of sales, markets, and news of the latest dates.

It is published at the low price of $2. For this small sum subscribers get valuable and entertaining matter, each week enough to fill a common book of 200 pages, and equal to 52 volumes a year, and which is estimated to be read, weekly, by at least two hundred thousand people scattered in all parts of the country, from Maine to Florida and from the sea board to the lakes. The paper has been now so long established as to render it too well known to require an extended prospectus, the publishers, therefore, will do no more than refer to the two leading daily political papers of opposite politics. The Pennsylvanian says —"The Saturday Courier is the largest, and one of the best family newspapers in the Union" the other, the Inquirer and Daily Courier, says, "it is the largest journal published in Philadelphia, and one of the very best in the United States." The York Star says— we know of nothing more liberal on the part of the editors, and no means more efficacious to drowout the dormant talents of our country, than their unexampled liberality in offering literary prizes."

The Albany Mercury of March 16th, 1836, says, "the Saturday Courier, is decidedly the best Family Newspaper ever published in this or any other country and its value is duly appreciated by the public, if we may judge from its vast circulation, which exceeds [illegible], and each number contains more really valuable reading matter than is published in a week in any daily paper in the Union; Its mammoth dimensions enable its enterprising proprietors, Messrs. Woodward & Clark of Philadelphia, to republish in its columns, in the course of a year, several of the most interesting new works that issue from the British press, which cannot fail to give to it a permanent interest, and render it worthy of preservation. To meet the wishes therefore, of such of their subscribers as desire to have their numbers bound they have determined on issuing an edition of the Courier in the qarto from which will render it much more convenient for reading when it is bound in a volume, and thus greatly enhance its value."

THE QUARTO EDITON.

Under the title of the Philadelphia Mirror, will commence with the publication of the *Prize Tale,* to which was awarded the prize of $100, writing by Miss Leslie, editor of the splendid Annual the Token, and author of the splendid Annual the Token, and author of Pencil Sketches and other valuable contributions to American Literature. A large number of songs, poems, tales &c. offered in competition for the $100 premiums, will add value and interest to the succeeding numbers which will also be enriched by a story from Miss Sedgwick' author of hope Leslie, The Linwoods, &c, whose talents have been so justly and extensively appreciated, both at home and abroad.

This approved Family Newspaper is strictly neutral in religious and political matters, and the uncompromising opponent of quackery of every kind.

MAPS.

In addition to all of which the publishers intend furnishing their patrons with a series of engraved Maps, embracing the twenty five States, &c, of rivers, towns' mountains, lakes, the sea board internal improvements, as displayed in canals, rail roads, &c., with other interesting and useful features, roads, distances, &c, forming a complete Atlas for general use and information, handsomely executed, and each distinct map on a large quarto sheet, at an expense which nothing but the splendid patronage which for six years past has been so generously extended to them, could warrant.

TERMS.

The Philadelphia Saturday Courier is still continued in its large form, at the same price as heretofore. The Philadelphia Mirror being a quarto edition of the Saturday Courier, with its increased attractions, and printed on the best fine white paper of the same size as the New York Albion, will be put at precisely one half the price of that valuable journal, viz: Three Dollars per annum' payable in advance, (including the Maps)

WOODWARD & CLARKE,
Philadelphia,

June 21, 1836.

BOARDING

BY

Mrs. Skelly & Miss Warren,

NO 61, MARKET STREET,

Between South and Gay Streets,

BALTIMORE.

arch M 29

BLANKS

OF THE FOLLOWING KINDS

For Sale at the Office of the Village Herald

[illegible] before Sup's.	*Appeal Bond*
[illegible]	*[illegible]*
Ca Sa's before [illegible]	*[illegible]*
[illegible]	*Bills of sale,*
Warrants,	***Venditioni's,***
Narrations, &c.	

THE VILLAGE HERALD.

BY S. T. CALLAHAN, PRINCESS-ANNE, SOMERSET COUNTY, MARYLAND.

Vol. X—Whole No. 489. TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 23, 1836. Vol. [illegible]—No. 13.

VILLAGE HERALD.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Three Dollars a year, to be satisfied by $2 00 *if paid in advance;* or $2 50 if paid within six months.

☞ Subscriptions paid within 30 days after delivering the first number, (of the year subscribed for,) will be considered *in advance.*

No subscription will be taken for less than *one year.*

No paper will be discontinued (unless at the editor's discretion,) until all arrearages are paid off; and a failure to notify a discontinuance, previous to the expiration of the year subscribed for, will be invariably considered as a new engagement.

☞ *Advertisements* inserted on the usual terms.

☞ All communications addressed to the Editor must come POST PAID.

POETRY.

THE HOPELESS ONE.

I would that I was one of those
Gay spirits, that with joy can taste
The ocean of pleasure while it flows,
Nor think how long its course may last.

But I—I never pluck'd a flower
To feast upon its breathing bloom;
[illegible] but to think how brief an hour
Would waste it to its mouldering tomb.

Even now, when, lady, thou art nigh,
The brightest I have ever met,
[illegible] thy darkly gleaming eye
With less of pleasure than regret.

[illegible] bright, and then less fair
Somewhat more human, less divine,
[illegible]
To think th[illegible] might'st be mine.

[illegible] now, when on thy brow I gaze,
[illegible]
[illegible] of those sad days,
When I shall see that [illegible] more!

MISCELLANEOUS.

LANGUAGE.

There are many simple rules that might be laid down, to simplify the process of mastering languages; amongst all these are some common governing principles. The following are applied to the English.

1. In general and with but few exceptions all words of more than one syllable, beginning with [illegible]

[illegible]

2. If an English word of three syllables or more, [illegible] from the Greek.

[illegible]

French opinions of America—M. Bau[illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

MR. VAN BUREN

AND NEGRO SUFFRAGE.

From the Baltimore Chronicle.

Many attempts have been made to elicit Mr. Van Buren's opinions upon the important subjects connected with the Slave Question, but [illegible]. Since he became a candidate for the Presidency, he has cautiously mooted his views upon these points, and when directly asked [illegible] the question, as he did when he lately [illegible] in New York. In the latter instance he [illegible] to his past [illegible] and conduct, but he [illegible] those who sought his sentiments [illegible]

[illegible]

It appears from page 1[illegible] of the volume, that on the 19th of September, 1821, the Convention proceeded to consider the subject of the Elective Franchise, and that the Report upon that subject, made by Mr. Sanford, was taken up. This Report proposed as a part of the Constitution, that "every *white* male citizen of the age of twenty-one years who shall have been one year an inhabitant of that State, and [illegible] months a resident in the town, county or district where he may offer his vote, [illegible] shall be entitled to vote [illegible]"

In submitting this report, Mr. Sanford addressed the Convention at length and was followed by Mr. Ross, who, in the course of his argument, in favor of the report, used the following language:

"That all men are free and equal, according to the [illegible] declarations, applies to them only in a state of nature, and not after the institution of civil government [illegible]

[illegible]

From the Boston Atlas.

OUTRAGEOUS VIOLATION OF JUSTICE.

The Supreme Court Room was yesterday the scene of one of the most disgraceful and outrageous proceedings we ever witnessed in any Court. It arose from an attempt made by the agent of *John B. Morris,* Esq. of Baltimore, to reclaim two of his runaway slaves. The circumstances are briefly these:

Some time in June last, one of these slaves—Eliza Small, we believe, aged about 20—fell in love with a free negro in Baltimore, who asked her in marriage of Mr. Morris. Mr. M. told the girl that he had no objection to her marrying, but advised her to get a better and more likely looking fellow than the one in question—telling her at the same time that he would prefer that she should not marry him. Thereupon the man persuaded both her and one other slave called Polly Ann Bates to runaway. The brig Chickasaw, Capt. Henry Eldredge, was to sail for this port on the 10th July, and in this vessel they determined to come. By some means they obtained a passage and sailed in the brig, leaving the man behind, to reach Boston by some other mode. Mr. Morris finding where they had gone, dispatched Mr. Matthew Turner to Boston with a power of attorney to reclaim them. Mr. Turner [illegible], boarded the brig as she was coming up the harbor on Saturday last, found the two girls, charged them with absconding [illegible] which they readily acknowledged, and gave the reasons why—and requested the Captain to detain them on board till he could get a warrant for their return to Baltimore. He went on shore for that purpose, and during his absence a person [illegible] came on board with a writ of *habeas corpus* to be served on the [illegible] *slaves and the colored man,* who, it seems, was expected by the [illegible] friends in this place, to arrive at the same time with the women. The writ was granted on the application of *Samuel E. Sewall,* and by virtue of its authority the women were taken away, and the Captain [illegible] before Judge Wilde to answer for detaining them on board. [All this—be it remembered—was before the vessel had reached the wharf, and it was therefore [illegible] to charge the Captain with detaining the slaves. It shows however that it was a concerted plan to prevent Mr. Morris from retaking his property, and the circumstance of the *colored man's* being mentioned in the writ, when he had not come on in the vessel, is an incontestible proof of the fact.] The Captain appeared before Judge Wilde, who referred the case to Chief Justice Shaw to be decided on Monday, (yesterday.)

When the time came, the Court Room was thronged with negroes, with here and there a sprinkling of white people, nearly [illegible]

[illegible]

Samuel E. Sewall, Esq. then rose from his place and went to the slaves, at the same time beckoning to the negroes in the rear to come forward. Immediately a rush was made—the slaves were seized by their friends and carried out, put into a carriage and hurried off at full speed. The doors and windows were immediately blocked up by the retreating negroes, and all efforts to stop the tumult proved unavailing.

The Judge commanded every one to sit still, and seized the door himself to shut it, but he was forced back, and the negroes carried the day. As the officers were rushing down stairs endeavoring to arrest the rioters, they were maltreated by the blacks and some of them much injured.

Sheriff Huggeford was caught by the throat by two negroes, forced against the wall, his coat torn off, and he himself nearly choaked. Constable Glover was kicked down stairs, and a gentleman coming up met the same fate. Such an occurrence being entirely unexpected, there were but two or three officers in the building,—a number wholly inadequate to master a crowd of two or three hundred blacks.

A number of officers started in pursuit of the fugitives, but at the last accounts they had not been overtaken. They probably took the road to Worcester, with the intention of getting out of the State as speedily as possible.

Since writing the above, we hear that the fugitives are ascertained to have gone towards Needham, and that one of the Deputy Sheriffs, with a sufficient number of officers, has gone in pursuit. There is little doubt that they will be retaken and the rescuers with their aiders and abettors, of both colors and sexes, properly punished.

Discovery of the early History of Maryland.—David Ridgely, Esq., State Librarian of Maryland, has, in pursuance of a resolution of the Legislature, made a thorough search of the archives of the State, and been rewarded for his exertions by the discovery of several highly interesting documents, illustrative of the early history of the revolutionary struggle. The Frederick Herald says:—

Among the papers discovered are the manuscript proceedings of a meeting of delegates appointed by the several counties of the Province of Maryland, in that city, on the 2d day of July, 1775, and continued in session till 14th August ensuing. Of this document, the Librarian says:

"The rescue of this document alone from loss and decay, is worth all the labor and expense that have been bestowed throughout the whole of the research. It is the corner stone of the republican history of Maryland, and upon which the superstructure of our present form of government has been so successfully and happily reared."

This assembly created the council of safety for the province, and took such other decisive measures as was virtually a declaration of independence.

Mr. McMahon, in his historical view of Maryland, says—"In closing the history of the conventional government of Maryland, we shall surprise the reader by the fact, that the State has not in her archives, unless very recently obtained, a single memorial of its existence or operations."

Also, they have discovered the proceedings of the convention of 1775 and '76; of the councils of safety from '75 to '77, of the lower house of the province from 1714 to 1722; original letters from such distinguished men as Patrick Henry, John Hancock, Edmund Pendleton, Benjamin Franklin, Robert Morris, Lafayette, Washington, Chase, Stone, Paca, &c. &c., upon subjects connected with the common cause of the colonies; lists of officers on the Maryland line; treaties of Indians muster rolls, &c.

Query.—Why should southern editors exhibit evidences of dependence upon those of the north?—why fill our papers with their prospectuses, when they seldom condescend to notice our publications, and affect a superiority over us, that we should no longer tamely submit to? Ours is the Latitude whence sprung the moral lessons of wisdom by Solomon, the holy poetic fire of Isaiah, the [illegible] of half the world. In climates kindred with our own, the time defying obelisks and pyramids of Egypt arose, the alphabet was invented; arts and sciences were ushered into existence, and the latter attained a degree of perfection even when the most ancient countries of Europe were unknown to fame, which moves to wonder an admiring world.

In the name of reason, mete out to our northern brethren, all they deserve, but if we puff up their meanest productions, we detract from our own, and need not wonder that the public neglect them, and send to the north for the superior intelligence which we say is there. It is far from our belief that the south possesses less talent and knowledge than the north, though less motives exist for us to cultivate the one and the labor for the diffusion of the other.

It is to be hoped that the people of the south will awake from their present dependence on northern intellect, and duly encouraging the gifted minds at home prove to the world that the splendor of talents and the brilliancy of genius are the first born of no particular climate, but [illegible] the same, whether in the frozen regions of Iceland, beneath burning Hecla; in classic Greece; on the banks of the Nile; on the plains of India; amid the rocks and hills of New England, and on the banks of the thousand armed Mississippi,—provided men but will their minds to exertion, and slow to discouragement, constantly reflect that only time can erect a time enduring monument.

THE HERALD.

Princess-Anne, Md.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 23, 1836.

WHIG NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT

WM. H. HARRISON,

of Ohio.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

JOHN TYLER,

of Virginia.

It will be remembered by our patrons, that when the Herald first came into our possession, we announced our intention to conduct it neutrally as regarded the politics of the day. This we thought the safest and best course that could be taken, to ensure the patronage of both parties—so, as to the [illegible], did not hesitate, when occasion required it, to avow our hostility to the present National Administration. No sooner, however, were our sentiments upon this subject generally known, than the tide of proscription assuming a darkening aspect, became so formidable, as to threaten with destruction our most sanguine hopes of success. But we attributed the spirit of opposition manifested towards us then, by the V. Buren party, rather to the excitement of the moment, than to a preconcerted plan to break down the establishment. From certain events, which have recently transpired, we are forced to believe that it was their object, if possible, to crush the Herald, and establish on its ruins, a paper through whose columns the doctrines of that party might be advantageously inculcated—and, indeed, we have been more than once threatened, by a prominent member of that party, with an *opposition print*, because we would not gratify him so far as to insert every communication to which his perturbed mind and heated imagination gave birth.

We have lost in the whole, about one hundred and thirty subscribers, more than two thirds of whom are active members of the Van Buren party! Now, we appeal to the candor and good sense of even our political opponents, to decide whether we are still bound to conduct a neutral paper?—On the contrary, we are not bound by every principle of right, to eschew our neutrality and forthwith lend our humble aid towards elevating to office the individuals whom the party to which we are attached, and by which we are almost exclusively supported, have selected as candidates? We think so. Pursuing then, the dictates of our own sense of propriety, we now declare ourselves the uncompromising friend and supporter of Gen. William H. Harrison, of Ohio, for the Presidency, and John Tyler, of Virginia, for the Vice Presidency of the United States.

In conclusion we will observe, that altho' at the head of a political print, our course will not be marked by that stream of vituperative abuse which is too frequently resorted to as a weapon of political warfare.

Our lasting gratitude is due to those members of the Van Buren party, who have uniformly extended to us their support, and, although we cannot expect to be patronized by them as heretofore, yet they may rest assured that their kindness will not be forgotten. The step we have taken has been forced upon us in self-defence. We need, therefore, offer no apology, feeling confident that they will not hold us blameable.

We are requested to state that the candidates for public favor in this county, will address the voters in the court house this evening at 2 o'clk. A general attendance of the people is particularly requested.

It is hoped that every exertion will be made by our friends throughout the county, to secure the election of Samuel J. K. Handy, Esq. and Dr. William Williams, the anti-Van Buren Electoral candidates to elect the next Senate of Maryland. This election is one of the most important known to the constitution, and will have an influence far greater than may be readily imagined, upon the Presidential election. Our friends should be on the alert. The time for action—energetic action—is at hand. Let, then, no man slumber at his post, lest it prove destructive to his brightest prospects. Let vigilance be the watchword, and perseverance the motto, and success is sure.

The Orphans' court of Somerset county will sit next Tuesday.

If, contrary to our expectation, the few Van Buren men who are subscribers to the Herald still continue to be such, we shall grant to them the privilege of replying to communications from the opposite party which may appear in our columns.

Those members of the Van Buren party who have paid in advance for the paper, can if they wish it discontinued, have their money refunded: And those who are in arrears can have their names erased from our list if they desire it, by paying up to the present time.

☞No communication of a scurrilous character, will be admitted into our columns—no matter whence it comes or by whom penned.

There is, we understand, an individual at present sojourning in this county, who is personally acquainted with Gen. Harrison the Peoples' candidate for the Presidency, having resided some years on an adjoining plantation. The account given by the gentleman alluded to, of that distinguished individual, is that "Gen. H takes three(?) naps of sleep a day, and is withal, a soft minded old man." If this statement be correct, Col. R. M. Johnson, the V. B. candidate for the Vice Presidency must have lied in the Congress of the U. States when, speaking of Gen. Harrison he gave utterance to the following language:—

"Of the career of Gen. Harrison I need not speak; the history of the West, is his history. Forty years he has been identified with its interests, its perils and its hopes. Universally beloved in the walks of peace and DISTINGUISHED by his ABILITIES in the councils of his country, he has been yet more illustriously distinguished in the field.

During the late war, he was longer in active service, than any other general officer; he was perhaps oftener in action than any one of them—and never sustained a defeat."

—2d March, 1833.

One of the possible effects of Negro Suffrage.—In the State of New York, partly through the instrumentality of Mr. Van Buren, Negroes exercise all the privileges of voters. Let us suppose, that the abolitionists, Messrs. Tappan and others, who have a plenty of money and an overflowing zeal, should desire to have their ebony favorites represented on the floor of Congress, by a member of their own color. What is to prevent them from purchasing a tract of land, large enough for a colony, and settling it with such a number of negroes as to control the elections of a Congressional District? or what is to prevent six or eight thousand *free negroes* from emigrating to any particular point in that State, residing there a year, and sending a negro to proclaim abolition, emancipation, amalgamation in the Halls of the National Legislature? We have not the least doubt, that the day is not far distant, when the attempt will be made. In the Bahama Islands, such has been the progress of the principle which Mr. Van Buren helped to introduce into New York, that, already, the House of Assembly is filled with negro members, who sit, and vote, cheek by jowl, with their former masters. Are the Southern members of Congress (always excepting Col. Johnson) ready for this?—*Chronicle*.

The contest for the Presidency and Vice Presidency involves not only great political principles, but must affect beneficially or injuriously accordingly as it may terminate. On the one side the people are presented with a candidate for the Presidency, who, in the New York Convention, voted to give to the *free negro*, having property, the right of voting at elections, whilst he reprobated the extension of universal suffrage to the poorer white men—and a candidate for the Presidency, who, in defiance of nature, of decency and of law, took to his bosom in succession two negro women, by whom he has raised a progeny which he has endeavored to thrust into the society of the fair daughters of our country. If a man notoriously and exultingly guilty of this loathsome violation of decorum, can be elevated to the second office in the gift of the people, public morality will suffer by the act, and the example and success of Col. Richard M. Johnson will be held a sufficient justification for the perpetration of similar offences. Will the people consent to this degradation? No.—*Ib.*

Two of the most influential and able Journals in the country—the National Gazette and the New York Commercial Advertiser—have avowed themselves for Harrison. The latter in noticing the former, thus speaks of the motives of both:

"The National Gazette has at length followed our own example by yielding to the necessity of the case, in regard to *the* candidate of the Whigs for President. Our choice was the great Expounder and Defender of the Constitution—Daniel Webster. It was the same with the Gazette. But the people willed it otherwise, and the Gazette, with ourselves, has raised the *Harrison* Banner. May it lead to victory."

The demand on the U. S. Mint for small silver coins is at present greater than can be supplied.

Calvert County.—The Whigs of Calvert county had a meeting, some time since, as we learn from a correspondent, and made the following nominations:

Electors of Senate.—Jas. A. D. Dalrymple, James Kent, Esqrs.

House of Delegates.—Col. Thomas Billingsley, Major Uriah Laveille, Nathan Duke and Mordecai Smith, Esqrs.

Our correspondent writes as follows:—"I am also pleased to say that there appears to be harmony in our ranks, each is determined to stick fast to the Harrison Banner, and give a strong pull, a sure pull, and a pull altogether. If our friends throughout the State will be as true as old Calvert, Harrison and Tyler will as sure get Maryland as that I now write."

Balt. Patriot.

From the Lexington (Kentucky) Observer of November 1832.

MARRIAGE EXTRAORDINARY!!

MARRIED—In Scott county on the 8th inst., by the Rev. ———, Mr. Thomas W. Scott, a white man, to Miss Adeline J. Johnson, a mulatto girl, and reputed, or acknowledged daughter of the Honorable RICHARD M. JOHNSON, one of the Representatives of the State of Kentucky, in the Congress of the U. States.

A few days after Mr. Scott became the happy husband of the *fair* and lovely Adeline, he was presented by her father, the "*good Colonel*," with a fine tract of land known as the "Blue Spring Farm," for which a deed has been regularly made and entered on record in the office of the Clerk of Scott County Court. The deed runs, "to Thomas W. Scott, and Adeline J. Scott, his wife, jointly, their heirs, &c."

This is the second time the moral feelings of that portion of the people of Scott county, who possess such feelings, have been shocked or outraged by the marriage of a mulatto daughter of Col. Johnson to a white man, if a man who will so far degrade himself as to become the subject of scorn and detestation of every person that has the least regard for decency, for a little property, can be considered a white man. About two years and a half ago, a Mr. Daniel Pence married Imogene, Col. Johnson's eldest daughter; and, as has more recently been the case with Mr. Scott, was soon after rewarded for his degradation, by being put in possession of a large farm and a number of slaves to cultivate it.

How long will the people of Scott county—of Kentucky—permit such palpable violation of the laws of their State to be committed with impunity? How long will the moral and religious part of the community suffer such indecent and shocking examples to be set for their sons and the rising generation, before they put their veto upon them?—before they consign to private life at least, if not to infamy, those who encourage such violations of the laws of God and man? The laws of Kentucky forbid, under heavy penalties, a white man marrying a negro or mulatto, or living with one in the character of man and wife. Why should Pence and Scott not be held amenable to the laws? What are the Grand Jury of Scott about? Are they not sworn to take cognizance of all violations of the laws of the country, and to present all who commit them? Will they suffer Pence and Scott to go unpunished because they have become the sons-in-law of Col. Johnson? We hope not. We hope to see the supremacy of the laws of the country maintained, and persons high in office should be made to feel their weight.

Fast Mail.—The Wheeling Times of Tuesday makes the following record of the rapid movement of the mail betwe n that city and Baltimore on a late occasion:

Fast Mail.—The mail line between this place and Baltimore, exceeds in speed, we believe, any thing drawn by horses. On the 3d inst. it waited at Fredrick for the mail one hour after the arrival of the cars, and *the starting of all the other stages*, at Hagerstown was detained one hour for change of mail, 30 minutes at Cumberland, 30 at Uniontown, 30 at Brownsville, and 2 hours for the distribution at Washington, making in all a detention of 5 hours and 30 minutes. It arrived here at 1 o'clock, P. M. on the 5th, having been, including all stoppages but those expressly for change of mail, 47 hours and 30 minutes on the way.—This was done with eight passengers in the stage and 2,500 lbs. of mail.

Singular Fact in Natural History.—About two months since, Mr. John Jones, residing in the upper part of this county, on going in the morning as usual to feed a sow and a fine litter of pigs which he had in a pen adjoining his barn, was not a little surprised at finding that a bear which had for some time past committed various depredations in the neighborhood, had killed the sow, and, as he supposed, devoured her progeny. To make amends for his misfortune, as far as he could, he replenished his sty from the stock of a neighbor, and had nearly forgotten his loss, when, a few days since, as he was in company with his son in the woods, in search of a stray cow, he suddenly came in contact with madame Bruin, and his lost pigs, the whole family of which she had adopted as her own.—Mr. Jones and his son were successful in securing all but one of the little wanderers, despite the threatening attitudes assumed by their new-found dam; and would have succeeded in capturing that, had she not made a hasty retreat with it in her mouth.—*Rep.*

The U. S. sloop of war Boston was at St. Thomas July 30. to sail for Pensacola 19th August all well.

EMIGRATION.

We have the most undoubting confidence in the truth of the sentiment contained in the following extract from an address delivered on the 7th ult., before the Agricultural Society, at Northampton, Massachusetts, by the Rev. John Todd:

I know they talk of the fertility of the West, and of the beautiful land to be found there. And I know, too, that a young man going out there, if he do not die under it, will in a few years become thrifty. And why? the process is easily described. He goes to the wilderness, purchases his land, lives in his log cabin, sleeps on the floor, or more likely on the ground, eats upon a slab pinned up into the logs, and eats what comes to hand, wears what he can get, and so he lives, working early and late; and it would be wonderful indeed if he did not gain property. And so would he here. Let a young man take the poorest farm you can name, and labor on it as hard, and live just as he does at the West, for fifteen years, and he will be rich here. It is not so much the land that makes the difference, as it is the difference in the manner of living, between the West and the East. I was struck while riding in the stage in listening to the conversation between two farmers, the one from Illinois and the other from Maine. The Western man was describing his country, and the fertility of the soil, contrasting it with New England. "Why, how much corn can you raise to an acre?" says our man from Maine. "I can raise seventy bushels with all ease." "And how much do you get for a bushel?" "Nine pence a bushel at my door." "Well," says the Maine farmer, "I can raise three hundred bushels of potatoes on my land, and get twenty cents a bushel at my door." "Yes, but you have to dig them." "True, and don't you pick and shell your corn, and after all get but twelve and a half cents and only seventy bushels an acre?" I repeat it, with the same economy, and the same industry, a young farmer here can get rich as easily as at the West. Whether they will practice equal economy and industry, is more than I can say. But let the fashion once prevail of having smaller farms and having them better cultivated, and you will be surrounded by your own sons, instead of large landholders, and a floating population who hire themselves out to cultivate it, and who own no land.

The packet ship Sheffield, at New York, brings Liverpool papers to the 9th July, and London to the 8th. A proof-slip from the office of the Mercantile Advertiser furnishes the following items of English intelligence:

London July 7.—The extraordinary increase on all the principle branches of the revenue affords the most unequivocal proof of the material well being of the nation.

The Emperor and Empress of Austria will set out for their coronation early in August. They will arrive at Bohemia the 14th, and will remain there several days.

The plague has broken out at Adrianople.

What there is in a name.—If of the [illegible] community been called by a more appropriate name [illegible] never have figured with half the importance they have, in the pages of travellers and historians. But, under color of the [illegible] assertions of the word tribe, petty clans without much [illegible] have appeared to hold out with Kings, Queens, and all the regalia of [illegible] ancient and modern times; and the [illegible] the tender hearted have been wrung with sympathy, by the destruction of peoples never existed. In fact, while travellers [illegible] often magnify [illegible] [illegible] into [illegible], and a few paltry [illegible] into a splendid religion, the world [illegible] ever ready to listen to the marvellous, have filled out the associations of [illegible] ed names, and time and talent have [illegible] made our meanest Indian clans to compete with the realms of antiquity, for the palm in all that can raise wonder, or excite amazement. A few fancy touches have elevated the poor, half starved, half naked tribes of the Natchez and of the Onondagas to a pre-eminent grade, in the scale of civilization. A single writer on Chateaubriand has done the same for the Arcadians of Adam Clark, or on the faiths of [illegible] of Africa—the Chinese Homes of the Cherokees, has given the credit for an early knowledge of the great Jehovah, and Peter Boudinot, and others, yielding to the influence of names, and forgetful that all people must have a communal resemblance of manners and customs, increasing as they draw nigh a state of primeval society,—have found the lost tribes of Israel in America yet without the distinctive mark between Jew and Gentile, which one would suppose, if any thing would survive the shock of ages. Upon this subject, much more might be said.

Public Meetings.

THERE will be public meetings on the following days, and at the following times and places:—

On Wednesday, the 31st instant, at Capt. John Nelson's Store in Annamessex, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

On Thursday, the 1st September, at Mr. Joseph B. Brinkley's Store in Annamessex, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

On Friday, the 2d September, at Dublin, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

On Saturday, the 3d September, at Rehoboth, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

August 23, 1836.

GRAND GULF, (Miss.) July 21.

We learn generally, that the Mexicans, to the number of 13 to 15 thousand, are on their way to Texas, by land and water. It is stated, on good authority, that the Mexican soldiery are sworn to exterminate all Americans, or never to return. The latter we think it most probable they will do. But this oath speaks very little regard for Santa Anna and his officers, in the power of the Texans. We perceive that Gov Fulton, of Arkansas, has called out a thousand militia, for an object of which we are not informed, but, perhaps, contingently connected with Texan troubles.

We are informed by a gentleman who left Natchitoches last Saturday, July 16th, that the tide of emigration towards Texas is immense; the whole country is swarming with men. General Houston has not yet joined the army; and Major General Lamar remains commander-in-chief. The tug of war is yet to come, and we anxiously await the result.

Extract of a letter from Quincy, Florida, dated July 30.—"An express passed through here yesterday morning to the Governor. The Creek war is not yet over; the Indians have done more damage during the last two weeks than they have during the whole campaign. Our men had three battles with them on Monday and Tuesday in the Chitcohatchie swamp, and were routed with considerable loss. The Governor has ordered out the Florida militia; they are to go to Tallahassee to-morrow, from thence they will try and head them off. Public health is good, little or no fever in Gadsen county.—There will be little cotton, the rains having destroyed the crop."

Extract of a letter to the Editor of the Charlestown Mercury, dated

"TALLAHASSEE; (Fla.) Aug. 2.

"A small party of Indians, say 30 to 55, made their appearance on the Ocella, about 41 miles of this place more or less, last week, killed 2 men, took off a Boy about 12 or 14 years old, and burnt a House.—It is also said they took off a female, the lady of the house. Capt. Fisher's Company, stationed at Gamble's plantation went in pursuit of them and succeeded in rescuing the Boy and recovering the spoils. They fled into a neighboring hammock."

Alabama Election.—The Mobile Mercantile Advertiser of the 8th inst. says, in regard to the late election, of which it contains some further items:—"We hope and believe that Van Burenism has now received its quietus in Alabama. It is a plant not congenial at all to the soil. In this county it has been torn up root and branch. Col. Bates received three and Gen. Everett two votes to Mr. Ryan's one. So much for Van Burenism in Mobile city and county."

The Louisville Ky. Advertiser of the 8th inst. has the following paragraph: "Intelligence has reached us, via Arkansas, that Mexicans had destroyed Robertson's Colony in Texas, that the whole frontier is in arms; and that Gen. Gaines had ordered the 7th infantry and the dragoons to march on Nacogdoches. He had also called on Arkansas for 1000 men."

Singular Custom.—A letter from Moscow published in a Paris paper says:—"On the 17th May was celebrated the holyday called 'the inspection of the betrothed.' The young men who wish to marry are drawn up in a row on the sides of the public walk, and during the space of five or six hours, they behold the processional walk along their ranks, as at a review—the young women decorated in their best attire; brilliant with their natural graces, and ornamented with diamonds mixed with flowers. On the following day proposals are made to the parents of those young women who have attracted the notice of the bystanders."—What would our young ladies think of being set up at public vendue in this manner? The common would be a capital place for such an exhibition as soon as the new iron fence is completed.

Boston Atlas.

Last Notice.

THE subscriber being conscious that he has already extended to his customers, the utmost indulgence, and feeling every disposition to lengthen that indulgence, would his situation justify it as he is compelled, and he hopes for the last time, to invite those indebted to the firm of DONE & HYLAND, to come forward, without farther delay, and settle their accounts, as he is very anxious to close the business of said firm.

He would also apprise his customers and the public generally, that he will sell off at cost his stock of GOODS now on hand. Those wishing bargains will do well to call.

J. C. HYLAND.

August 23, 1836.

In Chancery

In Somerset County Court;

Intermediate day, August 16, 1836.

ORDERED that the sale of the real estate of Littleton P. Dennis, deceased, as made and reported by Edward Long, Trustee for the sale of the same be ratified and confirmed unless cause to the contrary be shewn, or objections be filed on 2nd day of the next Term of Somerset County Court; provided a copy of this order be inserted, once a week, for three successive weeks in a paper printed and published in Princess-Anne before said 2nd day.

WM. TINGLE, an Associate Judge of the 4th Judicial District

True copy, Test

GEO. HANDY, Clk.

August 23, 1836.

Caution! Caution!!

It will be recollected that a meeting took place in the Brinkley District, in Somerset County, on the 2d June last, in order to devise means and to adopt resolutions relative to the removal of the FREE NEGROES from the said District, and that resolutions were adopted to the following effect:—"That all FREE NEGROES who shall not leave said District on or before the first day of September next, (1836) shall be considered as insurgents and as being opposed to the good order and well meaning of the white citizens thereof.

And that all FREE NEGROES who shall be found in said district, after the time aforesaid, the laws of this state (which are now neglected) shall be put in full force against them.

The time is now drawing on, and we but see but little preparation making for such removal—this is therefore to remind the FREE NEGROES that the aforesaid resolutions, will be carried into effect as soon after the 1st September next, as is practicable.

JUDGE LYNCH will be in the district, on the 1st day of this month (August) in order to commence his judicial services—we trust his associates will not be far behind him, as we presume his judgeship will be crowed with business; we sincerely wish however that the FREE NEGROES (poor human creatures!) will not trust their case to the venerable Judge, but make their escape before he arrives, as he will be compelled to do his duty, notwithstanding any law, custom, or usage to the contrary.

AN ANTI ABOLITIONIST.

August 2d 1836.

$150 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on Sunday the 14th August negro man Beachamp aged 22 years about 7 feet 10 inches high very black thick lips and grum when spoken to, had on when he went away a Blue Coat white Pantaloons and a white fur hat the above reward will be given if taken and secured in Somerset County and if taken out of the said County I will give $200 if secured so that I get him again.

WILLIAM H. COLIER.

August 23d 1836

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500 Cords Wood WANTED.

I wish to contract immediately for the above quantity of pine wood, to be delivered at my Mill or at some convenient public road side. The cash will be paid for it upon delivery; and I would have no objection to receive it in lots of 50 or 100 cords each.

J. S. ZIEBER.

Princess-Anne, Aug. 23d, 1836.

DR. KNAPP,
SURGEON DENTIST,
OF BALTIMORE,

GIVES notice that he will soon visit Princess Anne for the purpose of practicing DENTAL SURGERY in all its branches.

Having devoted his whole life to the study and practice of his profession, and judging from the extraordinary success which has attended his operations, he is confident he can please all who may require his professional services.

Immediate application must be made after his arrival as his stay will be short.

VENDUE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans Court of Somerset County, will be sold at public sale on WEDNESDAY the 17th day of SEPTEMBER next the

Personal estate

of Nehemiah Walston, late of said county deceased, (negroes excepted,) Consisting of

Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Farming Utensils, Household and Kitchen Furniture, &c. &c. &c.

The terms of sale are a credit of six months on all sums over five dollars, the purchaser giving note with security bearing interest from the day of sale—on all sums of sums of and under five dollars the cash will be required.

Sale to commence at 9 o'clock, A. M.

THOS. WALSTON, Adm'r. of Nehemiah Walston, dec'd

August 23—3w.

State of Maryland, sc.
SOMERSET COUNTY ORPHANS COURT,

August 16, 1836.

ON application of Edward P. Cluff, Executor of Robert Cluff, late of Somerset County dec'd., it is ordered by the Court that the said Executor give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the estate of the said deceased, and that the same be published once a week for three weeks, in a paper printed in Princess Anne.

True copy. Test.

JAMES POLK, Reg. W. S. C.

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Somerset County hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said County, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Robert Cluff, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the 31st day of March, 1837, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.—Given under my hand this 16th day of August, A D 1836.

EDWARD P. CLUFF, Ex'r of Robert Cluff, dec'd

August 23, 1836.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

MR. CALLAHAN.—I request that you will announce me, in your next impression, as a Candidate for the trust of AN ELECTOR OF THE SENATE, the election for which will take place on THE FIRST MONDAY OF SEPTEMBER NEXT, and is the most important of any known to our Constitution, inasmuch as it *establishes the controlling branch of the Legislature for five years*. It is my intention to prepare and publish an address to the Voters for the two-fold purpose of presenting *the views and opinions on which my pretentions to their confidence will be founded*; and of endeavoring *to expose and refute the numerous misconceptions, or misrepresentations which the aspen tongue of wide-mouthed rumor has been busy in propagating and circulating to prejudice the public mind upon important topics to be involved in the canvass*. Respectfully,

LITTLETON DENNIS TEACKLE.

Somerset county, July 29, 1836.

We are authorized to announce

EDWARD LONG, Esq.

As an Electoral Candidate to elect the next Senate of Maryland.

July 26, 1836.

We are authorized to announce

John N. Rowland Esq.

As a candidate for the next Sheriffalty of Somerset county.

June 17, 1834.

We are authorized to announce

John S. Crockett, Esq.

as a candidate for the next Sheriffalty of Somerset county.

Dec. 16, 1834.

We are authorized to announce

Lambert W. Ryland, Esq.

As a Candidate to represent Somerset county in the next General Assembly of Maryland.

July 26, 1836.

We are authorized to announce

Alexander Donoho, Esq.

of Somerset county, as a candidate for a seat in the next General Assembly of Maryland.

May 17, 1836.

We are authorized to announce

Edward M. Waters, Esq.

As a candidate to represent Somerset county in the next House of Delegates of Maryland.

July 5, 1835.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

To the Voters of Somerset county.

The subscriber offers himself to the Voters of Somerset county, as a Candidate to represent them in the Electoral College, to elect the next Senate of Maryland.

SAML. J. K. HANDY.

August 10, 1836.

We are authorized to announce

Dr. William Williams,

A candidate for the Electoral College of Maryland.

August 16, 1836.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber will sell, on reasonable terms, his entire stock of

Dry Goods and Groceries,

To an approved tenant, he would rent the DWELLING HOUSE with the STORE HOUSE annexed. To a person desirous of engaging in the business, and who would give it his undivided attention, it would be profitable, and he could do an extensive business. The subscriber having other matters enough to engage his attention, cannot bestow the time which is absolutely necessary. To a safe purchaser, the terms will be made easy, and as the subscriber wishes to close his business, he'll his entire stock is disposed of, will sell at reduced prices for cash.

JOHN AUSTIN.

Quantico, July 5, 1836.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber begs leave respectfully to inform his patrons and the public generally, that he has on hand and intends constantly keeping, a full supply of MATERIALS of the first quality, out of which he will manufacture to order

BOOTS & SHOES

Of various kinds. His shop may be found next door to the store of James C. Hyland, and directly opposite the Court House and other public buildings.

R. H. COLBOURN.

N. B. As it is his intention to close up his Books at the expiration of every six months, it is hoped that those whose accounts have been standing for that length of time and longer will settle the same forthwith.

R. H. C.

July 19, 1836.

Wanted.

An intelligent and active boy, 14 or 15 years of age, to be bound to the Mercantile business, with whose morals and education every attention will be taken, and every effort made to instruct him in his vocation.

S. W. JONES.

July 26.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having leased that large and commodious tavern establishment, in Princess-Anne, called the

WASHINGTON HOTEL,

Lately under the tenure of Henry K. Long, Esq. hereby notifies his friends and the public generally, that his most active and indefatigable exertions, united to those of his son, RUFUS M. PARSONS, will be put in operation to sustain the well established reputation of the house.

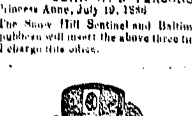
His BAR and LARDER are abundantly stored with a choice selection of Liquors and Provisions suited to the season. His STABLES, already supplied with Provender, will shortly undergo extensive repairs, and every facility will be afforded Travellers to be conveyed to any part of the Peninsula. Private Rooms can at all times be assigned to customers. He hopes by a studious desire to accommodate the public, and unremitting exertions to render comfortable those who may honor him with their custom, to share a portion of the public patronage.

The public's obedient serv'nt,

JOHN W. B. PARSONS.

Princess Anne, July 19, 1836

The Snow Hill Sentinel and Baltimore Republican will insert the above three times and charge this office.



COACH, GIG &
Harness Making.

THE subscribers beg leave to inform their customers and the public generally, that they have opened a shop in CAMBRIDGE, where all kinds of work in their line of business will be done in a substantial and workmanlike manner. They hope that their assiduity and attention to business, combined with a determination to keep in their employ the most approved workmen, and materials of the best quality, will warrant a large share of the public patronage.

They have constantly on hand

Gigs, Barouches, Carriages, &c.

Manufactured out of the best materials, and finished in the most approved style.

Orders for new Gigs, or other articles in their line, from any part of the Eastern Shore, will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

They would particularly invite their old friends of Somerset, notwithstanding the distance, to favor them with orders for new work. They think that they can furnish Gigs, Barouches, &c. at their shop which will lose nothing by a comparison with those manufactured in large cities; they, therefore, only wish their friends to give them a trial, in order to ensure general satisfaction.

Carey & Schleigh.

Cambridge, August 2, 1836.

Election Notice.

AN Election will be held in the several Election Districts in Somerset county, on the FIRST MONDAY of SEPTEMBER next, for the purpose of electing two Electors from this county to elect the next Senate of Maryland.

SAMUEL G. HOLBROOK,
Sheriff of Somerset county.

August 9, 1836.

Insolvent's Notice.

The creditors of Littleton S. White, are hereby notified that he has applied for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of Maryland, and the first Tuesday in the next November Term of Somerset county court, is the day appointed for his appearance before the Judges of the said Court, to answer such interrogatories as may then and there be propounded to him relative to his said application.

Aug. 9

Insolvent's Notice.

The creditors of James Waters, (free negro,) are hereby notified that he has applied for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of Maryland, and the first Tuesday in the next November Term of Somerset County Court, is the day appointed for his appearance before the Judges of the said Court to answer such interrogatories as may then and there be propounded to him relative to his said application.

August 9.

Insolvent's Notice.

The creditors of JOSEPH VENABLES are hereby notified that he has applied for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of Maryland, and the first Tuesday in the next November Term of Somerset County Court, is the day appointed for his appearance before the Judges of the said Court to answer such interrogatories as may then and there be propounded to him relative to his said application.

August 16, 1836.

NOTICE.

CASH and fair prices will at all times be given for NEGROES of both sexes, by applying to

ALEXANDER S. JONES

N. B.—All communications attended to immediately.

Jan. 21, 1834.

PRINTING.

THE PRINTING OF

BOOKS, PAMPHLETS,

Blanks, Cards, Labels,

HANDBILLS, &c.

Is thankfully received and neatly executed At the Village Herald Office.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber intending to move West, will sell his lands on Monie, containing 150 acres; also a tract within two miles of Princess Anne, containing 245 acres. The first is an excellent tract of land, with suitable improvements for a small family. The latter has a large portion in woods, and is valuable for its wood and timber.

Also, all his PERSONAL PROPERTY, consisting of some excellent Household and Kitchen Furniture, one four wheel Carriage, one Gig and Harness, three Stoves, Carts, some Stock and Farming Utensils, the rent Corn and Fodder on the farms above mentioned, the Corn, Fodder and Vegetables on the lot where he now resides, with a variety of other articles. The above property he will sell on TUESDAY the 20th SEPTEMBER next, at his residence; sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Any part of said property will be sold at private sale before the said day of sale.

GEO. M. WILLING.

August 9 1836.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of two writs of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of Somerset County Court, and to me directed, one at the suit of Henry P. C. Wilson, Ex'r. of John C. Wilson, use of Wm. W. Johnson, against Henry K. Long; and the other at the suit of Henrietta B. Hayne, Adm'x. of Wm. Done, against Henry K. Long, Samuel K. Hely and James C. Hyland, I have heretofore taken in execution the following property, to wit: one coach, two roan horses, also two other horses, one waggon, one horse cart and two cows, the property of said Henry K. Long; also two sorrel mares, the property of Samuel K. Hancy, also one negro woman Sally, the property of James C. Hyland. Also by virtue of two writs of Fieri Facias, issued out of Somerset County Court, and to me directed, one at the suit of Henrietta B. Hayne, Adm'x. of Wm. Done, and the other at the suit of Jno. W. Done & Saml W. Jones, use of James Stewart & Co. use of Pierce Cross, both against Henry K. Long, I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit: seven beds and furniture, one sideboard, one cooking stove, one stove in the tavern, two dozen chairs, four pine tables, one dozen decanters, one dozen tumbler glasses, one secretary, two pine mahogany tables, three ovens, two pine andirons and two pair shovel and tongs—which I shall proceed to sell at the Washington Hotel in the town of Princess Anne, on TUESDAY the 2d day of AUGUST next, at 3 o'clock, P. M. for cash, to satisfy the above mentioned writs and costs.

S. G. HOLBROOK, Shff.

July 12, 1836.

☞The sale of the above property is postponed on TUESDAY the 23d of AUGUST, (inst.) S. G. H.

August 9, 1836.

Constable's Sale.

BY virtue of two writs of Fieri Facias, issued by Wm. H. Curtis, a Justice of the Peace for Somerset county, and to me directed, at the suit of Levin W. Disharoon, both against Constant D. Stanford, I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit: one sow, nine shoats, two cows, one heifer, one ox cart, one horse, two beds and furniture, the crop of corn standing on the ground, and one negro woman named Eliza, as the property of Constant D. Stanford, which property I shall proceed to sell at public sale, on the premises, on THURSDAY the 25th day of AUGUST instant, between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock, A. M., to the highest and best bidder, for cash, to satisfy the above mentioned writs and cost.

GEORGE PRICE, Const.

August 2, 1836.

Commission.

THE subscriber has commenced a General

Commission Business,

At No. 12, Light St Wharf, BALTIMORE

Where he will sell *Grain*, of every description, and he has opened a market for *Bacon, Lard, Butter, Fruit, &c.*, and every thing the Farmer has to dispose of. He feels confident that those who will favor him with their consignments, however small, will ensure themselves the best prices the market affords.

He will fill up orders of every description, such as *Groceries, Clover Seed, Plaster, Lime, &c.*

JOSEPH RASIN.

REFERENCES.

Wm. Anell,	*Giles Hicks,*
Thomas Carter,	*J. P. W. Richardson,*
Henry Rhodes,	*Wm. Loveday,*
Samuel Kennard,	*Dr. R. Goldsborough,*
Pere Wilmer,	*John C. Palmer,*
John C. Spencer,	*Samuel Thompson,*
Benj. Errickson	*J. W. Legg.*

N. B.—I have on hand James C. Baldwin's Virginia Corn and Cob Crusher and Grinder; also, his Corn Sheller which will shell from 250 to 300 bushels a day. For particulars reference to the Farmer and Gardener.

April 11 3w

NOTICE.

The subscriber begs leave to inform the citizens of Somerset and the adjacent counties that he is prepared to execute all kinds of PLASTERING, in the best style, and on the most accommodating terms.

LITTLETON FURNISS.

Hungary Neck Aug 9 3t

Negroes Wanted.

The subscriber wishes to purchase NEGROES of both sexes, from six to thirty years of age, for which he will give the highest CASH prices.

W. B. JONES.

N. B.—All letters directed to him at Princess-Anne will be punctually attended to.

W. B. J.

March [illegible] 1836.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber intending to move West, will sell his lands [illegible] containing 150 acres; also a tract [illegible] Princess Anne, containing [illegible] acres. The [illegible] is an excellent [illegible] [illegible] latter having large [illegible] [illegible]

Also, all his [illegible] PROPERTY, consisting of [illegible] Kitchen Furniture, [illegible] Carriage, one Gig and H[illegible] Carts, some Stock [illegible] the rent Corn and Fodder [illegible] above mentioned, the [illegible] Vegetables on the [illegible] with a variety of other articles. [illegible] property he will sell on [illegible] SEPTEMBER [illegible] to commence at [illegible] A. M.

Any part [illegible] will be sold at private sale before [illegible]

GEO. M. WILLING.

August 9, 1836.

Quarterly [illegible]

A CAMP MEETING [illegible] Circuit will commence [illegible] of AUGUST, on [illegible] There are two good [illegible] and the [illegible] and convenience is unsurpassed [illegible] on the Eastern Shore. [illegible] friends from the adjoining Circuits are respectfully invited to attend.

☞No traffic of any kind whatever will be allowed within [illegible] of the Camp ground. By order of

THE MANAGERS.

July 19, 1836.

To whom it may concern.

THE Real Estate of [illegible] [illegible]

August 2, 1836.

New Spring Goods.

Wm. W. [illegible]

HAS just returned from [illegible] a large and general assortment of GOODS, which will be sold low [illegible] to punctual dealers.

April 19, 1836.

NOTICE.

THE creditors of the late Francis D. Nelson, deceased, [illegible] ministration [illegible] and deceased, and they are hereby [illegible] to exhibit their claims, [illegible] cated, to the Register of Wills of Somerset county, on or before the 1st day of September next.

JAMES BOUNDS, Adm'r.
d. b. n. of Francis D. Nelson, dec'd.

August 2, 1836.

Negroes Wanted.

The subscriber wishes to purchase *NEGROES* of both sexes, from six to thirty years of age, for which he will give the highest CASH prices.

W. B. JONES.

N. B.—*All letters directed to him at Princess-Anne will be punctually attended to.* W. B. J.

March 22, 1836.

NOTICE.

CASH and fair prices will at all times be given for NEGROES of both sexes, by applying to

ALEXANDER S. JONES

N. B.—All communications attended to immediately.

Jan. 21, 1834.

Public Sale.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans Court of Somerset county, will be sold at public sale on TUESDAY the 16th day of AUGUST, (instant,) at the house of Mr. Wm. Curtis, in Princess Anne, all the

Personal Estate

Of Nicholas Tull, deceased, consisting of *Two yoke of Oxen, one Sow and eight Shoats, a Crop of Corn growing on the land of Mr. Noah Rider, also a Crop of Corn growing on the land of the deceased, &c. &c.*

The terms of sale are a credit of six months on all sums over five dollars, the purchaser giving note with security bearing interest from the day of sale—on all sums of and under five dollars the cash will be required.

DANIEL BALLARD, Ex'r
of Nicholas Tull, dec'd.

August 9, 1836.

BLANKS

OF THE FOLLOWING KINDS

For Sale at the Office of the Village Herald

Fi Fa's before Sup's.	*Appeal Bonds,*
Do do after do	*Constables' Advertisements,*
Ca Sa's before do	*Bills of Sale,*
Do do after do	*Venditioni's,*
Warrants,	
Narrations, &c	

Commission.

THE subscriber has commenced a General **Commission Business,** *At No. 12, Light St. Wharf, BALTIMORE,* Where he will sell Grain, of every description, and has opened a market for *Bacon, Lard, Butter,* [illegible] and every [illegible] [illegible]

REFERENCES.

Hon. Ja[illegible] [illegible]

N. B.—[illegible] James C. Bald[illegible] win's Virginia [illegible] Crusher and Grinder [illegible]

April 11 [illegible]

[illegible]

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of [illegible]

Ann of [illegible]

Collector's Notice.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, [illegible]

August 2, 1836.

Constable's Sale.

BY virtue of two writs of Fieri Facias, issued by Wm. [illegible] Peace for Somerset county, [illegible] two cows, one [illegible] horse, two beds [illegible] corn standing [illegible] of Constant [illegible] I shall proceed [illegible] premises on [illegible] AUGUST [illegible] and 12 o'clock, [illegible] best bidder, [illegible] mentioned writs [illegible]

GEORGE FRIES, Const.

August 2, 1836.

[illegible]

GEORGE WEEMS, Master.

March 19

$450 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, living in Somerset county, Maryland, on Saturday the 6th instant, the following negro men, to wit:—HARRY, who sometimes calls himself HARRY HANDY, about 43 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, dark mulatto complexion—he is an intelligent fellow, can read [illegible] well, and talks in a sharp [illegible] voice, especially when under the influence of strong drink, to which he is much addicted—he is an excellent field hand, [illegible] GEORGE, who calls himself GEORGE [illegible], about 25 years of age, 5 feet 10 [illegible] George was brought up as a house servant and continued in that employment until about 6 years past, since which time he has worked as a field hand. As a house servant and waiter, [illegible] JOHN, who calls himself [illegible] JOHN HENRY and sometimes JOHN [illegible], is about 20 or 21 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches [illegible] He was brought up as a house servant and continued in that employment [illegible] The above negroes took with them [illegible]

[illegible]

BEAUCHAMP RHODES,
JAMES RHODES.

Near [illegible] Church,
August 2, 1836.

Cash in Hand!

[illegible]

WM ROACH, Jun.

A CARD.

H. PAGE,

Attorney at Law,

WILL attend the Courts of Somerset and Worcester counties. [illegible]

Dec 1, 1835.

WANTED,

[illegible] Cords of Tan Bark, At the PRINCESS-ANNE TAN YARD, for which liberal cash prices will be given.

THOMAS LANGDALE.

May 24, 1836

CASH FOR NEGROES.

Including both sexes, from 12 to 25 years of age. [illegible]

O. E. S.

PRINCESS-ANNE HOTEL.

BY the urgent importunities of his old friends and customers the undersigned has been induced to open again a House of Entertainment in this place. He has opened the large, commodious, NEW HOTEL opposite the Court House, and the offices of the Clerk of the County Court, and Register of Wills, called the PRINCESS ANNE HOTEL, recently occupied by G. M. Willing, Esq.—The requisite out buildings, of ample dimensions, will be immediately erected. Notwithstanding the high prices of the present season, he has laid in abundant supplies of all the requisites of good eating and drinking, and has made arrangements for the most comfortable accommodation of his customers, and all travellers and others that may favor him with their patronage. From the situation of his Hotel, so contiguous to the Court House and public offices, and its comfortable rooms with fire-places, gentlemen of the *Bar*, and others having business with the Court and in the public offices, will find it to their advantage, convenience, and comfort to patronize his Establishment.

[illegible] he will endeavor to merit, largely of the public patronage.

George [illegible]

Princess Anne, Jan 12 [illegible]

N. B. His Hacks will run, for the accommodation of passengers, to and from the steamboat [illegible]

June 21, 1836.

[illegible]

THE partnership heretofore existing [illegible]

JOHN W. DONE,
JAMES C. RYLAND.

[illegible]

J. C. RYLAND.

April 26, 1836.

Bank of Salisbury,

June 6th, 1836.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, to the Stockholders of this Institution, that in pursuance of a resolution of the Board of Directors, they are required to pay the remaining seven dollars and fifty cents due on each share of their capital stock of said Bank, at the times and in the manner herein specified, to wit:

An instalment of $2.50 cents on each and every share on the 15th of August next,

An instalment of $2.50 on each and every share on the 15th of October next,

And an instalment of $2.50 on each and every share on the 15th of December next.

"The charter provides that "if any Stockholder shall fail to make regular payments, at the times and in the manner required, a loss of interest or dividends will be incurred, until the instalments or calls shall be made good, *not only* upon the money paid after default, but upon *all monies* paid antecedently to such failure." By order,

WM. H. RIDER, Cashier.

June 14, 1836.

Cattle for sale.

The subscriber will sell at Public Vendue a LOT OF CATTLE, say seventy or eighty head, on SATURDAY the 20th August (inst.) at his store in great Annemessex, Somerset county, Md. The terms of sale are, a credit of six months on all sums of and over five dollars, by the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with approved security, and on all sums under five dollars the cash will be required.—Sale to commence at 9 o'clock, A. M. if fair, if not, the first fair day thereafter.

LEVIN CONNER.

August 9,

State of Maryland, sc:

SOMERSET COUNTY ORPHANS COURT,

July 19th, 1836.

ON application of Stephen Miles and John W. Handy, Administrators of William Miles, Sen., late of Somerset county, deceased, it is ordered by the Court, that the said Adm'rs give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the estate of the said deceased, and that the same be published once a week for three weeks, in a paper printed in Princess-Anne.

True copy. Test,

JAMES POLK, Reg. W. S. C.

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given

That the subscribers of Somerset County have obtained from the Orphans Court of said County, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the Personal Estate of William Miles, Sen., late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers on or before the 31st day of Feb., 1837; they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 12th day of July, A. D. 1836.

STEPHEN MILES and
JOHN W. HANDY,
Adm'rs. of William Miles, Sen., dec'd.

July 12, 1836.

State of Maryland, sc.

SOMERSET COUNTY ORPHANS COURT,

July 26, 1836.

ON *application of Charlotte Smith, Administratrix of John J. Smith, late of Somerset County,* [illegible]

True copy. Test,

JAMES POLK, Reg. W. S. C.

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given,

[illegible]

CHARLOTTE SMITH, Adm'x
of John J. Smith, dec'd

August 2, 1836.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

[illegible] *Grocery & Commission Business,* [illegible]

The undersigned keep constantly on hand a general assortment of GROCERIES, which they offer to the public as low as they can be bought in the city. Country merchants and others would do well in giving them a call.

JOHN J. DASHIELL &
JNO. R. DASHIELL.

April 26, 1836.

REFERENCES.

Wm. W. Handy, Esq. Thos. K. Carroll, Esq. Isaac D. Jones, Esq. Jos. S. Cottman, Esq. Col. H. Stewart,	*Somerset.*
Teagle Townsend, R. Bivans, Dr. Gillis,	*Worcester.*
Jos. A. Stewart, Esq. Dr. Wm. Jackson, Wm. H. Yates, Mr. Alfred Lewis,	*Dorchester.*
Wm. B. Cooper, Esq. Jno. Polk, C. Ross,	*Sussex county, Delaware.*

For Sale,

THE FARM on which the subscriber resides. This tract contains one hundred and thirty six acres of cleared, and ninety four acres of woodland, and has attached to it an extensive range of Marsh.

It can conveniently be sold in LOTS to suit purchasers.

☞There is a WINDMILL on the premises. For terms apply to

ROBT. PATTERSON.

April 12 3m

Last Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber by note or book account, are earnestly requested to pay the same on or before the 1st day of MAY next, as further indulgence cannot be given.

T. TOWNSEND.

Oak Hall, Worcester co.,
April 12th, 1836

THE VILLAGE HERALD.

BY S. T. CALLAHAN, PRINCESS-ANNE, SOMERSET COUNTY, MARYLAND.

Vol. X—Whole No. 489. TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 23, 1836. **Vol. 2—No. 13.**

VILLAGE HERALD.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Three Dollars a year, to be satisfied by $2 00 *if paid in advance;* or $2 50 if paid within six months.

☞Subscriptions paid within 30 days after delivering the first number, (of the year subscribed for,) will be considered *in advance.*

No subscription will be taken for less than *one year.*

No paper will be discontinued (unless at the editor's discretion,) until all arrearages are paid off; and a failure to notify a discontinuance, previous to the expiration of the year subscribed for, will be invariably considered as a new engagement.

☞*Advertisements* inserted on the usual terms.

☞All communications addressed to the editor must come POST PAID.

POETRY.

THE HOPELESS ONE.

Oh! would that I was one of those
Gay spirits, that with joy can taste
The stream of pleasure while it flows,
Nor think how long its course may last.

But I—I never pluck'd a flower
To feast upon [illegible] bloom;
'Twas but to think how soon [illegible]
Would waste it in its mouldering tomb.

E'en now, when, lady, thou art nigh,
The brightest I have ever met,
I meet thy darkly gleaming eye
With less of pleasure than regret.

Were it less bright, and thou less fair,
Somewhat more human, less divine,
Then perhaps, I then might dare
To think that some time it might'st be mine.

But now, when on thy brow I gaze,
The bright one [illegible] before,
I only think of those sad days,
When I shall see that brow no more!

[illegible]

LANGUAGE.

There are many simple [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] The following [illegible] the English.

1. In general and with few exceptions [illegible]

[illegible]

French opinion of America.—M. de Bauzen of, the Institute, after three years of travel in America, where he passed under an assumed name, has just returned. He ranged that great continent from Quebec to New Orleans. He speaks in exploring terms of the people; he says it is true that they appear to be cold and calculating, but that they are sincere, and having once gained their confidence, they are to be relied upon [illegible] there are 200 steamboats navigating the Mississippi and its tributaries, and yet a Louisiana assured him that there were none 25 years ago. He says the whole nation appears to be in motion, as though they had nothing else to do.

Of the women, he speaks in exalted terms, he says they are very modest, and reserved, but make the tenderest of wives, and the most fond and indulgent mothers, [illegible] children, and desirous of their advancement in knowledge.

Of the slaves, he gives a favorable view. He says he always found them singing in the market, [illegible] the fields, and they appear to enjoy themselves more than our peasants.—*Gazette de Paris.*

MR. VAN BUREN

AND NEGRO SUFFRAGE.

From the Baltimore Chronicle.

Many attempts have been made to clear Mr. Van Buren's [illegible]

[illegible]

From the Boston Atlas.

OUTRAGEOUS VIOLATION OF JUSTICE.

The Supreme Court Room was yesterday the scene of one of the most disgraceful and outrageous proceedings we ever witnessed in any Court. It arose from an attempt made by the agent of [illegible] B. Morris, Esq., of Baltimore, to recover two of his runaway slaves. The circumstances are briefly these:

Some time in June last, one of these slaves, Eliza Small, we believe, aged about 30, fell in love with a free negro in Baltimore, who asked her in marriage of Mr. Morris. Mr. M. told the girl that he had no objection to her marrying, but advised her to get a better and more likely looking fellow than the one in question, telling her at the same time that he would prefer that she should not marry him. Thereupon the man persuaded both her and one other slave called Polly Ann Bates to run away. The brig Chickasaw, Capt. Henry Eldridge, was to sail for this port on the 10th July, and in this vessel they determined to come. By some means they obtained a passage and sailed in the brig, leaving the man behind, to reach Boston by some other means. Mr. Morris finding where they had gone, despatched Mr. Matthew Turner to Boston with a power of attorney to secure them. Mr. Turner came on, [illegible] the brig as she was coming up to Boston on Saturday last, found the [illegible] charged them with absconding [illegible] they readily acknowledged, and [illegible] and requested the Captain to detain them on board till he could get a warrant for their return to Baltimore. He went on shore for that purpose, and during his absence a party of [illegible] came on board with a writ of *habeas corpus,* to be served on the two *female slaves and the colored man,* who it [illegible] was expected by their [illegible] to arrive at the same time with the women. The writ was granted on the application of *Samuel E. Sewall,* and by virtue of its authority the women were taken away, and the Captain summoned before Judge Wilde to answer for detaining them on board. [All this—[illegible]—was before the vessel [illegible] and it was therefore [illegible] to charge the Captain with detaining the slaves; it shows however that it was a concerted plan to prevent Mr. Morris from retaking his property, and the circumstance of the *colored man's* being mentioned in the writ, when he had not come on in the vessel, is an incontestable proof of the fact.] The Captain appeared before Judge Wilde, who referred [illegible] Shaw to be decided on Monday, (yesterday.)

When the time came, the Court Room was thronged with negroes, with here and there a sprinkling of white people, nearly every one of whom was a powerful abolitionist. Old and young, large and small, men and women of every variety of shade, from the ebony of the full-blooded negro to the [illegible] yellow of the mulatto, were [illegible] to the execution of a plot to rescue the slaves in question from the [illegible] should the decision be in favor of [illegible]

[illegible] the Court had organized, Mr. [illegible] demand for the bodies of the [illegible] was supported by A. H. [illegible] counsel, in a short speech, [illegible] quoted the following section of the United States Laws as authority:

"That when any person held to labor in any of the United States or in any of the Territories on the northwest or south of the river Ohio under the laws thereof, shall escape into any other of the said States or Territories, the person to whom such labor or service may be due, his agent or attorney, is hereby empowered to seize or arrest such fugitive from labor, and to take him or her before any judge of the circuit or district courts of the United States residing or being within the State, or [illegible] where such seizure or arrest shall be made, and upon proof to the satisfaction of such judge or magistrate, either by oral testimony, or by affidavit taken before and certified by a magistrate of any such State or Territory, that the person so seized or arrested doth, under the laws of the State or Territory from which he or she fled, owe service or labor to the person claiming him or her, it shall be the duty of such judge or magistrate to give a certificate thereof to such claimant, his agent or attorney, which shall be a sufficient warrant for removing the said fugitive from labor to the State or Territory from which he or she fled."

Laws of the U. S. chap. 51, sec. 3

[illegible] the claim on the [illegible] necessary to obtain a [illegible] to detain the [illegible] and also on the general ground of [illegible] being contrary to right and justice. [illegible] was greeted by a round of applause by the blacks, which was with considerable difficulty suppressed.]

The Judge then proceeded to give his opinion, in the course of which he observed, that he did not consider the detention of the slaves by the Captain as legal, but with respect to Mr. Turner, the agent of Mr. Morris [illegible]

Samuel E. Sewall, Esq., then rose from his place and went to the slaves, at the same time beckoning to the negroes in the rear to come forward. Immediately a rush was made—the slaves were seized by their friends and carried out, put into a carriage and hurried off at full speed. The doors and windows were immediately blocked up by the retreating negroes, and all efforts to stop the tumult proved unavailing.

The Judge commanded every one to sit still, and seized the door himself to shut it, but he was forced back, and the negroes carried the day. As the officers were rushing down stairs endeavoring to arrest the rioters, they were maltreated by the blacks and some of them much injured.

Sheriff Huggeford was caught by the throat by two negroes, forced against the wall, his coat torn off, and he himself nearly choked. Constable Glover was kicked down stairs, and a gentleman coming up met the same fate. Such an occurrence being entirely unexpected, there were but two or three officers in the building,—a number wholly inadequate to master a crowd of two or three hundred blacks.

A number of officers started in pursuit of the fugitives, but at the last accounts they had not been overtaken. They probably took the road to Worcester, with the intention of getting out of the State as speedily as possible.

Since writing the above, we hear that the fugitives are ascertained to have gone towards Needham, and that one of the Deputy Sheriffs, with a sufficient number of officers, has gone in pursuit. There is little doubt that they will be retaken and the rescuers with their aiders and abettors, of both colors and sexes, properly punished.

Discovery of the early History of Maryland.—David Ridgely, Esq., State Librarian of Maryland, has, in pursuance of a resolution of the Legislature, made a thorough search of the archives of the State, and been rewarded for his exertions by the discovery of several highly interesting documents, illustrative of the early history of the revolutionary struggle. The Frederick Herald says:—

Among the papers discovered are the manuscript proceedings of a meeting of delegates appointed by the several counties of the Province of Maryland, in that city, on the 2d day of July, 1775, and continued in session till 14th August ensuing. Of this document, the Librarian says:

"The rescue of this document alone from loss and decay, is worth all the labor and expense that have been bestowed throughout the whole of the research. It is the corner stone of the republican history of Maryland, and upon which the superstructure of our present form of government has been so successfully and happily reared."

This assembly created the council of safety for the province, and took such other decisive measures as was virtually a declaration of independence.

Mr. McMahon, in his historical view of Maryland, says:—"In closing the history of the conventional government of Maryland, we shall surprise the reader by the fact, that the State has not in her archives, unless very recently obtained, a single memorial of its existence or operations."

Also, they have discovered the proceedings of the convention of 1775 and '76; of the councils of safety from '75 to '77; of the lower house of the province from 1714 to 1772; original letters from such distinguished men as Patrick Henry, John Hancock, Edmund Pendleton, Benjamin Franklin, Robert Morris, Lafayette, Washington, Chase, Stone, Paca, &c. &c., upon subjects connected with the common cause of the colonies; lists of officers on the Maryland line; treaties of Indians muster rolls, &c.

Query.—Why should southern editors exhibit evidences of dependence upon those of the north?—why fill our papers with their prospectuses, when they seldom condescend to notice our publications, and affect a superiority over us, that we should no longer tamely submit to? Ours is the Latitude whence sprung the moral lessons of wisdom by Salomon; the holy poetic fire of Isaiah, the religion of half the world. In climates kindred with our own, the time deriding obelisks and pyramids of Egypt arose; the alphabet was invented; arts and sciences were ushered into existence, and the latter attained a degree of perfection, even when the most ancient countries of Europe were unknown to fame, which moves to wonder an admiring world.

In the name of reason, mete out to our northern brethren, all they deserve, but if we puff up their meanest productions, we detract from our own, and need not wonder that the public neglect them and send to the north for the superior intelligence which we say is there. It is far from our belief that the south possesses less talent and knowledge than the north; though less motives exist for us to cultivate the one and the labor for the diffusion of the other.

It is to be hoped that the people of the south will awake from their present dependence on northern intellect, and duly encouraging the gifted minds at home prove to the world that the splendor of talents and the brilliancy of genius are the first born of no particular climate—but everywhere the same, whether in the frozen regions of Iceland, beneath burning Hecla; in classic Greece; on the banks of the Nile; on the plains of India, amid the rocks and hills of New England, and on the banks of the thousand-armed Mississippi,—provided men but will their minds to exertion, and slow to discouragement, constantly reflect that only time can erect a time enduring monument.

THE HERALD.

Princess-Anne, Md

TUESDAY, AUGUST [illegible], 1836.

WHIG NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT

WM. H. HARRISON,

of Ohio.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

JOHN TYLER,

of Virginia.

It will be remembered by our patrons, that when the Herald first came into our possession, we announced our intention to conduct it neutrally as regarded the politics of the day. This we thought the safest and best course that could be taken, to ensure the patronage of both parties—we, nevertheless, did not hesitate, when occasion required it, to avow our hostility to the present National Administration. No sooner, however, were our sentiments upon this subject generally known, than the tide of proscription assuming a darkening aspect, became so formidable, as to threaten with destruction our most sanguine hopes of success. But we attributed the spirit of opposition manifested towards us then, by the V. Buren party, rather to the excitement of the moment, than to a preconcerted plan to break down the establishment. From certain events, which have recently transpired, we are forced to believe that it was their object if possible, to crush the Herald, and establish on its ruins, a paper thro' whose columns the doctrines of that party might be advantageously inculcated and, indeed, we have been more than once threatened, by a prominent member of that party, with an *opposition print*, because we would not gratify him so far as to insert every communication to which his perturbed mind and heated imagination gave birth.

We have lost in the whole, about one hundred and thirty subscribers, more than two thirds of whom are active members of the Van Buren party! Now, we appeal to the candor and good sense of even our political opponents, to decide whether we are still bound to conduct a neutral paper?—On the contrary, are we not bound by every principle of right, to eschew our neutrality and forthwith lend our humble aid towards elevating to office the individuals whom the party to which we are attached, and by which we are almost exclusively supported, have selected as candidates? We think so. Pursuing then, the dictates of our own sense of propriety, we now declare ourselves the uncompromising friend and supporter of Gen. William H. Harrison, of Ohio, for the Presidency, and John Tyler, of Virginia, for the Vice Presidency of the United States.

In conclusion we will observe, that altho at the head of a political print, our course will not be marked by that strain of vituperative abuse which is too frequently resorted to as a weapon of political warfare.

Our lasting gratitude is due to those members of the Van Buren party, who have uniformly extended to us their support, and, although we cannot expect to be patronized by them as heretofore, yet they may rest assured that their kindness will not be forgotten. The step we have taken has been forced upon us in self defence. We need, therefore, offer no apology, feeling confident that they will not hold us blamable.

We are requested to state that the candidates for public favor in this county, will address the voters in the court house this evening at 2 o'clk. A general attendance of the people is particularly requested.

It is hoped that every exertion will be made by our friends throughout the county, to secure the election of Samuel J. K. Handy, Esq. and Dr. William Williams, the anti Van Buren Electoral candidates to elect the next Senate of Maryland. This 'election is one of the most important known to the constitution,' and will have an influence far greater than may be readily imagined, upon the Presidential election. Our friends should be on the alert. The time for action—energetic action—is at hand. Let, then, no man slumber at his post, lest it prove destructive to his brightest prospects. Let vigilance be the watchword, and perseverence the motto, and success is sure.

The Orphans' court of Somerset county will sit next Tuesday.

If, contrary to our expectation, the few Van Buren men who are subscribers to the Herald still continue to be such, we shall grant to them the privilege of replying to communications from the opposite party which may appear in our columns.

Those members of the Van Buren party who have paid in advance for the paper, can if they wish it discontinued, have their money refunded: And those who are in arrears can have their names erased from our list, if they desire it, by paying up to the present time.

☞No communication of a scurrilous character, will be admitted into our columns—no matter whence it comes or by whom penned.

There is, we understand, an individual at present sojourning in this county, who is personally acquainted with Gen. Harrison the Peoples' candidate for the Presidency, having resided some years on an adjoining plantation. The account given by the gentleman alluded to, of that distinguished individual, is that "Gen. H. takes three(?) naps of sleep a day, and is withal, a soft minded old man." If this statement be correct, Col R. M. Johnson, the V. B. candidate for the Vice Presidency must have lied in the Congress of the U. States* when, speaking of Gen. Harrison he gave utterance to the following language:—

"Of the career of Gen. Harrison I need not speak; the history of the West, is his history. Forty years he has been identified with its interests, its perils and its hopes. Universally beloved in the walks of peace and DISTINGUISHED by his ABILITIES in the councils of his country, he has been yet more illustriously distinguished in the field.

During the late war, he was longer in active service, than any other general officer; he was perhaps oftener in action than any one of them—and never sustained a defeat."

*2d March, 1833.

One of the possible effects of Negro Suffrage.—In the State of New York, partly through the instrumentality of Mr. Van Buren, Negroes exercise all the privileges of voters. Let us suppose, that the abolitionists, Messrs. Tappan and others, who have a plenty of money and an overflowing zeal, should desire to have their ebony favorites represented on the floor of Congress, by a member of their own color. What is to prevent them from purchasing a tract of land, large enough for a colony, and settling it with such a number of negroes as to control the elections of a Congressional District? or what is to prevent six or eight thousand free negroes from emigrating to any particular point in that State, residing there a year, and sending a negro to proclaim abolition, emancipation, amalgamation in the Halls of the National Legislature? We have not the least doubt, that the day is not far distant, when the attempt will be made. In the Bahama Islands, such has been the progress of the principle which Mr. Van Buren helped to introduce into New York, that, already, the House of Assembly is filled with negro members, who sit, and vote, cheek by jowl, with their former masters. Are the Southern members of Congress (always excepting Col. Johnson) ready for this?—*Chronicle.*

The contest for the Presidency and Vice Presidency involves not only great political principles, but must affect beneficially or injuriously accordingly as it may terminate. On the one side the people are presented with a candidate for the Presidency, who, in the New York Convention, voted to give to the free negro, having property, the right of voting at elections, whilst he reprobated the extension of universal suffrage to the poorer white men—and a candidate for the Presidency, who, in defiance of nature, of decency and of law, took to his bosom in succession two negro women, by whom he has raised a progeny which he has endeavored to thrust into the society of the fair daughters of our country. If a man notoriously and exultingly guilty of this loathsome violation of decorum, can be elevated to the second office in the gift of the people, public morality will suffer by the act, and the example and success of Col. Richard M. Johnson will be held a sufficient justification for the perpetration of similar offences. Will the people consent to this degradation? No.—*Ib.*

Two of the most influential and able Journals in the country—the National Gazette and the New York Commercial Advertiser—have avowed themselves for Harrison. The latter in noticing the former, thus speaks of the motives of both:

"The National Gazette has at length followed our own example by yielding to the necessity of the case, in regard to *the* candidate of the Whigs for President. Our choice was the great Expounder and Defender of the Constitution—Daniel Webster. It was the same with the Gazette. But the people willed it otherwise, and the Gazette, with ourselves, has raised the *Harrison* Banner. May it lead to victory."

The demand on the U. S. Mint for small silver coins is at present greater than can be supplied.

Calvert County.—The Whigs of Calvert county had a meeting, some time since, as we learn from a correspondent, and made the following nominations:

Electors of Senate.—Jas. A. D. Dalrymple, James Kent, Esqrs.

House of Delegates.—Col. Thomas Billingsley, Major Uriah Laveille, Nathan Duke and Mordecai Smith, Esqrs.

Our correspondent writes as follows:—"I am also pleased to say that there appears to be harmony in our ranks, each is determined to stick fast to the Harrison Banner, and give a strong pull, a sure pull, and a pull altogether. If our friends throughout the State will be as true as old Calvert, Harrison and Tyler will as sure get Maryland as that I now write."

Balt. Patriot.

From the Lexington (Kentucky) Observer of November 1832.

MARRIAGE EXTRAORDINARY!!

MARRIED—In Scott county on the 8th inst., by the Rev. ———, Mr. Thomas W. Scott, a white man, to Miss Adeline J. Johnson, a mulatto girl, and reputed, or acknowledged daughter of the Honourable RICHARD M. JOHNSON, one of the Representatives of the State of Kentucky, in the Congress of the U. States.

A few days after Mr. Scott became the happy husband of the *fair* and lovely Adeline, he was presented by her father, the "*good Colonel,*" with a fine tract of land known as the "Blue Spring Farm," for which a deed has been regularly made and entered on record in the office of the Clerk of Scott County Court. The deed runs, "to Thomas W. Scott, and Adeline J. Scott, his wife, jointly, their heirs, &c."

This is the second time the moral feelings of that portion of the people of Scott county, who possess such feelings, have been shocked or outraged by the marriage of a mulatto daughter of Col. Johnson to a white man, if a man who will so far degrade himself as to become the subject of scorn and detestation of every person that has the least regard for decency, for a little property, can be considered a white man. About two years and a half ago, Mr. Daniel Pence married Imogene, Col. Johnson's eldest daughter; and, as has more recently been the case with Mr. Scott, was soon after rewarded for his degredation, by being put in possession of a large farm and a number of slaves to cultivate it.

How long will the people of Scott county—of Kentucky—permit such palpable violation of the laws of their State to be committed with impunity? How long will the moral and religious part of the community suffer such indecent and shocking examples to be set for their sons and the rising generation, before they put their veto upon them?—before they consign to private life at least, if not to infamy, those who encourage such violations of the laws of God and man? The laws of Kentucky forbid, under heavy penalties, a white man marrying a negro or mulatto, or living with one in the character of man and wife. Why should Pence and Scott not be held amenable to the laws? What are the Grand Jury of Scott about? Are they not sworn to take cognizance of all violations of the laws of the country, and to present all who commit them? Will they suffer Pence and Scott to go unpunished because they have become the sons-in-law of Col. Johnson? We hope not. We hope to see the supremacy of the laws of the country maintained, and persons high in office should be made to feel their weight.

Fast Mail.—The Wheeling Times of Tuesday makes the following record of the rapid movement of the mail between that city and Baltimore on a late occasion:

Fast Mail.—The mail line between this place and Baltimore, exceeds in speed, we believe, any thing drawn by horses. On the 3d inst. it waited at Frederick for the mail one hour after the arrival of the cars, and *the starting of all the other stages*, at Hagerstown was detained one hour for change of mail, 30 minutes at Cumberland, 30 at Uniontown, 30 at Brownsville, and 2 hours for the distribution at Washington, making in all a detention of 5 hours and 30 minutes. It arrived here at 1 o'clock, P. M. on the 5th, having been, including all stoppages but those expressly for change of mail, 47 hours and 30 minutes on the way.—This was done with eight passengers in the stage and 2,500 lbs. of mail.

Singular Fact in Natural History.—About two months since, Mr. John Jones, residing in the upper part of this county, on going in the morning as usual to feed a sow and a fine litter of pigs which he had in a pen adjoining his barn, was not a little surprised at finding that a bear which had for some time past committed various depredations in the neighborhood, had killed the sow, and, as he supposed, devoured her progeny. To make amends for his misfortune, as far as he could, he replenished his sty from the stock of a neighbor, and had nearly forgotten his loss, when, a few days since, as he was in company with his son in the woods, in search of a stray cow, he suddenly came in contact with madame Bruin, and his lost pigs, the whole family of which she had adopted as her own.—Mr. Jones and his son were successful in securing all but one of the little wanderers, despite the threatening attitudes assumed by their new-found dam; and would have succeeded in capturing that, had she not made a hasty retreat with it in her mouth.—*Rep.*

The U. S. sloop of war Boston was at St. Thomas July 30, to sail for Pensacola 19th August all well.

EMIGRATION.

We have the most undoubting confidence in the truth of the sentiment contained in the following extract from an address delivered on the 7th ult., before the Agricultural Society, at Northampton, Massachusetts, by the Rev. John Todd:

I know they talk of the fertility of the West, and of the beautiful land to be found there. And I know, too, that a young man going out there, if he do not die under it, will in a few years become thrifty. And why? the process is easily described. He goes to the wilderness, purchases his land, lives in his log cabin, sleeps on the floor, or more likely on the ground, eats upon a slab pinned up into the logs, and eats what comes to hand, wears what he can get, and so he lives, working early and late; and it would be wonderful indeed if he did not gain property. And so would he here. Let a young man take the poorest farm you can name, and labor on it as hard, and live just as he does at the West, for fifteen years, and he will be rich here. It is not so much the land that makes the difference, as it is the difference in the manner of living, between the West and the East. I was struck while riding in the stage in listening to the conversation between two farmers, the one from Illinois and the other from Maine. The Western man was describing his country, and the fertility of the soil, contrasting it with New England. "Why, how much corn can you raise to an acre?" says our man from Maine. "I can raise seventy bushels with all ease." "And how much do you get for a bushel?" "Nine pence a bushel at my door." "Well," says the Maine farmer, "I can raise three hundred bushels of potatoes on my half acre, and get twenty cents a bushel at my door." "Ay, but you have to dig them." "True, and don't you pick and shell your corn, and after all get but twelve and a half cents and only seventy bushels an acre?" I repeat it, with the same economy and the same industry, a young farmer here can get rich as easily as at the West. Whether they will practice equal economy and industry, is more than I can say. But let the fashion once prevail of having smaller farms and having them better cultivated, and you will be surrounded by your own sons, instead of large landholders, and a floating population who hire themselves out to cultivate it, and who own no land.

The packet ship Sheffield, at New York, brings Liverpool papers to the 9th July, and London to the 8th. A proof slip from the office of the Mercantile Advertiser furnishes the following items of English intelligence:

London July 7.—The extraordinary increase on all the principal branches of the revenue affords the most unequivocal proof of the material well being of the nation.

The Emperor and Empress of Austria will set out for their coronation early in August. They will arrive at Brunn on the 13th, and will remain there several days.

The plague has broken out at Adrianople.

What there is in a name.—Had the Indian community been called by a more appropriate name than tribe, or nation, they would never have figured with half the importance they have, in the pages of travelers and historians. But, under color of the fabled associations of the word tribe, petty clans without number have appeared to be as stout with Kings, Queens, and all the regalia of ancient and modern times; and the soul of the tender hearted have been wrung with anguish, by the destruction of people who never existed. In fact, while travelers have too often magnified a few lodges into a kingdom, and a few puerile ceremonies into a splendid religion, the world at large ever ready to listen to the marvelous, have filled out the association of misapplied names, and time and talents have all but made our meanest Indian clans to compete with the realms of antiquity, for the palm in all that can raise wonder, or excite admiration. A few fancy tourists have elevated the poor, half starved, half naked tribes of the Natchez and of the Oroonkos to a pre-eminent grade, in the annals of civilization. A single writer on Indian history has done the same for the [illegible] Adam Clark, upon the foundation of Adair—the Chummy H[illegible] of the travels, has given these erratic Choctaws, [illegible] knowledge of the great J[illegible] with Penn, Boudinot, and others, [illegible] influence of names, and forget [illegible] people must have a community of manners and customs, [illegible] they draw nigh a state of [illegible] city,—have found the lost [illegible] in America yet without the [illegible] between Jew and Gentile, which one would suppose, if any thing, would survive the shock of ages. Upon this subject, much more might be said.

Public Meetings.

THERE will be public meetings on the following days, and at the following times and places:—

On Wednesday, the 31st instant, at Capt. John Nelson's Store in Annamessex, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

On Thursday, the 1st September, at Mr. Joseph B. Brinkley's Store in Annamessex, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

On Friday, the 2d September, at Dublin, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

On Saturday, the 3d September, at Rehoboth, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

August 23, 1836.

GRAND GULF, (Miss.) July 21.

We learn generally, that the Mexicans, to the number of 12 to 15 thousand, are on their way to Texas, by land and water. It is stated, on good authority, that the Mexican soldiery are sworn to exterminate all Americans, or never to return. The latter we think it most probable they will do. But this oath speaks very little regard for Santa Anna and his officers, in the power of the Texans. We perceive that Gov. Fulton, of Arkansas, has called out a thousand militia, for an object of which we are not yet informed, but, perhaps, contingently connected with Texan troubles.

We are informed by a gentleman who left Natchitoches last Saturday, July 16th, that the tide of emigration towards Texas is immense; the whole country is swarming with men. General Houston has not yet joined the army; and Major General Lamar remains commander-in-chief. The tug of war is yet to come, and we anxiously await the result.

Extract of a letter from Quincy, Florida, dated July 30.—"An express passed through here yesterday morning to the Governor. The Creek war is not yet over; the Indians have done more damage during the last two weeks than they have during the whole campaign. Our men had three battles with them on Monday and Tuesday in the Chitcohatchie swamp, and were routed with considerable loss. The Governor has ordered out the Florida militia; they are to go to Tallahassee to morrow, from thence they will try and head them off. Public health is good, little or no fever in Gadsen county.—There will be little cotton, the rains having destroyed the crop."

Extract of a letter to the Editor of the Charlstown Mercury, dated

"TALLAHASSEE, (Fla.) Aug. 2.

"A small party of Indians, say 30 to 55, made their appearance on the Ocella, about 41 miles of this place more or less, last week, killed 3 men, took off a Boy about 12 or 14 years old, and burnt a House.—It is also said they took off a female, the lady of the house. Capt. Fisher's Company, stationed at Gamble's plantation went in pursuit of them and succeeded in rescuing the Boy and recovering the spoils. They fled into a neighboring hammock."

Alabama Election.—The Mobile Mercantile Advertiser of the 8th inst. says, in regard to the late election, of which it contains some further items:—"We hope and believe that Van Burenism has now received its quietus in Alabama. It is a plant not congenial at all to the soil. In this county it has been torn up root and branch. Col. Bates received three and Gen. Everett two votes to Mr. Ryan's one. So much for Van Burenism in Mobile city and county."

The Louisville Ky. Advertiser of the 8th inst. has the following paragraph: 'Intelligence has reached us, via Arkansas, that Mexicans had destroyed Robertson's Colony in Texas; that the whole frontier is in arms; and that Gen. Gaines had ordered the 7th infantry and the dragoons to march on Nacogdoches. He had also called on Arkansas for 1000 men.'

Singular Custom.—A letter from Moscow published in a Paris paper says:—"On the 17th May was celebrated the holyday called 'the inspection of the betrothed.' The young men who wish to marry are drawn up in a row on the sides of the public walk, and during the space of five or six hours, they behold the processional walk along their ranks, as at a review—the young women decorated in their best attire; brilliant with their natural graces, and ornamented with diamonds mixed with flowers. On the following day proposals are made to the parents of those young women who have attracted the notice of the bystanders."—What would our young ladies think of being set up at public vendue in this manner? The common would be a capital place for such an exhibition as soon as the new iron fence is completed.

Boston Atlas.

Last Notice.

THE subscriber being conscious that he has already extended to his customers, the utmost indulgence, and feeling every disposition to lengthen that indulgence, would his situation justify it is again compelled, and he hopes for the last time, to invite those indebted to the firm of DONE & HYLAND, to come forward, without farther delay, and settle their accounts, as he is very anxious to close the business of said firm.

He would also apprise his customers and the public generally, that he will *sell off at cost* his stock of GOODS now on hand. Those wishing bargains will do well to call.

J. C. HYLAND.

August 23, 1836.

In Chancery

In Somerset County Court:

Intermediate day, August 16, 1836.

ORDERED that the sale of the real estate of Littleton P. Dennis, deceased, as made and reported by Edward Long, Trustee for the sale of the same be ratified and confirmed unless cause to the contrary be shown, or objections be filed on 2nd day of the next Term of Somerset County Court; provided a copy of this order be inserted, once a week, for three successive weeks in a paper printed and published in Princess-Anne before said 2nd day.

WM. TINGLE, an Associate Judge of the 4th Judicial District.

True copy. Test

GEO. HANDY, Cl'k.

August 23, 1836.

Caution! Caution!!

It will be recollected that a meeting took place in the Brinkley District, in Somerset County, on the 2d June last, in order to derive means and to adopt resolutions relative to the removal of the FREE NEGROES from the said District, and that resolutions were adopted to the following effect:—"That all FREE NEGROES who shall not leave said District on or before the first day of September next, (1836) shall be considered as insurgents and as being opposed to the good order and well meaning of the white citizens thereof.

And that all FREE NEGROES who shall be found in said district, after the time aforesaid, the laws of this state (which are now neglected) shall be put in full force against them.

The time is now drawing on, and we but see but little preparation making for such removal—this is therefore to remind the FREE NEGROES that the aforesaid resolutions, will be carried into effect as soon after the 1st September next, as is practicable.

JUDGE LYNCH will be in the district, on the last day of this month (August) in order to commence his judicial services—we trust his associates will not be far behind him, as we presume his Judgeship will be crowed with business; we sincerely wish however that the FREE NEGROES (poor human creatures!) will not trust their cause to the venerable Judge, but make their escape before he arrives, for he will be compelled to do his duty, notwithstanding any law, custom, or usage heretofore practiced in any of the courts of this state to the contrary.

AN ANTI ABOLITIONIST.

August 23d 1836.

$150 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on Sunday the 14th August negro man Beachamp aged 22 years about 7 feet 10 inches high very black thick lips and grum when spoken to, had on when he went away a Blue Coat white Pantaloons and a white fur hat the above reward will be given if taken and secured in Somerset County and if taken out of the said County I will give $200 if secured so that I get him again.

WILLIAM H. COLIER.

August 23d 1836.

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500 Cords Wood WANTED.

I wish to contract immediately for the above quantity of pine wood, to be delivered at my Mill or at some convenient public road side. The cash will be paid for it upon delivery; and I would have no objection to receive it in lots of 50 or 100 cords each.

J. S. ZIEBER.

Princess-Anne, Aug. 23d, 1836.

DR. KNAPP, SURGEON DENTIST, OF BALTIMORE,

GIVES notice that he will soon visit Princess Anne for the purpose of practicing DENTAL SURGERY in all its branches.

Having devoted his whole life to the study and practice of his profession, and judging from the extraordinary success which has attended his operations, he is confident he can please all who may require his professional services.

Immediate aplication must be made after his arrival as his stay will be short.

VENDUE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans Court of Somerset county, will be sold at public sale on WEDNESDAY the 17th day of SEPTEMBER next the

Personal estate

of Nehemiah Walston, late of said county deceased, (negroes excepted,) Consisting of

Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Farming Utensils, Household and Kitchen Furniture, &c. &c. &c.

The terms of sale are a credit of six months on all sums over five dollars, the purchaser giving note with security bearing interest from the day of sale—on all sums of and under five dollars the cash will be required.

Sale to commence at 9 o'clock, A. M.

THOS. WALSTON, Adm'r, of Nehemiah Walston, dec'd

August 23—3w.

State of Maryland, sc.

SOMERSET COUNTY ORPHANS COURT,

August 16, 1836.

ON application of Edward P. Cluff, Executor of Robert Cluff, late of Somerset County dec'd., *it is ordered by the Court that the said Executor give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the estate of the said deceased, and that the same be published once a week for three weeks, in a paper printed in Princess Anne.*

True copy. Test.

JAMES POLK, Reg. W. S. C.

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Somerset County hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said County, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Robert Cluff, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the 31st day of March, 1837, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.—Given under my hand this 16th day of August, A. D. 1836.

EDWARD P. CLUFF, Ex'r of Robert Cluff, dec'd

August 23, 1836.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

MR. CALLAHAN—I request that you will announce me, in your next impression, as a Candidate for the trust of AN ELECTOR OF THE SENATE, the election for which will take place on THE FIRST MONDAY OF SEPTEMBER NEXT, and is the most important of any known to our Constitution, inasmuch as it *establishes the controlling branch of the Legislature for five years.* It is my intention to prepare and publish an address to the Voters for the two-fold purpose of presenting *the views and opinions on which my pretentions to their confidence will be founded;* and of endeavoring *to expose and refute the numerous misconceptions, or misrepresentations which the aspen tongue of wide-mouthed rumor has been busy in propagating and circulating to prejudice the public mind upon important topics to be involved in the canvass.* Respectfully,

LITTLETON DENNIS TEACKLE.

Somerset county, July 29, 1836.

We are authorised to announce

EDWARD LONG, Esq.,

As an Electoral Candidate to elect the next Senate of Maryland.

July 26, 1836.

We are authorized to announce

John N. Rowland Esq.

As a candidate for the next Sheriffalty of Somerset county.

June 17, 1834.

We are authorised to announce

John S. Crockett, Esq.

As a candidate for the next Shriffity of Somerset county.

Dec. 16, 1834.

We are authorised to announce

Lambert W. Hyland, Esq.

As a Candidate to represent Somerset county in the next General Assembly of Maryland.

July 26, 1836.

We are authorized to announce

Alexander Doncho, Esq.

of Somerset county, as a candidate for a seat in the next General Asembly of Maryland.

May 17, 1836.

We are authorized to announce

Edward M. Waters, Esq.

As a candidate to represent Somerset county in the next House of Delegates of Maryland.

July 5, 1835.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

To the Voters of Somerset county.

The subscriber offers himself to the Voters of Somerset county, as a Candidate to represent them in the Electoral College, to elect the next Senate of Maryland.

SAM'L. J. K. HANDY.

Agust 10, 1836.

We are authorized to announce

Dr. William Williams,

A candidate for the Electoral College of Maryland

August 16, 1836.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber will sell, on reasonable terms, his entire stock of

Dry Goods and Groceries,

To an approved tenant, he would rent the DWELLING HOUSE with the STORE HOUSE annexed. To a person desirous of engaging in the business, and who would give it his undivided attention, it would be profitable, and he could do an extensive business. The subscriber having other matters enough to engage his attention, cannot bestow the time which is absolutely necessary. To a safe purchaser, the terms will be made easy, and as the subscriber wishes to close his business, until his entire stock is disposed of, will sell at reduced prices for cash.

JOHN AUSTIN.

Quantico, July 5, 1836.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber begs leave respectfully to inform his patrons and the public generally, that he has on hand and intends constantly keeping, a full supply of MATERIALS of the first quality, out of which he will manufacture to order

BOOTS & SHOES

Of various kinds. His shop may be found next door to the store of James C. Hyland, and directly opposite the Court House and other public buildings.

R. H. COLBOURN

N. B. As it is his intention to close up his Books at the expiration of every six months, it is hoped that those whose accounts have been standing for that length of time and longer will settle the same forthwith.

R. H. C.

July 19, 1836.

Wanted.

An intelligent and active boy, 14 or 16 years of age, to be bound to the Mercantile business, with whose morals and education every attention will be taken, and every effort made to instruct him in his vocation.

S. W. JONES.

July 26.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having leased that large and commodious tavern establishment, in Princess-Anne, called the

WASHINGTON HOTEL,

Lately under the tenure of Henry K. Long, Esq., hereby notifies his friends and the public generally, that his most active and indefatigable exertions, united to those of his son, RUFUS M. PARSONS, will be put in operation to sustain the well established reputation of the house.

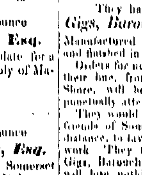
His BAR and LARDER are abundantly stored with a choice selection of Liquors and Provisions suited to the season. His STABLES, already supplied with Provender, will shortly undergo extensive repairs, and every facility will be afforded Travellers to be conveyed to any part of the Peninsula. Private Rooms can at all times be assigned to customers. He hopes by a studious desire to accommodate the public, and unremitting exertions to render comfortable those who may honor him with their custom, to share a portion of the public patronage.

The public's obedient servant,

JOHN W. B. PARSONS.

Princess-Anne, July 10, 1836.

The Snow Hill Sentinel and Baltimore Republican will insert the above three times and charge this office.



COACH, GIG & *Harness Making,*

THE subscribers beg leave to inform their customers and the public generally, that they have opened a shop in CAMBRIDGE, where all kinds of work in their line of business will be done in a substantial and workmanlike manner. They hope that their assiduity and attention to business, combined with a determination to keep in their employ the most approved workmen, and materials of the best quality, will warrant a large share of the public patronage.

They have constantly on hand

Gigs, Barouches, Carriages, &c.,

Manufactured out of the best materials, and finished in the most approved style.

Orders for new Gigs, or other articles in their line, from any part of the Eastern Shore, will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

They would particularly invite their old friends of Somerset, notwithstanding the distance, to favor them with orders for new work. They think that they can furnish Gigs, Barouches, &c., at their shop which will lose nothing by a comparison with those manufactured in large cities; they, therefore, only wish their friends to give them a trial, in order to ensure general satisfaction.

Carey & Schleigh.

Cambridge, August 2, 1836.

Election Notice.

AN Election will be held in the several Election Districts in Somerset county, on the FIRST MONDAY of SEPTEMBER next, for the purpose of electing two Electors from this county to elect the next Senate of Maryland.

SAMUEL G. HOLBROOK,

Sheriff of Somerset county.

August 9, 1836.

Insolvent's Notice.

The creditors of Littleton S. White, are hereby notified that he has applied for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of Maryland and the first Tuesday in the next November Term of Somerset county court, is the day appointed for his appearance before the Judges of the said Court, to answer such interrogatories as may then and there be propounded to him relative to his said application.

Aug. 9

Insolvent's Notice.

The creditors of James Waters, (free negro,) are hereby notified that he has applied for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of Maryland, and the first Tuesday in the next November Term of Somerset County Court, is the day appointed for his appearance before the Judges of the said Court to answer such interrogatories as may then and there be propounded to him relative to his said application.

August 9,

Insolvent's Notice.

The creditors of JOSEPH VENABLES are hereby notified that he has applied for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of Maryland, and the first Tuesday in the next November Term of Somerset County Court, is the day appointed for his appearance before the Judges of the said Court to answer such interrogatories as may then and there be propounded to him relative to his said application.

August 16, 1836.

NOTICE.

CASH and fair prices will at all times be given for NEGROES of both sexes, by applying to

ALEXANDER S. JONES

N. B.—All communications attended to immediately.

Jan. 21, 1834.

PRINTING.

THE PRINTING OF

BOOKS, PAMPHLETS,

Blanks, Cards, Labels,

HANDBILLS, &c.

Is thankfully received and neatly executed At the Village Herald Office.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber intending to move West, will sell his lands on Monie, containing 140 acres; also a tract within two miles of Princess Anne, containing 365 acres. The first is an excellent tract of land, with suitable improvements for a small family. The latter has a large portion in woods, and is valuable for its wood and timber.

Also, all his PERSONAL PROPERTY, consisting of some excellent Household and Kitchen Furniture, one four wheel Carriage, one Gig and Harness, three Stoves, Carts, some Stock and Farming Utensils, the rent Corn and Fodder on the farms above mentioned, the Corn, Fodder and Vegetables on the lot where he now resides, with a variety of other articles. The above property he will sell on TUESDAY the 20th SEPTEMBER next, at his residence; sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Any part of said property will be sold at private sale before the said day of sale.

GEO. M. WILLING.

August 9, 1836.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of two writs of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of Somerset County Court, and to me directed, one at the suit of Henry P. C. Wilson, Ex'r. of John C. Wilson, use of Wm. W. Johnson, against Henry K. Long; and the other at the suit of Henrietta B. Haynie, Adm'x, of Wm. Done, against Henry K. Long, Samuel K. Handy and James C. Hyland, I have heretofore taken in execution the following property, to wit—one coach, two roan horses, also two other horses, one waggon, one horse cart and two cows, the property of said Henry K. Long; also two sorrel mares, the property of Samuel K. Handy, also one negro woman Sabra, the property of James C. Hyland.—Also by virtue of two writs of Fieri Facias; issued out of Somerset County Court, and to me directed, one at the suit of Henrietta B. Haynie, Adm'x of Wm. Done, and the other at the suit of Jno. W. Done & Saml W. Jones, use of James Stewart & Co. use of Freeman Cross, both against Henry K. Long, I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit—ten beds and furniture, one sideboard, one cooking stove, one stove in the tavern, two dozen chairs, four [illegible] tables, one dozen decanters, one dozen tumbler glasses, one secretary, two pair mahogany tables, three ovens, two pair andirons and two pair shovel and tongs,—which I shall proceed to sell at the Washington Hotel in the town of Princess-Anne, on TUESDAY the 2d day of AUGUST next, at 3 o'clock, P. M., for cash, to satisfy the above mentioned writs and costs.

S. G. HOLBROOK, Shff.

July 12, 1836.

☞The sale of the above property is postponed till TUESDAY the 23d of AUGUST, (inst.) S. G. H.

August 9, 1836.

Constable's Sale.

BY virtue of two writs of Fieri Facias, issued by Wm. H. Curtis, a Justice of the Peace for Somerset county, and to me directed, at the suit of Levin W. Dish""aroon, both against Constant D. Stanford, I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit—one sow, nine shoats, two cows, one heifer, one wain cart, one horse, two beds and furniture, the crop of corn standing on the ground, and one negro woman named Eliza, as the property of Constant D. Stanford, which property I shall proceed to sell at public sale, on the premises, on THURSDAY the 25th day of AUGUST instant, between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock, A. M., to the highest and best bidder, for cash, to satisfy the above mentioned writs and cost.

GEORGE PRICE, Const

August 2, 1836.

Commission.

THE subscriber has commenced a General

Commission Business,

At No. 19, Light St Wharf, BALTIMORE

Where he will sell *Grain*, of every description, and he has opened a market for *Bacon, Lard, Butter, Fruit, &c.*, and every thing the Farmer has to dispose of. He feels confident that those who will favor him with their consignments, however small, will assure themselves the best prices the market affords.

He will fill up orders of every description, such as *Groceries, Clover Seed, Plaster, Lime, &c.*

JOSEPH RASIN.

REFERENCES:

Wm. Auell,	*Giles Hicks,*
Thomas Carter,	*J. P. W. Richardson,*
Henry Rhodes,	*Wm. Loveday,*
Samuel Kennard,	*Dr. R. Goldsborough,*
Pere Wilmer,	*John C. Palmer,*
John C. Spencer,	*Samuel Thompson,*
Benj. Earickson	*J. W. Legg.*

N. B.—I have on hand James C. Bald win's Virginia Corn and Cob Crusher and Grinder; also, his Corn Sheller which will shell from 250 to 300 bushels a day. For particulars reference to the Farmer and Gardener.

April 11 3w

NOTICE.

The subscriber begs leave to inform the citizens of Somerset and the adjacent counties that he is prepared to execute all kinds of PLASTERING, in the best style, and on the most accommodating terms.

LITTLETON FURNISS,

Hungary Neck Aug 9 3t

Negroes Wanted.

The subscriber wishes to purchase *NEGROES* of both sexes, from six to thirty years of age, for which he will give the highest CASH prices.

W. B. JONES.

N. B.—*All letters directed to him at Princess-Anne will be punctually attended to.* W. B. J.

March 22 1836

NOTICE.

[illegible]

New [illegible]

[illegible]

Negroes Wanted.

[illegible]

S. JONES.

[illegible]

Commission.

THE subscriber has commenced a General

Commission Business,

At No. 12, Light St. Wharf, BALTIMORE,

Where he will sell *Grain*, of every description, and he has opened a market for *Bacon, Lard, Butter, Fruit*, &c., and every thing [illegible] to dispose of. He [illegible] that those who will favor him with [illegible] consignments, however small, will [illegible] the best prices the market [illegible].

He will [illegible] of every description, [illegible] *Clover Seed, Plaster*, [illegible].

JOSEPH RASIN.

REFERENCES.

[illegible]

N. B. [illegible] Virginia C[illegible] and Corn Crusher and Grinder; also his Corn Sheller which will [illegible] from 250 to 300 bushels [illegible]. For [illegible]

April 12.

[illegible]

FULLERTON [illegible]

P[illegible] Anne, Aug 9 [illegible]

Sheriff's Sale.

[illegible]

The sale of the above [illegible]

S. G. H.

August 9, 1836.

Sheriff's Sale.

[illegible] virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, [illegible] Worcester County Court, [illegible] at the suit of [illegible] against William B. Stewart, I have [illegible] taken in execution [illegible] Stewart [illegible]

S. G. HOLBROOK, Sh'ff.

The sale of the above [illegible] FRIDAY the [illegible] AUGUST, [illegible] at the hour and [illegible] above mentioned.

S. G. H.

August 13, 1836.

Constable's Sale.

[illegible] virtue of two writs of Fieri Facias, [illegible] H. Curtis, a Justice of the [illegible] for Somerset county, and to me directed [illegible] of Levin W. Dashiell [illegible] D. Standard, I have [illegible] in execution the following [illegible] one sow, four shoats, [illegible] cows, one horse, one with cart, one [illegible] furniture, the crop of [illegible] standing on the ground, and one negro [illegible] Ezra, as the property [illegible] which property [illegible] the [illegible] day of AUGUST instant, between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock, A. M., to the highest and [illegible] to satisfy the above [illegible]

GEORGE PRICE, Const.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] BETWEEN [illegible] HERRING BAY.

[illegible] between the above [illegible] the Maryland-street Wharf [illegible] Baltimore at 6 A. M. on [illegible] day the 23d March next, and every Tuesday [illegible] for White Haven, Eastern Shore, Md. and [illegible] from thence will leave White Haven at 6 A. M. the following morning, Wednesday, and every Wednesday thereafter for Baltimore, touching at Fair Haven, Herring Bay, going and returning.

GEORGE WEEMS, Master.

March 29

$450 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, living in Somerset county, Maryland, on Saturday the 6th instant, the following negro men, to wit:—HARRY, who sometimes calls himself HARRY HANDY, about 43 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, dark mu[illegible] [illegible] complexion—he is an intelligent fellow, can read tolerably well, and talks in a sharp and rapid voice, especially when under the influence of strong drink, to which he is much addicted—he is an excellent field hand, and can turn his hands to any kind of [illegible] may be required of him.—GEORGE, who calls himself GEORGE HENRY, about 2[illegible] years of age, 5 feet 10, [illegible] 11 inches high, [illegible] complexion, [illegible] and [illegible] in his conversation.—George was brought up as a house servant and continued in that employment until about 6 years past, since which time he has worked as a field hand. As a house servant and waiter, [illegible] and as a [illegible] JOHN, who calls himself sometimes JOHN HENRY and sometimes JOHN SMITH, is about 20 or 21 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] HENRY

[illegible]

John of Canada,

[illegible]

[illegible] SMITH

[illegible]

Collector's Notice.

[illegible]

S. G. H[illegible]

Cash in Hand!

THE subscriber [illegible] to give the HIGHEST CASH PRICES FOR NEGROES. He will purchase any number of male and female slaves between the ages of 12 and 25 years, and give more [illegible] than any purchaser on this Shore, [illegible] in Little Annamessex, Somerset county.

WM ROACH, Jun.

Jan. 27, 1835.

A CARD.

E. PAGE,

Attorney at Law,

WILL attend the Courts of Somerset and Worcester counties. His office in the former place will be in the house of Mr. Willing; in the latter in that of Mr Gavans.

Dec. 1, 1835.

WANTED,

Fifty Cords of Tan Bark,

At the PRINCESS-ANNE TAN YARD, for which, liberal cash prices will be given.

THOMAS LANGSDALE.

May 24, 1836

CASH FOR NEGROES.

Including both sexes, from 12 to 25 years of age. Persons having likely servants to [illegible] will find it to their interest to give us a call, as we will give higher prices [illegible] than any other purchaser who is now in this market, or may come in. We can at all times be found at Mrs. Disharoon's Tavern, Princess Anne, Md.

OVERLEY & SANDERS.

All communications addressed to us at this place, will be punctually attended to.

Sept. 24, 1834.

☞ The subscribers are particularly anxious to make a shipment of Negroes shortly. All persons who have SLAVES to dispose of will do well to give them a call as soon as possible.

O. & S.

Jan 21

PRINCESS-ANNE HOTEL.

BY the urgent importunities of his old friends and customers the undersigned has been induced to open again a House of Entertainment in this place. He has opened the large, commodious, NEW HOTEL opposite the Court House, and the offices of the Clerk of the County Court, and Register of Wills, called the PRINCESS ANNE HOTEL, recently occupied by G. M. Walling, Esq.—The requisite out buildings, of ample dimensions, will be immediately erected. Notwithstanding the high prices of the present season, he has laid in abundant supplies of all the requisites of good eating and drinking, and has made arrangements for the most comfortable accommodation of [illegible], and all travellers and others that may favor him with their patronage. From the situation of his Hotel, so contiguous to the Court House and public offices, and its comfortable rooms with fire-places, gentlemen of the *bar*, and others having business with the Court and in the public offices, will find it to their advantage, convenience, and comfort to patronize his Establishment.

[illegible] will endeavor to merit a share of the public patronage.

[illegible]

Princess Anne, [illegible]

N. B. [illegible] for the accommodation of passengers [illegible] the Steamboat Patuxent [illegible] White-Haven. Travellers will be conveyed [illegible]

G. D.

June 21, 1836.

[illegible]

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the firm of

[illegible]

is dissolved by mutual consent. Being anxious that the affairs of the said firm should be closed as soon as possible, all persons indebted to the same are requested to make immediate payment to James C. Hyland, who [illegible] to settle the business of said firm.

[illegible] W. DONE.

JAMES C. HYLAND.

April [illegible], 1836.

The Baltimore American and Dickinson's Delaware Gazette [illegible] *and send their accounts to the Herald office.*

[illegible]

FROM feelings of gratitude and respect to his friends and the public generally, not only for the very liberal encouragement in his business, but from the strongest evidence upon the part of his friends to promote his interest, the subscriber returns his unfeigned thanks, and takes the present opportunity to say, that the business formerly conducted under the firm of DONE & HYLAND will [illegible] be carried on by himself, and [illegible] that a continuation of [illegible] The subscriber intends keeping on hand a general assortment of GOODS, and invites the attention of the public.

J. C. HYLAND.

April [illegible], 1836.

[illegible] REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] THOMPSON [illegible],

JAMES [illegible].

Near Springhill Church,

August [illegible], 1836.

Bank of Salisbury,

June 6th, 1836.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, to the Stockholders of this Institution, that in pursuance of a resolution of the Board of Directors, they are required to pay the remaining seven dollars and fifty cents due on each share of the capital stock of said Bank, at the times and in the manner hereinafter specified, to wit:

An instalment of $2,50 cents on each and every share on the 15th of August next.

An instalment of $2,50 on each and every share on the 15th of October next.

And an instalment of $2,50 on each and every share on the 15th of December next.

The charter provides that "if any Stockholder shall fail to make regular payments, at the times and in the manner required, a loss of interest or dividends will be incurred, until the instalments or calls shall be made good, not *only* upon the money paid after default, but upon *all monies* paid antecedently to such failure." By order.

WM. H. RIDER, Cashier.

June 11, 1836

Cattle for sale.

The subscriber will sell at Public Vendue a LOT OF CATTLE, say seventy or eighty head, on SATURDAY the 20th August (inst.) at his store in great Annamessex, Somerset county, Md. The terms of sale are, a credit of six months on all sums of and over five dollars, by the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with approved security, and on all sums under five dollars the cash will be required.—Sale to commence at 9 o'clock, A. M. if fair, if not, the first fair day thereafter.

LEVIN CONNER.

August 9,

State of Maryland, sc:

SOMERSET COUNTY ORPHANS COURT,

July 12th, 1836.

ON application of Stephen Miles and John W. Handy, Administrators of William Miles, Sen., late of Somerset county, deceased, it is ordered by the Court, that the said Adm'rs give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the estate of the said deceased, and that the same be published once a week for three weeks, in a paper printed in Princess-Anne.

True copy. Test,

JAMES POLK, Reg. W. S. C.

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given

That the subscribers of Somerset County have obtained from the Orphans Court of said County, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the Personal Estate of William Miles, Sen., late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers on or before the 31st day of Feb., 1837; they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 12th day of July, A. D. 1836.

STEPHEN MILES and

JOHN W. HANDY,

Adm'rs. of William Miles, Sen., dec'd.

July 12, 1836.

State of Maryland, sc.

SOMERSET COUNTY ORPHANS COURT,

July 26, 1836.

ON application of Charlotte [illegible] Smith, administratrix of John J. [illegible] Smith late of Somerset County, [illegible] is ordered by the Court that the said [illegible] give the notice required by law [illegible] to exhibit their claims against the [illegible] of the said deceased, and that the same [illegible] published once a week for three weeks [illegible] in a paper printed in Princess Anne.

True copy. Test,

JAMES POLK, Reg. W. S. C.

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Somerset County [illegible] obtained from the Orphans Court of [illegible] County, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of John J. Smith late of said county, deceased. All persons [illegible] claims against the said deceased [illegible] warned to exhibit the same, with [illegible] to the subscriber on or before [illegible] day of February, 1837, they may [illegible] by law be excluded from all benefit [illegible] Given under my hand this 26th [illegible] July, A. D. 1836.

CHARLOTTE SMITH, Adm'x of John J. Smith, dec'd.

August 2, 1836.

[illegible] OF [illegible]

[illegible] Maryland, to the city of [illegible] and associated themselves in [illegible]

Grocery & Commission Business,

[illegible] Wharf, No. 6, respectfully beg [illegible] their friends and the public [illegible] that they are prepared to receive [illegible] of GRAIN and all other [illegible] PRODUCE, which they [illegible] to sell, on commission, [illegible] best price the market will [illegible] large room for storage [illegible] referred to selling at pa[illegible] can be accommo[illegible] who have grain or any [illegible] however small in quan[illegible] would do well to [illegible] as they are [illegible] justice [illegible] The money [illegible] will be returned by the [illegible] to the contrary [illegible] certificates [illegible] will be sent to the owner.

[illegible] constantly on hand [illegible] of GROCERIES, which they [illegible] the public as low [illegible] bought in the city. Country merchants and others would do well to give them a call.

JOHN J. DASHIELL &

JNO. R. DASHIELL.

April 26, 1836.

REFERENCES.

Wm. W. Handy, Esq. Thos. K. Carroll, Esq. [illegible] D. Jones, Esq. Jos. S. Cottman, Esq. Col. R. Stewart,	*Somerset.*
[illegible] Townsend, R. [illegible], Dr. Gillis,	*Worcester.*
Jos. A. Stewart, Esq. Dr. Wm. Jackson, Wm. H. Yates, Mr. Alfred Lewis,	*Dorchester.*
Wm. B. Cooper, Esq. Jno. Polk, C. Ross,	*Sussex county, Delaware.*

For Sale,

THE FARM on which the subscriber resides. This tract contains one hundred and thirty six acres of cleared, and ninety four acres of woodland, and has attached to it an extensive range of Marsh.

It can conveniently be sold in LOTS to suit purchasers.

☞ There is a WINDMILL on the premises. For terms apply to

ROBT. PATTERSON.

April 12 [illegible]

Last Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber by note or book account, are earnestly requested to pay the same on or before the 1st day of MAY next, as further indulgence cannot be given.

T. TOWNSEND.

Oak Hall, Worcester co.,

April 13th, 1836

THE VILLAGE HERALD.

BY S. T. CALLAHAN, PRINCESS-ANNE, SOMERSET COUNTY, MARYLAND.

Vol. X—Whole No. 490. TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 30, 1836. **Vol. 2—No. 14.**

VILLAGE HERALD.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Three Dollars a year, to be satisfied by $2 00 *if paid in advance;* or $2 50 if paid within six months.

☞Subscriptions paid within 30 days after delivering the first number, (of the year subscribed for,) will be considered *in advance.*

No subscription will be taken for less than *one year.*

No paper will be discontinued (unless at the editor's discretion,) until all arrearages are paid off; and a failure to notify a discontinuance, previous to the expiration of the year subscribed for, will be invariably considered as a new engagement.

☞*Advertisements* inserted on the usual terms.

☞All communications addressed to the editor must come POST PAID.

POETRY.

THE YOUNG WIDOW.

I.

Ye bid me mingle in the dance,
And smile among the young and gay—
Ye say that grief will dim my glance,
And turn my raven tresses gray;
I care not; yet I strive to bow
In meekness to my lonely fate—
I dry my tears and smooth my brow,
The while my heart is desolate.

II.

When last I joined the festive throng,
I heard—it seemed my brain to tear—
A stranger breathe the very song
The first he warbled in my ear.
The words, the tune; but ah! that tone
What living lip could imitate?
Mid laughing crowds I stood alone,
Unutterably desolate.

III.

I miss him by the evening hearth,
I miss him at the silent meal,
But keenest in the bower of mirth,
My joyless solitude I feel;
But late I saw a happy bride
Smile fondly on her wedded mate,
While I—oh! would that I had died
With him who left me desolate.

IV.

Ye speak of wealth—to Mammon's mart
There's not a single boon I crave;
Gold cannot heal the broken heart,
Nor bribe the unreturning grave;
It cannot fill the vacant seat
Where once my honored husband sate,
Nor still my heart's convulsive beat,
Nor make my home less desolate.

V.

Alas! the base on which we build
Hope's fairest fabric, is but air
And [illegible] the heart, when God has willed
To try the chastening finger there.
A bright [illegible] happier dream than mine
Did never Love and hope create;
I bowed before an earthly shrine,
And Heaven has left me desolate.

VI.

And yet not so; my soul, be calm—
The hand that smiteth will sustain;
Thou hast a helper on whose arm
The meek are never leaned in vain,
O! may that arm the pilgrim guide
By the straight path, and narrow gate,
To where the loved in bliss abide,
And hearts no more are desolate.

Caution! Caution!!

It will be recollected that a meeting took place in the Brinkley District, in Somerset County, on the 2d June last, in order to devise means and to adopt resolutions relative to the removal of the FREE NEGROES from the said District and that resolutions were adopted to the following effect:—

"That all FREE NEGROES who shall not leave said District on or before the first day of September next, (1836) shall be considered as insurgents and as being opposed to the good order and well meaning of the white citizens thereof.

And that all FREE NEGROES who shall be found in said district, after the time aforesaid, the laws of this state (which are now neglected) shall be put in full force against them.

The time is now drawing on, and we but see but little preparation making for such removal—this is therefore to remind the FREE NEGROES that the aforesaid resolutions, will be carried into effect as soon after the 1st September next, as is practicable.

JUDGE LYNCH will be in the district, on the last day of this month (August) in order to commence his judicial services—we trust his associates will not be far behind him, as we presume his Judgeship will be crowded with business; we sincerely wish however that the FREE NEGROES (poor human creatures!) will not trust their cause to the venerable Judge, but make their escape before he arrives, for he will be compelled to do his duty, notwithstanding any law, custom, or usage heretofore practiced in any of the courts of this state to the contrary.

AN ANTI ABOLITIONIST.

August 23d 1836.

Wanted.

An intelligent and active boy, 14 or 15 years of age, to be bound to the Mercantile business, with whose morals and education every attention will be taken, and every effort made to instruct him in his vocation.

S. W. JONES.

July 26.

The following is the reply of David Hoffman, Esq. to the Convention, by which it will be seen that he accepts the nomination. We understand that Gov. Howard has also accepted.

BALTIMORE, August 12, 1836.

Sir:—I am this day informed that I have been unanimously selected as one of the Electors of President and Vice President of the United States, by the Joint Convention held at Ellicott's Mills on the 11th instant, of the Whig Voters of the city of Baltimore, of Anne Arundel county, and of the city of Annapolis.

This nomination, sir, I accept—though its duties cannot fail to call me from the studious privacy, and from those retired habits in which I have for some years past indulged, and which are more congenial to my disposition, than the agitations incident to a political controversy. But, in a matter of this kind, habits, personal inconvenience, and even sacrifices, are to be willingly submitted to, in the hope of doing some good—and in this hope I yield to your opinion, rather than my own, but with an abiding consciousness and regret that I do not carry with me that force of individual opinion, and those peculiar requisites which are demanded by long usage, the policy and necessity, however, of which peculiar requisites I have always, in some degree, doubted, believing that the people will look to other oracles than those that speak on the public political arena.

As to the choice of rulers, and indeed, on every political subject, the people of our country have more ample means of enlightenment, than those of any other; and happily, there is but little occasion for oral and public addresses, when the land teems with much more various and extensive mediums of solid information on all that relates to our political and civil rights.

I am no partizan politician,—and my strong desire to see the counsels of the nation guided by much loftier principles, and my settled conviction that *mere party* politics, if persisted in, must eventually undermine our firmest and purest principles, lead me to the assurance that *Martin Van Buren* and *Richard M. Johnson* ought not to be choice of the American people, for the stations respectively to which they aspire. A leading and favorite political doctrine with me has ever been, that appointments to office ought never to be decided exclusively by the test of party opinions. No government ever has been, or ever can be administered in strict purity under the guidance of such a proscribing doctrine. I well know that the fashion of the times is wholly at variance with this sentiment; but my recollections are vivid as the shock that my moral nature and patriotism received when this doctrine of the exclusive political test for office was first boldly advanced, and I have never since become reconciled to it. Nor can I ever subscribe to the alledged necessity of denying to my political opponents all moral and political virtues, because they differ with me in opinion on such subjects. That which in my opinion is well done by any dominant party, is just as meritorious of praise, as if done by the party out of power and to which I belong.

It is with the ardent desire, then, and with the well founded hope that those *now too obsolete* doctrines may be revived in the Administration of *Gen. Harrison* and *John Tyler*, that I now yield my feeble exertions in opposition to the other candidates,—believing, as I sincerely do, that not only removals and appointments to office would be continued by the vicious principle to which I so strongly object, but that also, nearly every fundamental doctrine of their political creed (so far as they can be known, or conjectured) are at variance not only with the happiness, prosperity, glory, and virtue of this *country at large*, but that they would continue to be essentially ruinous to our own peculiar *State interests.* Maryland has now arrived at a most portentous crisis. Much of her future prosperity depends on obtaining an essentially new administration of the general government; and that *cannot* take place, should *Martin Van Buren* and *Richard M. Johnson* be elected to rule over the destinies of this country. Their Administration would be but the echo of the preceding, with many superadded faults, the inevitable result of their *partisan* principles—whereas the Administration desired by the Whig voters cannot fail to partake of the *virtues* of the past Administration, (and I know and could point out some) whilst it would avoid their errors in doctrine and in practice, and strike out *new lights* for the glory and happiness of our common country.

To the people, then, of my own native and beloved city—to Marylanders all (without distinction of party) I earnestly appeal, and invoke them to try a *New Administration*—to abandon mere *party* designation—to consult the true and permanent interests of the Union, and especially the peculiar interests of our own State, which never can prosper under the principles of the actual general government, every interest of which (mechanical, commercial, agricultural, literary and scientific) has suffered greatly during the last eight years. Prosperity is not to be tested by a large surplus revenue,—nor even by greater individual wealth—the question ought to be *how much more* prosperous should we have certainly been, had other counsels prevailed? That there has been, and now is, great national and individual suffering, amidst great individual and national prosperity, cannot be denied—but all that this fact establishes is, that the vitality and inherent energies of this great and growing people are not to be put down and extinguished at once; and that a nation, like an individual, may possess great stamina, and a vast force of circulation, which, though it may be gradually enfeebled, and ultimately destroyed, contains within itself the elements of a long enduring resistance. Patriotism, however, cannot rest content with any thing less than as perfect a prosperity, as can be attained—and the virtuous mind, contemplating through the vista of time, a nation's existence, recoils equally at a *certain*, but *long deferred* ruin, as with that which comes like the political whirlwind.

Native Americans—adopted citizens, let me invoke you in the name of honest reason—of mother prudence, and of plain sense, to look to your political and civil rights, and let nothing be done, and nothing sanctioned *for a party*, which conscience, that great monitor of the heart, whispers is morally wrong—and which, therefore, cannot be politically right.

For Martin Van Buren, in the more private relations of life, I entertain a high respect—but for his political doctrines (if we know with certainty their boundaries) we have an equal disrespect. With Richard M. Johnson I have no acquaintance. And whilst I am most reluctant to believe even the *tythe* of all the ill that has been uttered of him, I am equally unwilling that a high and honourable station of this great country should be occupied by any one who is even *suspected* of such things. There are pure intelligences enough—characters without reproach or the suspicion of it, in this country, from which to make a selection for the highest offices in the country's gift, without resort to those who are obliged to give feeble and doubtful vindications against serious charges. And I cannot but believe that the people of Maryland, one and all, when duly informed, will go heart and hand with the Whigs as their truest friends, who are without reproach, and desire a new administration, rather than the continuance of an old one, *vouched safe by their predecessors* who have done more in the short space of eight years, to change the whole genius of our Government, than had been done in all preceding times, or than could have been anticipated (under other circumstances) in quadruple that period.

I am, sir, with great consideration,

Your most obedient servant,

DAVID HOFFMAN.

To C. R. Stewart, Esq., President of the Joint Convention, &c. &c.

From the New York Express.

MR. VAN BUREN'S CARRIAGE, LIVERY MEN, &c.

The Globe, whether as "official," or "unofficial," we are not informed, announces that Mr. Van Buren rides in an American, and not in an English carriage. The naughty Whigs, it appears, have put him into an English carriage, with English horses, and English men, as drivers, and therefore, upon this account, it is probable that the Globe thinks it an affair of sufficient importance to take him out. The naughty Whigs are very wrong, and we must set them right.

When Mr. Van Buren first came back from England, he came back with many airs, with much of the *petit maitre*, in his manners, and more in his equipage; but the correspondents in Washington, and the male society there which, in the absence of men's wives, daughters and lady-friends, is not the most polished in the world, soon rubbed him down, and brought him back within the American pale. Mr. Van Buren, we believe, did bring over with him an English carriage, but be this as it may, the one he sported in Washington, was a splendid one, and an honor, if made here, to any American who made it. His horses were the finest that could be found, but for this we do not blame him, as who would not have fine horses when he could but get them? His servants—and this was a piece of folly—were *English* servants—and—which was a folly greater still—were clad in livery. The servants could not be mistaken, such fine, full, beer-drinking boys, did they seem to be. A folly we say the importing of English servants was, for Mr. Van Buren who stands at the head of "the Democratic party," which at times thinks the worse of a man (see the New Hampshire Patriot) for having a clean shirt on, should never have made such an importation, thereby insinuating that none but those who had been the livery men of Dukes, and Viscounts, and Lords were fit servants for him, though, by the way, we don't blame one for obtaining an English servant when one can get one. A folly again it was to clothe the servants in livery, for a livery like a coat of arms, is in very bad taste in this part of the country, where perhaps half our rich men some day or other wore a livery themselves, and where not one in ten of us can tell whose servants our fathers were.

But one of the most amusing exhibitions in Washington, the first winter Mr. Van Buren came there, was the witnessing of the manner in which he was forced to doff his plumage, feather by feather. The Washington correspondents—the Whig rogues began upon his livery, and anon that went off, and his fine portly English servants, who had no doubt sported their feathers and regimentals in Regent and Bond streets, and upon the Boulevards of Paris, looked like so many peacocks with their tails cut off. The Washington correspondents, the greater rogues they were, when flushed with this triumph, then began upon the English carriage, and there they won another victory, for the English carriage was put aside, and a new Republican looking one was taken in its stead. The English servants as yet we believe, hold their places. The correspondents to this day, as we understand have not won a victory over them.

All this it is quite true, is very unimportant, but as Mr. Van Buren's friends choose to make it so. The Vice President is set up as a democratic pattern of republican simplicity and austerity, when his fault is, that in order to be an American gentleman, he overdoes his part, and plays the farce too many Americans play in an attempt to *Anglicise* a republican people in America. Mr. Van Buren loves pomp and equipage, and aristocratic display as much as any man, and wealthy as he is, he is justified in the expense, and is not to be censured for indulging in it, but this charity we have not for his partisans who hold him up the model of an American statesman—as a successor to the simplicity of Washington, the plainness of Jefferson, the quiet elegance of Madison, the bluntness of Monroe, and the rough and even negligent air of Adams.

THE CONTENTED EASY MAN.

We have lived much in the world, mixed with all classes and descriptions, and yet it has been our lot to meet but one thoroughly contented man, and, as Byron says "private examples are as good as any," take this portrait:

Ephraim Easy was the only son of a gentleman farmer who cultivated his own land. When a child, his quiescent disposition was quite remarkable. He never cried for toys, like other children; played no mischievous pranks; ate when it was given to him, and slept whenever he could. At school, he never showed the least desire to be distinguished, either in the sports of his fellows, or in his class. Growing too big for school, and, unlike other youngsters, manifesting no disposition to see the world, he was removed to his father's farm, where, taking root, in course of time, he sprouted into a man. The death of his father, soon after, put him in possession of his estate. Still,

"He soundly slept the night away,
And just did nothing all the day."

But Ephraim's philosophic temper did not tend to the improvement of his worldly affairs; his servants did little or nothing and were paid for it; those who bought his stock paid him less than any one else; his friends plundered, and called him an easy, clever fellow, and admired his contentedness. In the midst of a busy world, Ephraim smoked at his ease. He had, to be sure, some vulgar idea that all was not as it should be, but then he found great consolation in the favorite proverb that "when things come to the worst they usually mend." A few more years, and a bad harvest put Ephraim's proverb to the test; things came to the worst, but unfortunately did not mend; his land went off under the hammer; he could not work, and so went to the poor-house. If this touched any dormant spark of pride, it was soon over; and poor Ephraim is still perfectly content and all his cares and all his toils are summed up in Prior's two lines—

"He eats, and drinks, and sleeps—what then?
Why eats, and drinks, and sleeps again."

Surely, there are many degrees of happiness superior to such a state.

Newark Daily Advertiser.

WOOD, *the Treasury Robber.* The persons who were arrested on suspicion of robbing the treasury of this county, a few weeks since, were ironed by putting hobbles on them. A few days after their confinement, Wood's hobbles were discovered to be in a situation so that they could be taken off with but very little trouble. Having the privilege of the yard, he had managed to rub down the rivets by which his irons were fastened, so that they would easily come out. There was found on his person a small file, made from the spring of a watch, which he had concealed in his boot, and with which he could soon have filed off the iron grate at his window. He was immediately ironed more securely by a larger pair of hobbles, with the addition of a pair of handcuffs. With these he was thought perfectly secure. But he has shown himself to be an adroit, accomplished member of his profession.

On Monday evening last, whilst the Deputy Sheriff was sitting in his parlor at the jail, he overheard one of the prisoners apparently engaged in taking out the stones of the wall of the prison. He was in a room on the second floor in company with another prisoner—there not being rooms enough to accommodate all the prisoners separately. Mr. Bradin immediately called in several gentlemen to his assistance, and proceeded to Wood's room, when they found his irons off both his hands and feet; and he had succeeded in getting a hole almost through the wall, quite large enough for him to pass through. He had laid his bed on the floor for the purpose of letting the plastering and stones fall on it, to prevent making a noise, but he was not quiet enough for his purpose. Had he succeeded in getting through, he would still have had to scale the wall; but he doubtless understood his business well enough to accomplish this. He was immediately re-ironed and chained to the floor. It cannot be ascertained where he procured the materials for cutting his irons.

Williamsport Chronicle.

MR. MADISON'S WILL.

The National Intelligencer has been furnished with the following copy of so much of the Will of the late James Madison as relates to the forthcoming work of the deceased, the History of the Constitution of the United States:

"I give all my personal estate, of every description, ornamental as well as useful, except as hereinafter otherwise given, to my dear wife, and also give her my manuscript papers, having entire confidence in her discreet and proper use of them, but subject to qualification in the succeeding clause. Considering the peculiarity and magnitude of the occasion which produced the Convention at Philadelphia in 1787, the characters who composed it, the Constitution which resulted from their deliberations, its effects during a trial of so many years on the people living under it, and the interest it has inspired among the friends of free government, it is not an unreasonable inference that a careful and extended report of the proceedings and discussions of that body, which were with closed doors, by a member who was constant in his attendance, will be particularly gratifying to the People of the United States, and to all who take an interest in the progress of political science and the cause of true liberty. It is my desire that the report as made by me should be published under her authority and direction, and, as the publication may yield a considerable amount beyond the necessary expenses thereof, I give the nett proceeds thereof to my wife charged with the following Legacies, to be paid out of that fund only," &c. &c.

Although the wheat and rye crops of the present year have failed in an unprecedented degree in Maryland, Virginia, eastern Pennsylvania, and some of the districts of New York, we are nevertheless justified in indulging the belief that the abundant crops realized west of the mountains, will go far to supply the deficiency on this side. Among the thousand blessings for which we have cause to be thankful, it is perhaps one of the greatest, that the infinitely diversified character of the surface of our country and the variety of soils and climates, furnish a certain guarantee against the possibility of a scarcity. Our territory, extending from the chilly regions of Canada to the orange bearing savannahs of Florida, and combining the level prairie with the abruptness of the Alleghanies, will always be found adapted, in some portion or other, to the vicissitudes of the seasons, and furnish from its fertile bosom all that our population, however dense, may require not only for subsistence but for luxury.—In this respect, we are certainly eminently favored, and should feel thankful that, by us, the pinching grasp of famine must long, if not forever, remain unfelt.

Balt. Amer.

$150 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on Sunday the 14th August negro man Beachamp aged 22 years about 7 feet 10 inches high very black thick lips and grum when spoken to, had on when he went away a Blue Coat white Pantaloons and a white fur hat the above reward will be given if taken and secured in Somerset County and if taken out of the said County I will give $100 if secured so that I get him again.

WILLIAM H. COLIER.

August 23d 1836.

THE HERALD.

Princess-Anne, Md.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 30, 1836.

WHIG NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT

WM. H. HARRISON,

of Ohio.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

JOHN TYLER,

of Virginia.

The most cheering intelligence continues to reach us from all parts of the county. Our friends, we are glad to hear, are making every possible exertion to forward the good cause in which they have so enthusiastically embarked. Victory—glorious victory—awaits them on every hand. Let each man go to the polls, on Monday next, vote his true sentiments, and the Whigs have nothing to fear from the result.

In the language of one of the followers of Mr. Van Buren, we would say "Beware of secret slanders, and all the arts of interested individuals, or mischievous politicians, such as are often rife on the eve of an election."

THE MAILS.—To complain of a public grievance is the right of every freeman, and to hold up to public odium the reprehensible conduct of public servants is not only the right, but the positive duty of every journalist. Availing, then, ourselves of the privilege, and wishing to discharge our duty, we shall be compelled to speak, with some freedom, of certain individuals connected with the Post Office, but more particularly of the Contractor for the mail route between Cambridge and Snow Hill. That officer has not complied with the terms of his contract. If a man contract with the General Post Office Department, (and is paid according to his contract, but finding the salary too small, applies for, and is allowed an extra sum,) to carry the mail a specified number of miles, has he a right to curtail the distance? We think not Yet this has been done to the great inconvenience, and in defiance of the just indignation of our citizens.

The Contractor, we understand, because it is not convenient for him to bring the mail to Princess Anne, as formerly, the same day on which it reaches Salisbury, [thereby discharging his duty,] has made the latter town a stopping place, where the letters and papers for Princess Anne are detained until the arrival of the Delaware stage, two days after, in which they are forwarded. By this arrangement—made no doubt without the knowledge or consent of the Post Master General of the United States—we get but three mails a week, whereas, were the contract fulfilled as the law directs, we should receive nearly twice that number.

A word to the Postmasters. We are daily receiving notes from subscribers, complaining that their papers are not regularly forwarded. At Barron Creek Springs—we have it from the lips of the Postmaster at that place—not a single copy of the Herald has been received since sometime in July. Why is this? The papers for B. C. Springs have been regularly mailed at Princess Anne why do they not reach their destination?—Mr. Johnston assures us that they leave his office, and as there is but one intermediate office (Salisbury) on the route, the irresistible inference is, they are detained in it—The Postmaster at Salisbury, will, therefore, confer a particular favor, by giving this subject immediate attention.

Our Kingston, Newtown, Snow Hill and Virginia subscribers, also, complain that the Herald is not regular in its arrival. The reason why it is not, we are unable to comprehend, perhaps some of the Postmasters can explain the why and wherefore—Will they do it?

From the United States Gazette.

Anti Van Burenism afloat on the Delaware River.

On receiving the "glorious result" from the North Carolina election, on board the steam boat Ohio, on its way from New Castle to Philadelphia, August the 19th, 1836, we, the undersigned, called a vote of the whole company of passengers (which were 226 in number,) on the question of Van Burenism and Anti-Van Burenism, which resulted as follows—for Van Buren 1[illegible], neutral, 1[illegible]; Anti-Van Buren 1[illegible]

Committee, from

Mississipi—Ambrose Knox, A. Stewart, S. Griffin.

Alabama—S. W. Godfrey, A. C. Hemphill, A. W. Goden.

Georgia—Maj. R. P. Robeson, Captain Neill M'Nair.

S. Carolina—A. Blue, L. S. Drake, R. H. Crockett.

N. Carolina—Daniel Valentine, C. J. Orrill, W. H. Davis, Hugh M'Lauren, —— Williams.

Virginia—Dr. J. H. West, H. Ludlam, C. L. Brown.

Maryland—R. Purviance, C. H. West, F. Johnson.

Philadelphia county, Pa.—Thos. Patterson.

Ohio—William Armstrong.

Indiana—H. W. Shryer, Wm. Allen, John Alten.

N. B.—We wish every press in the U. States opposed to the election of Van Buren, to give the above an insertion.

There will be a political meeting at Back Creek on Saturday next.

THE ELECTIONS

Our readers, we find from frequent inquiries, are at the present moment, all agog for election news. We have little to add to what we gave them on Saturday; but that little they are entitled to receive.—And here it is:

From KENTUCKY and NORTH CAROLINA the additional returns increase the Whig majorities.

From ALABAMA, the Tuscaloosa Intelligencer) the only paper received by the last mail from that State) of the 6th instant, says—"It affords us much gratification to find that the returns are more favorable to our cause than we anticipated. Some more returns, by report, have been received, but not with sufficient accuracy to state them. We feel very confident there will be a majority in each branch of the Legislature in favor of White."

If we have not much news to give our readers, such as we have, they will perceive, by the above and the following, is good:

INDIANA.—An intelligent gentleman writing from Lawrence county, Indiana, under date of July 15th, says:—"Indiana will be just as certain to give Harrison a majority of *ten thousand votes* as that her hardy yeomanry can get to the polls."—Upon this statement the Indiana Watchman of August 13, says:—"We regard the above estimate as entirely too low. It will be found that on the next anniversary of the Tippecanoe battle, Indiana will give her old Governor and Defender a majority of *at least twenty thousand*." —*Nat. Intel.*

MISSOURI.—The St. Louis Republican of the 9th instant, contains returns from twenty counties of that State, which present the following aggregate on the vote for Governor: Ashley 8147; Boggs 7141

ALABAMA.—The Mobile Mercantile Advertiser of the 11th instant, gives returns from 23 counties, which last year returned 23 Whigs and 17 Van Burenites, but now give 30 Whigs and 10 Van Burenites. Speaking of the 23 counties from which returns are given, that paper says: "In one of these only, so far as we can ascertain, has Mr. Van Buren gained a Representative—and in no one, as we can learn, has he even increased his popular vote, where his supporters have been returned, while in many counties, Judge White has gained a whole or a part of the representation, and in every one, we believe, the popular vote has been increasing in his favor."

The recent elections in Kentucky, Indiana, North Carolina, Louisiana, Alabama and Missouri, sufficiently indicate the impossibility of Mr. Van Buren's receiving the votes of the *South and West*. Some of his friends still, however, claim for him support Virginia and Pennsylvania. The following statement of votes which will be polled against him shows that he will be defeated, *without* the aid of either of those great States for the opposition, viz:—

Ohio,	21
North Carolina,	15
Kentucky,	15
Tennessee,	15
Massachusetts,	14
South Carolina,	11
Georgia,	11
Maryland,	10
Indiana,	9
Alabama,	7
Vermont,	7
Louisiana,	5
Mississippi,	4
Missouri,	4
Delaware,	3
Arkansas,	3
Total 16 States,	154
Whole number of votes,	294
	140

Majority against Van Buren, *exclusive of Pennsylvania and Virginia, fourteen*—although we consider Virginia safe, and Pennsylvania sure.—*N. Y. Star.*

COURSE OF MASSACHUSETTS.

We perceive by the leading Whig papers of Massachusetts, that it is expected that at the Convention to nominate Presidential Electors in September, the Electors will be instructed to vote for General Harrison, if by so doing it will ensure his election by the People. This we consider a most happy omen. From the peculiar [illegible] position in which the Whigs of [illegible] placed by the course of events, the Whigs of that State have had the *appearance* of acting in concert with their political friends of other States. Our political opponents have seized upon this circumstance as an evidence that a large portion of the Whig party were contending *men* and not for *principles*. We are rejoiced that this calumny upon our party is likely to be rebuked from the right quarter.

We are also pleased for other reasons. It is now apparent that the cause of Harrison and reform is going forward with great spirit and popularity. If General Harrison had been elected without the aid of Massachusetts, it would have placed the favorite candidate of that State in rather an unpleasant position in relation to the great body of his friends in all other States. And again, if it should require the vote of Massachusetts to elect Gen. Harrison, and it should not be given to him, the opponents Mr. Van Buren *every where* would feel the greatest regret and disappointment. So that in every point of view, we congratulate the friends of liberty and reform upon the noble and magnanimous course about to be pursued by the patriotic State of Massachusetts. —*N. Y. Star.*

Harrison in Ohio.—A very intelligent gentleman from Adams county, Ohio, assures us that the popularity of the veteran Harrison in that county—heretofore one of the Jackson counties of the State—is overwhelming great. At a casual meeting at the county seat very recently, of about 40 citizens, an animated discussion ensued between a Van Buren candidate and an unpretending citizen, of the relative claims of Van Buren and Harrison—when at the instance of the candidate, a vote was taken, and there appeared FOUR for Van; all told—the remainder for the old Western Patriot.—*Ohio paper.*

The editor of the Cincinnati Advertiser a strong advocate of Van Buren, holds the following language:

"General Harrison is a gentleman for whom we have entertained the highest esteem, and the most sincere friendship, and well he knows our friendly feelings towards him, and is no less acquainted with our opposition to him as a candidate for the Presidency of the United States; nor will he say that he believes we are secretly favorable to him for that office. In politics we most essentially differ, and he knows the fact before this day or yesterday. He also knows that it has long been a compact between us, not to suffer politics to disturb that friendship which has for at least fourteen years existed between us. It is surprising, then that we forbear to abuse the man towards whom we entertain the most friendly and respectable feelings? Will our opposition to him as a candidate be considered the less sincere because we do not sully our columns with scurrility and abuse of the man whose person and character we admire, respect and esteem? We say that General Harrison is an honest man—we say he has rendered great and eminent services—we say that he has never yet had sufficient compensation for those services—we say that his character has been traduced, and we have used our feeble exertions to defend him, and until he becomes an altered man, we will never array ourselves in the ranks of his vilifiers."

From the Baltimore Chronicle.

Let "ONWARD" be the true Whig's cry.

The game is up, the Whigs are out in their strength, and victory proudly beckons them forward. Young and old, rich and poor, press forward in gallant phalanx to sustain the banner of the noble old BUCKEYE, the hero of *Tippecanoe*, of *Fort Meigs*, and of the *Thames*—the conqueror of Tecumseh and the Prophet, the victor of Proctor and his host of *Red Coats* and *Red Skins*—the true-hearted republican, the honest, upright man of the West, WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON. In vain do the Vandals affect to claim success as certain—in vain do the greedy office holders struggle for the retention of the spoils. The *people*—aye, the despised, the abused, but confiding *people*, are at length aroused in their strength and cry aloud for vengeance upon those by whom they have been robbed and deceived—the harking crew who would grow rich at the public expense, who have been tried in the balance and found wanting. Let the mutocrats chaunt hozannas to their dandy candidate, Martin Van Buren with his splendid equipages and liveried servants—let them praise the softness of his manners, and the fashionable cut of his coat—let them praise the foreign air and polish of his deportment, the *people* have no taste for such absurd nonsense, they want the man of true heart and honest soul, whose workings all may behold and honor; who is too fearless for *non-committal*, and glories in being seen as he is, a sound-hearted *republican*. Let the office-holders' presses strive to hide the weaknesses of their Rucker made candidate, by attracting attention to subjects that have nothing to do with the question at issue—let them throw out false lights to mislead the runaway and cheat the unthinking, it won't all do, the people know their rights, and are resolved not to be hoaxed and gulled by pretences that are so flimsy. Can honest Jacksonmen, who have for years sustained the old Chief for what he has done for his country, and what he is willing to do, if let alone by the hungry sycophants who, by misleading him, promote their own interests, be so far blinded by nonsensical clamor as to think the little Knickerbocker, with his trickery and cunning, a fit successor to [illegible] a heart in hand, and to whom cunning is an abomination? Never. Can Southern men be brought to support the creature who would place the negro on a footing superior to the white man, by giving him a right to vote provided he had a little property, whilst honest *five male white citizens, who happened to be poor*, should stand aside and let their *negro rulers* pass? Never!

Let Martin Van Buren stay at the North, and cant with his abolition crew, who would whet knives for the throats of the Southerners, the souls of Marylanders will spurn him and them, and stamp their principles with hearty execration. Let the *black edged ticket* be voted by a Tappan and such fosterers of bloodshed, we'll have none of them; what we want is the pure white ballot that shews the name of *Harrison* and *Tyler*, men of the true Virginia breed, cousins-german to the sons of steady old Maryland. Then, onward! gallant Whigs, onward, I say, let no petty causes divide you, but shoulder to shoulder and thigh to thigh press onward to the victory.

AN OLD BALTIMOREAN.

THE WHIG CAUSE. It is impossible for any attentive or impartial observer to doubt that the Whig cause has recently received a prodigious impulse in every part of the Union. The late demonstrations of public opinion are not to be mistaken, and they betoken, in the most unequivocal manner, the downfall of the present dynasty. Mr. Van Buren has no hold upon the people of this Union. His character and services command neither admiration nor respect, and his cause would sink, at once, if it were not buoyed up by the efforts of interested individuals who depend upon its supremacy for their bread. But large as is this body, energetic and desperate as are its struggles and unscrupulous as it is in the use of its means, the people have seen its operations and it is disarmed of its power. We look forward, with a confidence justified and strengthed by the disclosures of every day, to a revolution in politics the most decided and the most sanitary that the country has ever experienced. —*Balt. Chron.*

Poulson's American Daily Advertiser.

"Give them rope enough, and they'll hang themselves."—The disgraceful conduct of the ruling party, is now verifying this old adage.—

The nomination of Martin Van Buren, as the successor of the present incumbent,—

The struggle in Congress to appropriate the public money, to party purposes,—

The attempt of the beardless convention at Harrisburgh, to destroy a solemn charter,—

The facilities given to certain members of Congress, to purchase public lands,—

The refusal to investigate the conduct of pet banks, in the distribution of loans,—

The repeated application of the gag law in Congress, to prevent debate, and stifle inquiry,—

The prostitution of the Post Office, to party purposes,—

The increase of public expenditures, from twelve to thirty-five millions a year, and

The determination of Pennsylvania not to submit to Albany dictation, are evidences more than enough to show, that in pulling the rope they have hung themselves! Their doom is sealed—their fate is inevitable. The people have risen up in the majesty of their strength, and declare this man shall never rule over us! Look at Pennsylvania—New Jersey—New York—Ohio. The changes that have taken place in these four commonwealths, are signs not to be mistaken.—They alone are sufficient to destroy the defections of renegade Federalists,—the adulation of lawless depredators,—the influence of Van Buren duplicity, without bringing into view other important sections of the Union, where great changes have taken place, in favor of good government, and virtuous men. I care not whether Harrison, White, or Webster, rides triumphant at the approaching election, but let us, as we value our country's safety, rally around the standard of him who stands foremost in the affections of the people. He who would be the most likely to defeat the dangerous condition of the Albany Regency, whose whole political life is an evidence of his hostility to Pennsylvania!—can we support such a man? Never!

Are you willing to take a viper to your bosom? Heaven forbid!—Martin Van Buren can never be President of the U. States, by and with the consent of Pennsylvania!

A judgment has been pronounced by one of the courts of Paris, which it is believed will have the tendency to prevent duelling. The mother of a young man who had fallen in an affair of honor, having sought damages from the survivor, obtained a verdict of 4,000 francs from the jury who tried the cause in the court below. An appeal having been taken to the Court of Cassation, the judgment has been affirmed with costs, after a brilliant address in support of the verdict by M. Dupin, *aine*, in his quality of Procureur General. We see no reason why the same responsibility should not attach to the duellist in this country, and if any doubt exist on the subject it could easily be settled by a simple legislative enactment. A statute by which all the estate of the surviving duellist would be forfeited to the relatives of the party killed, would work an effectual cure for the too common practice of settling personal differences by a resort to deadly weapons —*Balt. Amer.*

From the Baltimore Chronicle.

EVERY SOUL KNOWETH ITS OWN BITTERNESS.

There's many a brow that wears a smile
Above a heart of care,
And many a laughing eye conceals
The writhings of despair.
We would not that the world should see
The bosom's dark recess—
We would not that the world should know
It's utter loneliness.

The crowded hall, the joyous scene,
Cannot dispel our grief—
In Pleasure's gaudy glittering train,
In vain we seek relief.
There lurks a sorrow in the heart,
A deep corroding care;
We turn, and from the mirthful throng,
To view the desert there.

In vain are beauty's smiles to light
The ruins of the soul;
And worse than vain, the madd'ning draught,
The wine cup and the bowl.
It's pleasures like the fitful blaze
Within the silent tomb,
Whose flickering light but shows more clear
It's sad sepulchral gloom.

In vain we seek in solitude
The calmness of repose;
In vain we court the stilly grove,
Neglectful of our woes—
Grief still will hover o'er the soul,
And we must yet endure
Misfortunes that no charms may heal,
No human heart may cure.

T. C. H.

Items of News.

It is said that the Attorney General of the United States, Mr. Butler, will very shortly succeed Governor Cass in the War Department.

By a law of Maryland, passed in 1715, if a white man marry a black woman, he renders himself liable to be sold to the highest bidder, as a slave, for the term of seven years, and *vice versa*. The said law is still in force.

O. P. Q. the celebrated correspondent of the London Morning Chronicle, is now the correspondent of the New York Daily Advertiser.

Look Out.—Five dollar notes of the Farmer's Exchange Bank, which has been dead for years, are quite plenty.

Some writer calls the press the "artillery of thought." 'Tis not a bad idea, although many of the gunners frequently fire blank cartridges.

The "black oats" raised on the Georgia pine lands is found to produce the extraordinary yield of 248 grains to the head—while common oats on the same soil give an average of only 86.

"Our blood boils"—*Washington Globe.* Let it boil on. It may prove a specific thing. Sap, well boiled, becomes sugar, and sells for a shilling a pound.—*Louisville Jour.*

Cholera among Horses.—The people of Newark, N. J., are losing their horses by a disease which appears to be as fatal as the cholera among men. Mr. Dickerson, who keeps an extensive livery stable at the place, lost eight elegant and very valuable steeds, all of which died with from eight to twenty hours sickness.

The Crops.—A Pittsburgh paper says—"The Wheat and Rye of this section of country, have turned out better than was expected, although not by a great deal a full crop. The Oats and the Grass are very good, almost unprecedented; Potatoes also promise very well, they are now selling in market at 50 cents per bushel. Barley is a fair crop; Corn is poor—very poor about above half a crop. The best yield of this season are Oats and Hay; other agricultural products are generally inferior to the usual returns."

The arrivals at the fashionable watering place of Saratoga, have already amounted this season to 7000, an unprecedented number compared with previous years, and this too exclusive of the numbers at the neighboring ancient and once renowned Spa of Ballston.

The Giant and the Dwarf.—The Louisiana Advertiser says:—Mr. Van Buren promises his friends that if elected, he will tread in the footsteps of Gen. Jackson. Ridiculous! The General wears seven-leagued boots and leaves the print of a giant—Van Buren is a clever puss in boots, who leaves only the *suspicion* of a track.

The amount of sales of the Illinois and Michigan Canal lands, which recently took place at Chicago, was $1,610,800. There still remain unsold lots estimated to be worth 200,000, making with the interest that will accrue, about $2,000,000, which will be realized by the sale of the lots in the town of Chicago alone, towards completing the Illinois Canal. With these prospects, (says the Chicago Democrat) who will longer doubt the utility of at once commencing a *ship canal*?

Public Meetings.

THERE will be public meetings on the following days, and at the following times and places:—

On Wednesday, the 31st instant, at Capt. John Nelson's Store in Annamessex, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

On Thursday, the 1st September, at Mr. Joseph H. Brinkley's Store in Annamessex, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

On Friday, the 2d September, at Dublin, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

On Saturday, the 3d September, at Rehoboth, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

August 23, 1836.

From the National Gazette.

We find the following statement in the Boston Atlas of August 19:

"We have the authority of a letter written by Mr. Woodbury, the Secretary of the Treasury, for asserting, with the most unreserved confidence, that it is the present determination of General Jackson and his advisers to *prevent the Distribution Bill from going into operation at all hazards*—and that to effect their object, advantage is to be taken of a *quasi* war, got up for the purpose with Mexico, which may afford the President a pretext for *assuming the responsibility of withholding the surplus money from distribution*. The letter, which discloses this iniquitous plot, was written by Mr. Woodbury to Dr. Waterhouse of Cambridge, and its contents have been seen by a gentleman of this city of unquestionable veracity, to whom Dr. Waterhouse has shown the letter."

Whatever may be thought of the particular charge in the foregoing paragraph, in regard to which we shall await more complete disclosures, no one can doubt the abundant hostility of the administration to the measure in question. Like the vote on the Westminster scrutiny, which first convinced Mr. Pitt that he was not omnipotent, the Distribution Bill carried to the mind of the President the unwelcome conviction, that though the madness of party zeal might for a time commit to his keeping the whole treasure of the republic, public opinion had yet force enough to direct the re-assumption of the trust. In signing that bill, General Jackson, placed like a criminal between suicide and execution, gave a reluctant blow to his own arrogant and overweening authority. The guards of the Constitution were for once too strong for violence, and too wary for stratagem. The veto at length was vetoed. The deep chagrin of the President could scarcely be controlled—it could not be concealed. The Globe prated of it in dread anticipation, as it has dwelt on it every since in angry recollection. The charge in the Atlas does not, therefore, surprise us. When the confidants of the administration, with the Treasury estimates in their pockets, declared in June that there was nothing to divide, we presumed that they would be careful in January that there should remain nothing to be divided. What the oracle predicts, the priest generally takes care to accomplish.

F. H. KNAPP,
SURGEON DENTIST,

N. W. corner of Charles & Fayette sts., BALTIMORE.

DR. KNAPP returns his thanks to the citizens of Princess Anne for the liberal patronage he has received, and will continue to perform all operations upon the Teeth during *this day only*, as he will leave to-morrow.

He will visit this place annually for the purpose of practising DENTAL SURGERY.

August 30, 1836.

MR. AND MRS. HAMILTON'S *Boarding and day school for young ladies,*

Corner of Courtland and Saratoga streets Baltimore,

WILL BE RE OPENED on Monday, the 5th of September next. As this Institution during the present year, has received the most extensive improvements and additions, the Principals feel a confidence in saying they believe it to be now superior to any similar establishment ever offered to public patronage both in the School and Boarding departments.

Although the character of this institution is generally well known, yet for the satisfaction of those unacquainted with it, they give the following gentlemen as reference:

Rev. Dr. JOHNS, Rev. Dr. HENSHAW
Rev. J. M. DUNCAN,

A prospectus of the School may be obtained by addressing (post paid) William Hamilton, Baltimore.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of two writs of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of Somerset County Court, and to me directed, one at the suit of Henry P. C. Wilson, Ex'r. of John C. Wilson, use of Wm. W. Johnson, against Henry K. Long; and the other at the suit of Henrietta B. Haynie, Adm'x of Wm. Done, against Henry K. Long, Samuel K. Handy and James C. Hyland, I have heretofore taken in execution the following property to wit,—one coach, two roan horses, also two other horses, one waggon, one horse cart and two cows, the property of said Henry K. Long; also two sorrel mares, the property of Samuel K. Handy; also one negro woman Sabra, the property of James C. Hyland.—Also by virtue of two writs of Fieri Facias, issued out of Somerset County Court, and to me directed, one at the suit of Henrietta B. Haynie, Adm'x of Wm. Done, and the other at the suit of Jno. W. Done & Saml. W. Jones, use of James Stewart & Co., use of Freeman Cross, both against Henry K. Long, I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit,—ten beds and furniture, one sideboard, one cooking stove, one stove in the tavern, two dozen chairs, four pine tables, one dozen decanters, one dozen tumblers glasses, one secretary, two pair mahogany tables, three ovens, two pair andirons and two pair shovels and tongs,—which I shall proceed to sell at the Washington Hotell in the town of Princess Ann, on TUESDAY the 9d day of AUGUST next, at 3 o'clock, P. M., for cash, to satisfy the above mentioned writs and costs.

S. G. HOLBROOK, Shff.

July 12, 1836.

☞ The sale of the above property is postponed till TUESDAY the 23d of AUGUST, (inst.) S. G. H.

August 9, 1836.

☞ The sale of the above property is further postponed till TUESDAY 30th AUGUST, (instant) at 1 o'clock and place above mentioned.

August 16, 1836. S. G. H.

Married,

On last Tuesday, by the Rev. Mr. Bell, Mr. JAMES WARD to Miss JANE DRYDEN, both of this county.

In Cambridge, on the 16th instant, by the Rev. Mr. Judd, FRANCIS J. HENRY, Esq., to Miss WILLIAMINI E. E. GOLDSBOROUGH.

A CARD:

The vacation in my school, will commence on the last Wednesday of this month, and continue until the first Monday in October. The terms of the School are as follow:—

For board & tuition in all the English branches,	$25 00 pr. quarter.
Bedding,	3 00 "
Washing,	3 00 "
Day Scholars,	5 00 "

Books and Stationary will be found at cost. Payment will be made in advance, at the commencement of every quarter. There will be an annual examination of the Pupils, on the last Wednesday of August, when the vacation will commence and continue for one month.

ANNE E. CARROLL.

Kingston Hall, Somerset co. August 23d, 1836.

N. B. It is my intention, to employ a Teacher of the French Language and Music, at the beginning of the next session. A. E. C.

To the Voters of Somerset county.

The subscriber offers himself to the Voters of Somerset county, as a Candidate to represent them in the Electoral College, to elect the next Senate of Maryland.

SAML. J. K. HANDY.

August 16, 1836.

We are authorized to announce

Dr. William Williams,

A candidate for the Electoral College of Maryland.

August 16, 1836.

[ADVERTISEMENT]

MR. CALLAHAN—I request that you will announce me, in your next impression, as a Candidate for the trust of AN ELECTOR OF THE SENATE, the election for which will take place on THE FIRST MONDAY OF SEPTEMBER NEXT, and is the most important of any known to our Constitution, inasmuch as it *establishes the controlling branch of the Legislature for five years*. It is my intention to prepare and publish an address to the Voters for the two-fold purpose of presenting *the views and opinions on which my pretentions to their confidence will be founded;* and of endeavoring *to expose and refute the numerous misconceptions, or misrepresentations which the aspen tongue of wide-mouthed rumor has been busy in propagating and circulating to prejudice the public mind upon important topics to be involved in the canvass.* Respectfully,

LITTLETON DENNIS TEACKLE.

Somerset county, July 28, 1836.

We are authorised to announce

EDWARD LONG, Esq.

As an Electoral Candidate to elect the next Senate of Maryland.

July 26, 1836.

We are authorized to announce

John N. Rowland Esq.

As a candidate for the next Sheriffalty of Somerset county.

June 17, 1834.

We are authorized to announce

John S. Crockett, Esq.

As a candidate for the next Sheriffty of Somerset county.

Dec. 16, 1834.

We are authorized to announce

Lambert W. Hyland, Esq.

As a Candidate to represent Somerset county in the next General Assembly of Maryland.

July 26, 1836.

We are authorized to announce

Alexander Donoho, Esq.

of Somerset county, as a candidate for a seat in the next General Assembly of Maryland.

May 17, 1836.

We are authorized to announce

Edward M. Waters, Esq.

As a candidate to represent Somerset county in the next House of Delegates of Maryland.

July 5, 1836.

500 Cords Wood
WANTED.

I wish to contract immediately for the above quantity of pine wood, to be delivered at my Mill or at some convenient public road side. The cash will be paid for it upon delivery; and I would have no objection to receive it in lots of 50 or 100 cords each.

J. S. ZIEBER.

Princess-Anne, Aug. 23d, 1836.

NOTICE.

CASH and fair prices will at all times be given for NEGROES of both sexes, by applying to ALEXANDER S. JONES

N. B.—All communications attended to immediately.

Jan. 21, 1834.

Last Notice.

THE subscriber being conscious that he has already extended to his customers, the utmost indulgence, and feeling every disposition to lengthen that indulgence, would his situation justify it is again compelled, and he hopes for the last time, to invite those indebted to the firm of DONE & HYLAND, to come forward, without farther delay, and settle their accounts, as he is very anxious to close the business of said firm.

He would also apprise his customers and the public generally, that he will *sell off at cost* his stock of GOODS now on hand. Those wishing bargains will do wel to call.

J. C. HYLAND.

August 23, 1836.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber will sell, on reasonable terms, his entire stock of

Dry Goods and Groceries,

To an approved tenant, he would rent the DWELLING HOUSE with the STORE HOUSE annexed. To a person desirous of engaging in the business, and who would give it his undivided attention, it would be profitable, and he could do an extensive business. The subscriber having other matters enough to engage his attention, cannot bestow the time which is absolutely necessary. To a safe purchaser, the terms will be made easy, and as the subscriber wishes to close his business, until his entire stock is disposed of, will sell at reduced prices for cash.

JOHN AUSTIN.

Quantico, July 5, 1836.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber begs leave respectfully to inform his patrons and the public generally, that he has on hand and intends constantly keeping, a full supply of MATERIALS of the first quality, out of which he will manufacture to order

BOOTS & SHOES

Of various kinds. His shop may be found next door to the store of James C. Hyland, and directly opposite the Court House and other public buildings.

R. H. COLBOURN.

N. B. As it is his intention to close up his Books at the expiration of every six months, it is hoped that those whose accounts have been standing for that length of time and longer will settle the same forthwith. R. H. C.

July 19, 1836.

MR. VAN BUREN
AND NEGRO SUFFRAGE.

From the Baltimore Chronicle.

Many attempts have been made to elicit Mr. Van Buren's opinions upon the important subjects connected with the Slave Question, but uniformly without success. Since he became a candidate for the Presidency, he has cautiously masked his views upon these points, and when directly asked has evaded the queries, as he did when he lately put off the Loco Focos in New York. In the latter instance, he referred his interrogatories to his past life and conduct, but he has not desired those who sought his sentiments in reference to the slave question to resort to the same evidence. He well knows that his views upon this subject, and particularly in regard to the right of the negro to a participation in the elective franchise, so far as they are disclosed by his public acts and votes, must condemn him with the South. We will, however, insist that the mode of arriving at his sentiments on one subject, which he has recommended, shall be resorted to in other cases, and we therefore, shall proceed, by an examination of his votes in the New York Convention, to ascertain whether he holds the opinion that, in this country, the "*Negro ought to have the right to vote.*" We have before us the "Reports of the proceedings and debates of the Convention of 1821, assembled for the purpose of amending the Constitution of the State of New York." These reports were taken at the time and published in 1821.

It appears from page 178 of this volume, that on the 19th of September, 1821, the Convention proceeded to consider the subject of the Elective Franchise, and that the Report upon that subject, made by Mr. Sanford, was taken up. This Report proposed, as a part of the Constitution, that "every *white* male citizen of the age of twenty-one years who shall have been one year an inhabitant of this State, and for six months a resident in the town, county or district where he may offer his vote, &c. &c., shall be entitled to vote, &c."

In submitting this report, *Mr.* Sanford addressed the Convention at length and was followed by *Mr.* Ross, who, in the course of his argument, in favor of the report used the following language:

"That all men are free and equal, according to the usual declarations, applies to them only in a state of nature, and not after the institution of civil government; for then many rights, flowing from a natural equality, are necessarily abridged, with a view to produce the greatest amount of security and happiness to the whole community. On this principle the right of suffrage is to be extended to white men only. But why, it will probably be asked, are blacks to be excluded? I answer, because they are seldom, if ever, required to share in the common burthens or defence of the State. There are also additional reasons; they are a peculiar people, incapable, in my judgment, of exercising that privilege with any sort of discretion, prudence, or independence. They have no just conceptions of civil liberty. They know not how to appreciate it, and are consequently indifferent to its preservation."

We have made this extract to show that, by inserting the word "*white*" it was distinctly designed to exclude "negroes" or "colored people" from the right to vote. The Report was discussed by Mr. Rumsallaer, Mr Fairlie, Mr. Young, Mr. Root, Mr. Clark and others. The latter gentleman declared himself in favor of striking out the word "white," for the following reasons:

"I am unwilling," said he, "to retain the word '*white*' because its retention is repugnant to all the principles and notions of liberty, to which we have heretofore professed to adhere, and to our declaration of independence, which is a concise and just expose of those principles. In that sacred instrument we have recorded the following incontrovertible truths—'*We hold these truths to be self-evident—that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.*'

"The people of color are capable of giving their consent, and ever since the formation of your government they have constituted a portion of the people, from whence your legislators have derived 'their just powers;' and by retaining that word, you deprive a large and respectable number of the people of this State of privileges and rights which they have enjoyed in common with us, ever since the existence of our government, and to which they are justly entitled."

[illegible] much debate, [illegible]r. Jay, who is now at the head of the abolitionists in New York, moved to strike out the word "white," the effect of which would be to admit *all persons, black or white*, possessed of certain other qualifications, to the exercise of the right of suffrage. In opposing this motion Chief Justice Spencer said—

"I have believed, and do still believe, that we are called on to extend the right of suffrage as far as the interests of the community will permit; but do think we cannot contemplate carrying it to the full extent recommended in the report, without knowing that we are not giving it to those people who will nominally enjoy the right, but to those who feed and clothe them. I shall vote against striking out the word white, on the ground that it is necessary for securing our own happiness. I cannot say would deprive those people, who have acquired property, of the privilege of voting; but I cannot consent to extend it to others, in whose hands it will be as much abused as by these coloured people. Iam willing to extend the right of suffrage as far as my conscience will admit; but I never can agree to extend it so far, as to deprive the agricultural interests of this state, of the rights which they ought to enjoy. I never can consent to extend this right, and make an aristocracy by giving the man who has the longest purse, the power to control the most votes."

Many other gentlemen spoke upon the subject, and the policy and propriety of permitting negroes, mulattoes and Indians, to vote, was discussed ably and fully. The following was the result, as will be found on recurrence to page 202 of the volume before us:

"The question on striking out the word *white*, was then taken by ayes and noes, and decided in the affirmative as follows:

AYES—Messrs Bacon, Baker, Barlow, Beckwith, Birdeye, Brinkerhoff, Brooks, Buel, Burroughs, Carver, R. Clarke, Collins, Cramer, Day, Dodge, Duer, Eastwood, Edwards, Ferris, Fish, Hallock, Hees, Hogeboom, Hunting, Huntington, Jay, Jones, Kent, KingAMoore, Munro, Nelson, Park, Paulding, Pitcher, Platt, Reeve, Rhinelander, Richards, Rogers, Rosebrugh, Sanders, N. Sanford, Seaman, Steele, D. Southerland, Swift, Sylvester, Tallmadge, Tuttle, VN BUREN, Van Ness, J. Van Rensselaer, S. Van Rensselaer, Van Vechten, Ward, A. Webster, Wendover, Wheaton, E. Williams, Woodward, Wooster, Yates—63.

NOES.—Messrs. Bowman, Breese, Briggs, Carpenter, Case, Child, D. Clark, Clyde, Dubois, Dyckman, Fairlie Fenton, Frost, Howe, Humphrey, Hunt, Hunter, Hurd, Knowles, Lansing, Lawrence, Lefferts, A Livingston, M'Call, Millikin, Pike, Porter, Price, Pumpelly, Radcliff Rockwell, Root, Rose, Ross, Russell, Sage, R. Sanford, Schenck, Seely, Sharpe, Sheldon, . Smith, R. Smith, Spencer, Starkweather, Sutherland, Taylor, Ten Eyck, Townley, Townsend, Tripp, Van Fleet, Van Horne, Verbryck, E. Webster, Wheeler, Woods, Young—59.

Some of Mr. Van Buren's partizans, fearful of the effect upon his popularity, of the exposure of a vote so much at war with Southern interests, having denied the correctness of the above extract, when heretofore published, it has been submitted to the examination of a notary public, and his certificate is hereto attached.

U. STATES OF AMERICA,
State of Maryland, to wit:—

I, James B. Latimer, Notary Public in and for the city of Baltimore, do hereby certify, that I have carefully examined and compared the above extract as printed, with the original on page 201, of the volume entitled, "Reports of the Proceedings and Debates of the Convention of 1821 assembled for the purpose of amending the Constitution of the State of New York," and find the same to agree with the said original in all particulars.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and affixed my notarial seal, on this eleventh day of August, 1836.

J. B. LATIMER.
Notary Public.

We consider it altogether unnecessary to trouble the reader with extended comments upon this subject. We have produced the record, whereby Mr. Van Buren is proved to have voted in favor of investing the negroes o New York with the right of mingling in the decision of who shall be our rulers. We have shown that he could not have been ignorant of the effect of his vote, because it was fully discussed before him. We have shown that, upon this question, of paramount interest to the South, he took ground, deliberately and advisedly, with the fanatics of the North, and that he aided in engrafting upon the Constitution of New York, the odious principle of allowing negroes to vote. This is or ought to be enough for the South. Elect a man with such principles to the Presidency, and what security have we that an attempt will not be made to introduce the tenets of New York upon this subject into the Constitutions of all the new and non-slaveholding States, until, at length, the control of our institutions may pass into the hands of the "colored people," as they are called, and their fanatic allies?

☞ We invite the most rigid scrutiny into the facts we have here proclaimed in reference to Mr. Van Buren, and pledge ourselves that they are incontestible.

NOTICE.

[illegible] that large [illegible] establishment, in [illegible] OTEL, [illegible] the well estab [illegible] house.

His [illegible] LARDER are abundantly [illegible] choice selection of Liquors and Provisions suited to the season. His STABLES, already supplied with Provender, will shortly undergo extensive repairs, and every facility will be afforded Travellers to be conveyed to any part of the Peninsula. Private Rooms can at all times be assigned to customers. He hopes by a studious desire to accommodate the public, and unremitting exertions to render comfortable those who may honor him with their custom, to share a portion of the public patronage.

The public's obedient servant,
JOHN W. B. PARSONS.
Princess Anne, July 19, 1836.

The Snow Hill Sentinel and Baltimore Republican will insert the above three times and charge this office.



COACH, GIG & Harness Making.

THE subscribers beg leave to inform their customers and the public generally, that they have opened a shop in CAMBRIDGE, where all kinds of work in their line of business will be done in a substantial and workmanlike manner. They hope that their assiduity and attention to business, combined with a determination to keep in their employ the most approved workmen, and materials of the best quality, will warrant a large share of the public patronage.

They have constantly on hand
Gigs, Barouches, Carriages, &c.,
Manufactured out of the best materials, and finished in the most approved style.

Orders for new Gigs, or other articles in their line, from any part of the Eastern Shore, will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

They would particularly invite their old friends of Somerset, notwithstanding the distance, to favor them with orders for new work. They think that they can furnish Gigs, Barouches, &c., at their shop which will lose nothing by a comparison with those manufactured in large cities; they, therefore, only wish their friends to give them a trial, in order to ensure general satisfaction.

Carey & Schleigh.
Cambridge, August 2, 1836.

Election Notice.

AN Election will be held in the severa Election Districts in Somerset county, on the FIRST MONDAY of SEPTEMBER next, for the purpose of electing two Electors from this county to elect the next Senate of Maryland.

SAMUEL G. HOLBROOK.
Sheriff of Somerset county.
August 9, 1836.

Insolvent's Notice.

The creditors of Littleton S. White, are hereby notified that he has applied for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of Maryland, and the first Tuesday in the next November Term of Somerset county court, is the day appointed for his appearance before the Judges of the said Court, to answer such interrogatories as may then and there be propounded to him relative to his said application.
Aug. 9

Insolvent's Notice.

The creditors of James Waters, (free negro,) are hereby notified that he has applied for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of Maryland, and the first Tuesday in the next November Term of Somerset County Court, is the day appointed for his appearance before the Judges of the said Court to answer such interrogatories as may then and there be propounded to him relative to his said application.
August 9,

Insolvent's Notice.

The creditors of JOSEPH VENABLES are hereby notified that he has applied for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of Maryland, and the first Tuesday in the next November Term of Somerset County Court, is the day appointed for his appearance before the Judges of the said Court to answer such interrogatories as may then and there be propounded to him relative to his said application.
August 16, 1836.

NOTICE.

CASH and fair prices will at all times be given for NEGROES of both sexes, by applying to
ALEXANDER S. JONES
N. B.—All communications attended to immediately.
Jan. 21, 1834.

PRINTING.

THE PRINTING OF
BOOKS, PAMPHLETS,
Blanks, Cards, Labels,
HANDBILLS, &c.
Is thankfully received [illegible] at the Village Herald Office.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber intending to move West, will sell his lands on M[illegible], containing 150 acres; also a tract within two miles of Princess-Anne, cont[illegible] acres. The first is [illegible] with suit[illegible] family. The [illegible], and is [illegible]

Also, all his PERSONAL PROPERTY, consisting of some excellent Household and Kitchen Furniture, one four wheel Carriage, one Gig and Harness, three Stoves, Carts, some Stock and Farming Utensils, the present Corn and Fodder on the farms above mentioned, the Corn, Fodder and Vegetables on the lot where he now resides, with a variety of other articles. The above property he will sell on TUESDAY the 20th SEPTEMBER next, at his residence; sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Any part of said property will be sold at private sale before the said day of sale.

GEO. M. WILLING.
August 9, 1836.

VENDUE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans Court of Somerset county, will be sold at public sale on WEDNESDAY the 17th day of SEPTEMBER next, the

Personal Estate

of Nehemiah Walston, late of said county deceased, (negroes excepted.) consisting of

Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Farming Utensils, Household and Kitchen Furniture, &c. &c. &c.

The terms of sale are a credit of six months on all sums over five dollars, the purchaser giving note with security bearing interest from the day of sale—on all sums of sums of and under five dollars the cash will be required.

Sale to commence at 9 o'clock, A. M.
THOS. WALSTON, Adm'r.
of Nehemiah Walston, dec'd.
August 23—3w.

Commission.

THE subscriber has commenced a General
Commission Business,
At No. 12, Light St. Wharf, BALTIMORE.
Where he will sell *Grain*, of every description, and he has opened a market for *Bacon, Lard, Butter, Fruit, &c.*, and every thing the Farmer has to dispose of. He feels confident that those who will favor him with their consignments, however small, will assure themselves the best prices the market affords.

He will fill up orders of every description, such as *Groceries, Clover Seed, Plaster, Lime, &c.*

JOSEPH RASIN.

REFERENCES:

Wm. Auell,	*Giles Hicks,*
Thomas Carter,	*J. P. W. Richardson,*
Henry Rhodes,	*Wm. Loveday,*
Samuel Kennard,	*Dr. R. Goldsborough,*
Pere Wilmer,	*John C. Palmer,*
John C. Spencer,	*Samuel Thompson,*
Benj. Earickson	*J. W. Legg.*

N. B.—I have on hand James G. Baldwin's Virginia Corn and Cob Crusher and Grinder; also, his Corn Sheller which will shell from 250 to 300 bushels a day. For particulars reference to the Farmer and Gardener.
April 12 3w

NOTICE.

The subscriber begs leave to inform the citizens of Somerset and the adjacent counties that he is prepared to execute all kinds of PLASTERING, in the best style, and on the most accommodating terms.

LITTLETON FURNISS.
Hungary Neck Aug 9 3t

State of Maryland, sc.

SOMERSET COUNTY ORPHANS COURT,
August 16, 1836.

ON *application of Edward P. Cluff, Executor of Robert Cluff, late of Somerset County dec'd., it is ordered by the Court that the said Executor give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the estate of the said deceased, and that the same be published once a week for three weeks, in a paper printed in Princess Anne.*

True copy. Test.
JAMES POLK, Reg. W. S. C.

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Somerset County hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said County, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Robert Cluff, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the 31st day of March, 1837, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.—Given under my hand this 16th day of August, A. D. 1836.

EDWARD P. CLUFF, Ex'r.
of Robert Cluff, dec'd.
August 23, 1836.

In Chancery

In Somerset County Court:

Intermediate day, August 16, 1836.

ORDERED that the sale of the real estate of Littleton P. Dennis, deceased, as made and reported by Edward Long, Trustee for the sale of the same be ratified and confirmed unless cause to the contrary be shown, or objections be filed on 2nd day of the next Term of Somerset County Court; provided a copy of this order be inserted, once a week, for three successive weeks in a paper printed and published in Princess-Anne before said 2nd day.

WM. TINGLE, an Associate Judge of the 4th Judicial District.
True copy, Test
[illegible] HANDY, Clk.

John of Roanke,



WILL stand the present season at the Stables of the subscriber, where Mares can be accommodated on the following terms, to wit:—Insurance, $14; the Spring's Chance, $7; the Single *Visit*, $3.

Description and Pedigree.

John of Roanoke is a beautiful chestnut sorrle, full sixteen hands high, of great bone and sinew, and combining in an eminent degree, all the desirable qualities of the turf, with those of the farm horse.—Farmers will, therefore, find it to their advantage to avail themselves of the opportunity now offered for improving their stock of horses. In point of symmetry of form, size and action, this horse will lose nothing by a comparison with the best horses of the day. A further description is deemed unnecessary, as those wishing to breed from, can view the horse, and judge for themselves.

Roanoke is three years old this spring.—He was got by the justly celebrated horse John of Roanoke, out of a Dean Swift mare.

JOHN SMITH.
Belmont, Somerset co., April 5, 1836.

Collector's Notice.

THE subscriber being desirous of completing his collections for the years of 1834 and 1835, earnestly requests all persons who stand indebted to him for County Taxes and Officers' Fees, to come forward and settle them without delay, as he must, if possible, settle with all those who have claims against him, and it is impossible for him to pay them unless he is first paid; therefore, all those that do not comply with this notice may certainly expect the letter of the law to be enforced against them, without respect to persons, as his duty as an officer will compel him to this course. Persons holding property in the county and residing out of it will please pay attention to this notice and save themselves trouble.

S. G. HOLBROOK, Collector

Cash in Hand!

THE subscriber is at all times prepared to give the HIGHEST CASH PRICES FOR NEGROES. He will purchase any number of male and female slaves between the ages of 12 and 25 years, and give more for them than any purchaser on this Shore. Please call at his store in Little Annamessex Somerset county.

WM ROACH, Jun.
Jan. 27, 1835.

A CARD.

H. PAGE,
Attorney at Law,

WILL attend the Courts of Somerset and Worcester counties. His office in the former place will be in the house of Mr. Willing; in the latter in that of Mr Givans.
Dec 1, 1835.

WANTED,

Fifty Cords of Tan Bark,

At the PRINCESS-ANNE TAN YARD, for which liberal cash prices will be given
THOMAS LANGSDALE.
May 24, 1836

Baltimore & White-Haven,

VIA FAIR-HAVEN, HERRING BAY.



THE Steam Boat *PATUXENT* has recommenced her route between the above places, leaving the Maryland State Wharf in the city of Baltimore at 6 A. M. on Tuesday the 22d March inst. and every Tuesday thereafter for White Haven, Eastern Shore, Md. and running from thence will leave White Haven at 6 A. M. the following morning, Wednesday, and every Wednesday thereafter for Baltimore, touching at Fair Haven, Herring Bay, going and returning.

GEORGE WEEMS, Master
March 29

CASH FOR NEGROES.

Including both sexes, from 12 to 25 years of age. Persons having likely servants to dispose of will find it to their interest to give us a call, as we will give higher prices in cash, than any other purchaser who is now in this market, or may come in. We can at all times be found at Mrs. Disharoon's Tavern, Princess Anne, Md.

OVERLEY & SANDERS

All communications addressed to us, at this place, will be punctually attended to.
Sept. 23, 1834.

☞ The subscribers are particularly anxious to make a shipment of Negroes shortly. All persons who have SLAVES to dispose of will do well to give them a call as soon as possible.
Jan 21 O. & S.

Negroes Wanted.

The subscriber wishes to purchase *NEGROES* of both sexes, from six to thirty years of age, for which he will give the highest CASH prices.

W. B. JONES.

N. B.—*All letters directed to him at Princess-Anne will be punctually attended to.* W. B. J.
March 22, 1836.

BLANKS

OF THE FOLLOWING KINDS
For Sale at the Office of the Village Herald

Fi Fa's before Sup's,	*Appeal Bonds,*
Do do after do	*Constables' Advertisements,*
Ca Sa's before do	*Bills of Sale,*
Do do after do	*Venditioni's,*
Warrants,	
Narrations, &c.	

PRINCESS-ANNE HOTEL.

BY the urgent importunities of his old friends and customers the undersigned has been induced to open again a House of Entertainment in this place. He has opened the large, commodious, NEW HOTEL, opposite the Court House, and the offices of the Clerk of the County Court, and Register of Wills, called the PRINCESS ANNE HOTEL, recently occupied by G. M. Willing, Esq.—The requisite out buildings, of ample dimensions, will be immediately erected. Notwithstanding the high prices of the present season, he has laid in abundant supplies of all the requisites of good eating and drinking, and has made arrangements for the most comfortable accommodation of his customers, and all travellers and others that may favor him with their patronage. From the situation of his Hotel, so contiguous to the Court House and public offices, and its comfortable rooms with fire-places, gentlemen of the *bar*, and others having business with the Court and in the public officess, will find it to their advantage, convenience, and comfort to patronise his Establishment.

The undersigned hopes to receive, as he will endevor to merit, largely of the public patronage.

George Dashiell
Princess Anne, Jan 12 '36

N. B. His Hacks will run, for the accommodation of passengers, to and from the Steamboat Patuxent, on the days of her arrival at and departure from White-Haven. Travellers will be conveyed, on accommodating terms, to any part of the Peninsula at the shortest notice. G. D.
June 21, 1836.

$300 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscribers on the 19th instant, two negro women—one named LETTA, dark mulatto color, about 4 feet 11 inches high, 27 years old, and speaks very proper; the other named SARAH, of the same color, about 4 feet 8 inches high, 25 years old. It is very likely they are in the neighborhood of Barren Creek, as they both have husbands in that neighborhood. The above reward will be given, or $100 for either of them, if taken in the county and secured so that we get them again. If taken out of the county, we will give $150 for either, or $300 for both of them, if secured so that we get them again.

BECHAMP RHODES,
JAMES RHODES.
Near Springhill Church, August 2, 1836.

Quarterly Camp Meeting

A CAMP MEETING for Princess Anne Circuit will commence on the 26th of AUGUST, on *DEALS ISLAND.* There are two good harbors for shallops near; and the place selected, in point of health and convenience is unsurpassed by any other on the Eastern Shore. Preachers and friends from the adjoining Circuits are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ No traffic of any kind whatever, will be allowed within two miles of the Camp ground. By order of
THE MANAGERS.
July 19, 1836.

New Spring Goods.

Wm. W. Johnson

HAS just returned from Baltimore with a large and general assortment of GOODS, which will be sold low for cash, or on time to punctual dealers.
April 19, 1836

NOTICE.

THE creditors of the late Francis D. Nelson, deceased, are hereby notified that the subscriber has taken out letters of administration de bonis non on the estate of said deceased, and they are hereby warned to exhibit their claims, properly authenticated, to the Register of Wills of Somerset county, on or before the 1st day of September [illegible]

JAMES BOUNDS, Adm'r.
d. b. n. of Francis D. Nelson, dec'd
August 2, 1836

$450 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber living in Somerset county, Maryland, on Saturday the 6th instant, the following negro men, to wit:—HARRY, who sometimes calls himself HARRY HANDY, about 43 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, dark mulatto complexion—he is an intelligent fellow, can read tolerably well, and talks in a sharp and rapid voice, especially when under the influence of strong drink, to which he is much addicted—he is an excellent field hand, and can turn his hands to any kind of labor that may be required of him.—GEORGE, who calls himself GEORGE HENRY, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, bright mulatto complexion, stout and extremely well made—polite and conciliating in his conversation.—George was brought up as a house servant and continued in that employment until about 6 years past, since which time he has worked as a field hand. As a house servant and waiter, few could equal him, and as a field hand none could excell him. JOHN, who calls himself sometimes JOHN HENRY and sometimes JOHN SMITH, is about 20 or 21 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, dark mulatto complexion, slightly but well formed, walks and stands erect, speaks rather slowly and has a down look. He was brought up as a house servant and continued in that employment to the time he went away, and in this calling he is a first rate servant. The above negroes took with them such a variety of clothing that it is needless to describe any. If the said negroes, or either of them, be taken and secured in any jail, so that the subscriber gets them, or him, a reward of $150 will be given for each thus apprehended and secured.

ROBERT J. HENRY.
Kingston Post Office, Somerset county, Md., July 15, 1836.

State of Maryland, sc:

SOMERSET COUNTY ORPHANS COURT,
July 19th, 1836.

ON application of Stephen Miles and John W. Handy, Administrators of William Miles, Sen., late of Somerset county, deceased, it is ordered by the Court, that the said Adm'rs give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the estate of the said deceased, and that the same be published once a week for three weeks, in a paper printed in Princess-Anne.

True copy Test.
JAMES POLK, Reg. W. S. C.

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given

That the subscribers of Somerset County have obtained from the Orphans Court of said County, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the Personal Estate of William Miles, Sen., late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers on or before the 31st day of Feb., 1837; they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.—Given under my hand, this 12th day of July, A. D. 1836.

STEPHEN MILES and
JOHN W. HANDY,
Adm'rs. of William Miles, Sen., dec'd.
July 12, 1836.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

THE undersigned having moved from the Eastern Shore, Maryland, to the city of Baltimore, and associated themselves together in the

Grocery & Commission Business,

On Dugan's Wharf, No. 6, respectfully beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they are prepared to receive consignments of GRAIN and all other COUNTRY PRODUCE, which they pledge themselves to sell, on commission, for the very highest price the market will afford. They have large room for storage, and if storing is preferred to selling at particular times, consigners can be accommodated. Persons who have grain or any country produce, (however small in quantity,) for this market, would do well to patronize the undersigned, as they are determined to spare no pains, in doing justice to their consigners, by searching the market for the very highest price. The money of the consigners will be returned by the vessel, unless ordered to the contrary—and in case of an order to deposite, certificates of deposite will be sent to the owner.

The undersigned keep constantly on hand a general assortment of GROCERIES, which they offer to the public as low as they can be bought in the city. Country merchants and others would do well in giving them a call.

JOHN J. DASHIELL &
JNO. R. DASHIELL.
April 26, 1836.

REFERENCES.

Wm. W. Handy, Esq.	*Somerset.*
Thos. K. Carroll, Esq.	
Isaac D. Jones, Esq.	
Jos. S. Cottman, Esq.	
Col. R. Stewart,	
Teague Townsend,	*Worcester.*
R. [illegible]	
Dr. Gales,	
Jas. A. Stewart, Esq.	*Dorchester.*
Dr. Wm. Jackson,	
Wm. H. Yates,	
Mr. Alfred Lewis,	*Sussex county, Delaware.*
Wm. B. Cooper, Esq.	
Jno. Polk,	
C. Ross,	

For Sale,

THE FARM on which the subscriber resides. This tract contains one hundred and thirty six acres of cleared, and ninety four acres of woodland, and has attached to it an extensive range of Marsh.

It can conveniently be sold in LOTS to suit purchasers.

☞ There is a WINDMILL on the premises. For terms apply to
ROBT. PATTERSON.
April 12 3m

Last Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber by note or book account, are earnestly requested to pay the same on or before the 1st day of MAY next, as farther indulgence cannot be given.

T. TOWNSEND.
Oak Hall, Worcester co., April 14th, 1836.

Bank of Salisbury,

June 6th, 1836.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, to the Stockholders of this Institution, that in pursuance of a resolution of the Board of Directors, they are required to pay the remaining seven dollars and fifty cents due on each share of the capital stock of said Bank, at the times and in the manner hereafter specified, to wit:

An instalment of $2.50 cents on each and every share on the 15th of August next,
An instalment of $2.50 on each and every share on the 15th of October next,
And an instalment of $2.50 on each and every share on the 15th of December next.

The charter provides that "if any Stockholder shall fail to make regular payments, at the times and in the manner required, a loss of interest or dividends will be incurred, until the instalments or calls shall be made good, not *only* upon the money paid after default, but upon *all monies* paid antecedently to such failure." By order.

WM. H. RIDER, Cashier.
June 11, 1836

BOARDING,

BY

Mrs. Skelly & Miss Waran,
NO 61, MARKET STREET,
Between South and Gay Streets,
BALTIMORE.
March 29

THE VILLAGE HERALD.

BY S. T. CALLAHAN, PRINCESS-ANNE, SOMERSET COUNTY, MARYLAND.

Vol. X—Whole No. 491. **TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 6, 1836.** **Vol. 2—No. 15.**

VILLAGE HERALD.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Three Dollars a year, to be satisfied by $2 00 *if paid in advance;* or $2 50 if paid within six months.

☞ Subscriptions paid within 30 days after delivering the first number, (of the year subscribed for,) will be considered *in advance.*

No subscription will be taken for less than *one year.*

No paper will be discontinued (unless at the editor's discretion,) until all arrearages are paid off; and a failure to notify a discontinuance, previous to the expiration of the year subscribed for, will be invariably considered as a new engagement.

☞ *Advertisements* inserted on the usual terms.

☞ All communications addressed to the editor must come POST PAID.

POETRY.

THE EVENING HOUR.

This is the hour when memory wakes
Visions of joy that could not last;
This is the hour when fancy takes
A survey of the past—

She brings before the pensive mind
The hallowed scenes of earlier years;
And friends who long have been consigned
To silence and to tears!

The few we liked—the one we loved—
A sacred band, come stealing on!
And many a form far hence removed
And many a pleasure gone!

Friendships that now in death are hushed
And young affection's broken chain;
And hopes that fate too quickly crushed,
In memory bloom again!

Few watch the fading gleams of day,
But muse on hopes as quickly flown,
That after but, they died away
Till all at last were gone!

This is the hour, when fancy wreathes
Her spells round joys that could not last;
This is the hour, when memory breathes
A sigh to pleasure past!

STANZAS.

Pilgrim on thy journey starting
For a fair and heavenly clime,
From thy home and kindred parting,
Parting from the joys of time,
Let not grief thy bosom trouble
That thou biddest them farewell,
Human joy is but a bubble,
Let thy heart in Heaven dwell.

Pilgrim with thy journey weary,
Toiling 'neath a heavy load,
Oh, let not despair come near thee,
Faint thou not upon the road;
Smoother is the way to heaven,
As it draweth near its close,
Faith its roughness will make even,
Hope will lighten all its woes.

Pilgrim, thy long journey ended,
Let thy spirit to them rise,
See with death's dark shadows blending
The bright radiance of the skies,
Doubt shall never more benight thee,
Grief and care pass not the tomb,
Angels' outspread arms invite thee
To the pilgrim's heavenly home.

THE DEPARTED TRIBES.

BY I. M'LELLAN, JR.

They're fading, they're fading,
In solemn gloom away;
Like vapors on the mountain,
At dawning of the day.

They're falling, they're falling,
Like leaves in autumn time;
When in the woods the cheerless breeze
Sighs forth its hollow chime!

They're dying, they're dying,
Like those who feel at heart,
That stern consumption's finger
Is beckoning to depart.

I look upon the mountain-top—
Lo! all their fires are out!
I tread along the vallies,
Lo! silent is their shout!

Along the green marge of the lake,
Along the sandy shore,
A solemn voice doth seem to say,
The old tribes are no more!

Their very names are all forgot,
Their ancient graves unknown,
And dim oblivion's shadow
Around them wide is thrown.

Token, 1836.

There was a frost on Saturday night last at Schenectady.

MISCELLANEOUS

In a recently published work, entitled "*Courtship and Marriage,*" by the Rev. J. M. Davis, the question of what constitutes a promise of marriage is thus treated. We copy it for the sake of the interest which naturally attaches to this subject in the estimation of that numerous class embraced under the head of wooers and wooed:

"*What constitutes a Betrothment.*—The most interesting and decisive period in the history of courtship remains to be considered. We have endeavored to conduct the inquirer after truth along, from one step to another, till we have brought him to that point, when he is prompted, not only by his affections, but by a regard for his own character and the character of his friend, to make those declarations of attachment and love, which, if reciprocated, shall prepare the way for the assumption of obligations the most binding and solemn. What then is the nature of a betrothment? And what are the circumstances which will render it null and void?

1. I remark that a matrimonial engagement does not consist in any of the civilities and courtesies of life, which a gentleman may extend to a lady.

It is not unfrequently the case, however, that these are mistaken for declarations of love, and the announcement is made at once, that such persons are engaged. Such is the imprudence of friends often, and more frequently of the lady herself, that the common politeness and attention, which are ever due between the sexes, are construed into proposals for matrimony, and a young gentleman hears the report of his engagement, while as yet not even a dream of the thing has passed through his own mind. By such imprudence, the lady severs herself from the society, perhaps, of an honorable and polished mind, and brings upon herself and friends the mortification and disappointment which will inevitably follow in such cases. If a gentleman attend a lady to church; if he escort her to the public assembly; if he walk with her in the street; if he occasionally visit her for the sake of her good society, the report is not unfrequently set on foot, by some mischief maker or indiscreet friend, that the parties are engaged to be married.

2. Neither does an engagement consist in any politeness or social intercourse, which a lady may extend to a gentleman.

There are young gentlemen, however, of such consummate vanity, as to suppose that such treatment is nothing less than the strongest intimation of personal attachment. If a lady so much as look at them, they fancy that it must be a love affair, and equivalent to the most direct proposals for matrimony. A smile, a compliment, a social interview, a walk or ride of pleasure, is set down by such conceited coxcombs, as the most unequivocal declaration of love. They tell of the conquests they have made, with an air of triumph, and never know their mistake till they learn it in that reserve and neglect which their conduct so richly deserves.

3. Neither does an engagement consist in any of these preliminary steps, which are so important, in order to a just estimate of the character and qualifications of the person with whom you would be united for life.

Many persons, however, imagine that every such step is a step of committal. While the individual is only forming that wise estimate, and making those judicious investigations, which every one is bound to make in this affair, by a regard to his own happiness and that of others—he is considered as fairly committed, without the possibility of honorable retreat. But this is all wrong, whether it be the sentiment of individuals or public sentiment. The very object of his researches is to ascertain is the character and qualifications of the person, are such as will make him a happy companion for life. Without such investigation he might as well commit his interest, in this manner, to a lady whom he had never beheld. He might as well be betrothed as heathen children by their parents, without his consent or knowledge, and while yet in a state of infancy. He might as well blindfold himself, and rush into a great assembly, and select a companion at random. Parents must suppose their daughters are little less than angels, if they expect to betroth them in this manner. And if young ladies are so superficial in character and accomplishments, as not to admit of such honorable and wise scrutiny, they had better give up the idea of marriage life, and become nuns at once. Such should be the sentiments on this subject, that every young gentleman should feel himself at liberty to make every necessary investigation of character, without subjecting himself to the report of being engaged, or of other than honorable intentions, if disappointed he sees fit to retire.

4. Neither does an engagement consist in the most unqualified declaration of love on the part of either the gentleman or lady. This may all be, yet no obligations are assumed, no contract is formed. And yet there are those who suppose that such declarations of attachment impose an obligation on their friend, which cannot be resisted or violated. The gentleman whose province it always is to make such disclosures, consider that when he has done this, he has secured by right his object. But not so. The lady may be wholly unprepared for such an event.—Such a disclosure may be made before she has made the necessary inquiries and investigations herself. Such a declaration may be made when she had no suspicion of any attachment existing, and whilst her own engagements and circumstances do not admit of her entertaining such proposals for a moment. It is true, such a disclosure on the part of the gentleman, imposes certain duties on the female. If her circumstances are such as render an engagement impossible, she is bound by every principle to acquaint him immediately with the fact, and keep the transaction a secret. If her circumstances are such as to render it proper for her to enter into a matrimonial engagement, it is proper then, that she make his proposals a matter of immediate and serious consideration. If she is satisfied with his character, and entertains such an affection for him as will render a union with him happy, she has nothing left to do but to make known to him, in a modest and affectionate manner, her acceptance of his proposals. But if after due consideration and inquiry and deliberation, she is conducted to a contrary conclusion, she should loose no time in informing him of the fact, in a way least likely to wound his sensibilities, or mortify his pride. She will consider it too, both a dictate of modesty and prudence and honor, to disclose the circumstance to no living being.

5. A matrimonial engagement then, is when the parties, having made mutual disclosures of affection for each other, in view of such disclosure, bind themselves by promises to become each other's wedded companion for life. There must be a contract formed, in which the parties pledge themselves to each other for life, or there can be no matrimonial engagement. Nothing short of this can be accounted a betrothment, and nothing more is necessary to its perfection."

The rapidity with which the western cities have grown into consequence has been a matter of astonishment to all.—Among others Buffalo claims to itself a more rapid increase in wealth and business than almost any other. One of the editors of the New York Commercial Advertiser, in writing to the other, says—

"I think it was in 1796, that there was no house between Buffalo and Le Roy a distance of some eighty miles, and only one small trading post where Buffalo now is. You know that a large tract of country in this region, until very recently, belonged to the 'Holland Land Company.' In their purchase was included the spot from which I am now writing. In 1801, this company caused surveys to be made, and then commenced the settlements which are now covering the [illegible] town. What is now Buffalo, was then called New Amsterdam. Owing to the distance from the Atlantic cities, and there being no vessels on the great lakes, its progress was very slow, until the year 1812, when war was declared with England, at which time, in consequence of its prominent situation, it became a place of great importance as a military post. Its proximity to Canada made it a great military depot, and it soon rapidly increased. In 1813 it was incorporated as a village under the name of Buffalo.

In the latter end of December of this year, and I think the last day of that month, the British crossed a large force, and every building, except one, was burnt down. Things remained in this situation until the close of the war in 1815, when most of the former inhabitants returned and commenced re-building. This they were enabled to do by the act of Congress remunerating, in part, the sufferers by the destruction of their property. The same cause that retarded its growth before the war, continued until 1822, when the masterly minds of the late *De Witt Clinton*, and his associates, opened a new source of wealth by the construction of the Erie Canal. Since the completion of this magnificent work this city, and the vast west, have gone on improving beyond the most extravagant calculations, and now it is impossible to mark any bounds for its limits. About five years ago, Buffalo had a population of five thousand; it now numbers from twenty to twenty-two thousand, and if more could be accomodated, many more would tarry. Buildings are going up with rapidity, and in a short time it is hoped that all who wish will be amply provided for.

At present the rent of dwelling houses is quite as high as it is in New York, even in the neighborhood of banks and squares. The main business street is crowded like your Broadway. The stores in this street are large and elegant, some of them being one hundred and sixty feet deep, and all appear to be well filled. Some of the merchants import their goods direct from Europe, and these goods are not landed until they reach Buffalo; they are transferred from the vessel that first received them, to the canal packet. You may form some idea of the rapid increase of Buffalo when I tell you that the first mail received here was in March, 1808, and that was carried on horseback, *once in two weeks.* It was continued in this manner until the year 1805. A weekly route was then established and continued until 1809. In 1810 the horse conveyance was changed, and a stage wagon established; and finally, as the country increased, the route was changed to twice and then to three times a week. The first newspaper was established in Buffalo in the year 1811, by S. H. & H. A. Salisbury—Smith H. Salisbury being the editor. He has been dead several years; but one of the two or three dailies now issued from the press of this city, is yet under the conduct of the surviving partner and brother. At the present time post coaches appear to be arriving or departing at almost all hours of the day. There are *four* daily stages leaving for the East, one of which goes by the way of Rochester, and the same number arrive.

At the early period of the settlement of this country the water craft were canoes: now Buffalo harbor resembles more a seaport than many of your Atlantic cities. Since I have been here (three days) the arrivals have been upward of thirty each day. Among them was the new ship Milwaukie, from Chicago, with a cargo of upwards of three thousand barrels of produce. She is a ship of more than 300 tons, of fine model, and has excellent accommodation for passengers: the fare, in the cabin, to Chicago, is $20.—Besides two ships, three brigs, and a large number of schooners and sloops (upward of fifty of them are owned in Buffalo,) there are thirty-five American steam boats on lake Erie, the tonnage of which is 8,000 tons. The capital invested in steam boat stock alone exceeds one million of dollars. Some of the boats are of the first class and are equal to your Boston boats; eighteen are over three hundred tons. There are also four British steam boats on some part of this lake; the Menominee, on lake St. Clair; the Adelaide, repairing for Malden; the Thames, and Pentang[illegible], which run from lake Huron to the upper lakes. The annual consumption of wood by these boats exceeds fifteen thousand cords every season.

During the year 1835 there was received at Buffalo by the Canal, merchandize destined for the west, and without the bounds of this State, 36,921,362 lbs.

In the year 1834	34,995,189 lbs.
Being an increase of	9,625,873 lbs.

In the same period there was received at Buffalo by the Canal, merchandize for Buffalo, and other places in western New York, 22,[illegible] lbs.

In the year 1834	13,[illegible] lbs.
Being an increase of	9,006,768 lbs.

The amount of manufactures the past year was over two millions of dollars, and the sales of merchandise estimated at nearly six million; and one hundred and thirty thousand dollars have been expended in the erection of buildings. These statistics I have gathered from Mr. Crary's history of Buffalo."

Correspondence of the N. Y. Express.

THE SLAVERY DISCUSSION IN GLASGOW.

GLASGOW, June 20.

The discussion between the Rev. Mr. Thompson, the notorious Abolitionist, who has been so prominently figuring in America, and the Rev. Mr. Breckenridge, took place at the Rev. Mr. Wardlaw's church in this city, on the evenings of the 14th, 15th, 16th and 17th of June. Dr. Wardlaw presided the first and second evenings of the discussion, and each speaker spoke alternately half an hour each. Mr. Thompson was supplied with papers, his table was all lumbered with documents, and he was flushed with the expectation of defeating Mr. Breckenridge, for Mr. Breckenridge had only his pen, ink and paper. Mr. Breckenridge stated that he had not expected a challenge of this nature, and was in a degree unprepared for the discussion, but he felt called upon to defend his country, and the American churches against the misstatements of Thompson. Mr. Thompson opened the discussion by reading his flourishing letter, written about the time he fled from the United States, and embarked for England, via Nova Scotia. Beginning with this, he proceeded to give false and exaggerated statements of the hostility of the American People toward him and the cause he advocated, and then he presented garbled statements to mislead the minds of the audience as to the real facts about slavery in the United States. He attached great importance to his mission to the United States, much more than it deserved. Abolitionists were quoted, with all their high-wrought statements, to prove in what "a horrid condition" the people in the free States, and the negroes in the slave States, are. Indeed, Thompson faltered and paltered at nothing, flourishing away in the most bombastic rhetoric, abusing your people without measure, his own few friends excepted, and even recommending a non-intercourse of the British People with the United States, till *slavery* was abolished!

Mr. Breckinridge adopted altogether a different course of argument. He was cool and collected, and his defence of the United States was manly and dignified.—He stated the true situation of the slaves in the United States, and thus completely disabused the minds of the audience.—Indeed, such was the effect of his argument, that at the conclusion of the third evening, Thompson evinced a desire to discontinue the discussion. Mr. B. was not inclined to do this, seeing the impression the truth was making on the people, and therefore, he demanded another evening, which Mr. T. was obliged to give.—The "Andover case" held a leading place in the discussion of the third evening, and Mr. T's explanations tended to confirm rather than remove the charges brought against him of stimulating the slaves to butcher their masters.

Mr. B. received, at the conclusion of the debate, the hearty applause of a crowded audience, and there is no doubt now that the people of Glasgow have a true idea of the real condition of the U. States, as it regards slavery. Mr. T. has hitherto been a lion in Glasgow, and has carried all before him, but Mr. B. handsomely caged him in this contest. Glasgow, indeed, is better disposed toward the American people than any other city in the British empire, and Americans here find a welcome which they seldom meet with elsewhere. It was important that in the slavery question public feeling should be set right.

I do not know what Thompson expects to gain by his abuse of the American people. It seems to me that when his statements reach you, they will injure the Abolition party, for even that party in their attachment to their own country, cannot approve of the transfer he is making of the war from America to Europe. If the people here believed him, an American could hardly venture abroad. The truth is, he is bitter and enraged because he was driven out of the country, and he is determined upon revenge. The Americans in Glasgow who heard him, behaved nobly. Though their feelings would have prompted them at times to tear him in pieces, when he was denouncing their beloved land, yet they listened with as much apparent calmness as if they were Englishmen. The discussion you will see reported in full in all the Glasgow papers. It is understood that Mr. B. has received from many of the most intelligent citizens in Glasgow, the warmest acknowledgements for his candid and intelligent exposure of the real condition of slavery, and of the parties relating to it in the U. States.

Russian Trade. The trade of America with Russia, especially in sugar, is much greater than would be generally supposed. The average quantity of sugar imported into St. Petersburg, (chiefly in American vessels) during the years 1832, '33, '34 and '35, was 25,000 tons per year, besides which considerable quantities of the same article were carried to other Russian ports, for instance Riga, Archangle, &c. In 1834 the importations amounted to 217,[illegible] rubles, and the exports to 230,104,880 rubles. The exports therefore being considerably larger than the imports. Manufactures increase in Russia rapidly, and at no distant day that country will be far less dependent on luxury or convenience than she now is.

[It may perhaps be worth mentioning, says the Boston Gazette, that more than one half of all the American vessels that trade to Russia belong to Boston. The greatest number belonging to any other port in the United States, engaged in that trade belong to Salem.]

Mr. Madison's Works.—The following is the title which has been used to the works of Mr. Madison now about to be published. "Debates in the Congress of the Confederation in the year 1782, '83 and '4, by James Madison, then a Member, with Letters and extracts of Letters from him during the period of his service in that Congress, to which are prefixed the Debates, in 1776, on the Declaration of Independence, and on a few of the Articles of the Confederation, preserved by Th. Jefferson; and, also Debates in the Federal Convention of 1787, by James Madison, a Member." How anxiously will the public look for these volumes, and how rich in political wisdom and instruction they must be! Mr. Madison could not have left a more precious legacy to his countrymen than he has in the papers which he collected and preserved, in reference to the history of the constitution.

Rail Roads vs. Canals.—Since the completion of the Rail Road from Schenectady to Utica, three lines of Canal Packets have been discontinued.

THE HERALD.

Princess-Anne, Md.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 6, 1836.

WHIG NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT

WM. H. HARRISON,

of Ohio.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

JOHN TYLER,

of Virginia.

Last week we took occasion to speak of the irregular arrival of our paper at some of the Post Offices on the Shore. Since then, we have been informed by the Post Master at Salisbury, that the package for B. Greek Springs has never been detained in his office beyond the necessary period of time [18 hours.] He further states, that to the best of his recollection, no such package has been received at that place from sometime in July until about the middle of August.—Mysterious! The package alluded to is regularly deposited in the Post Office at Princess Anne, and must certainly be unlawfully detained somewhere. The Post Master at Kingston, we understand, also asserts that the Herald very seldom arrives at his office in good time! Still more mysterious!!

We merely state these facts, leaving the public to draw its own conclusions.

We would most respectfully invite the particular attention of the Postmasters concerned, to the following provision of the new Post Office Law.

"Sec. 32. And be it further enacted, That if any postmaster shall unlawfully detain in his office any letter, package, pamphlet or newspaper, with intent to prevent the arrival and delivery of the same to the person or persons to whom such letter, package pamphlet or newspaper may be addressed or directed, in the usual course of the transportation of the mail along the route, or if any postmaster shall, with intent aforesaid give a preference to any letter, package, pamphlet or newspaper, over another which shall pass through his office, by forwarding the one and retaining the other, he shall, on conviction thereof, be fined in a sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, and imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months and shall, moreover, be forever thereafter incapable of holding the office of postmaster in the United States."

If, after this, we hear anything more of the unlawful detention of our papers we shall take the proper steps to ferret out and bring to justice, the postmaster who shall be guilty of the misdemeanor.

GLORIOUS VICTORY!

Somerset Regenerated!!

The downfall of Van Burenism in our borders!!!

We delay the publication of the Herald beyond the usual hour in order to lay before our readers the result of the Election in Somerset. As we predicted, the Whig cause has proved triumphant in spite of the tremendous efforts of our opponents. Somerset is, in fact, regenerated. Its honest and independent citizens, by means of the ballot box, have placed the seal of their disapprobation upon the course of Mr. Van Buren and his political disciples. This county can never yield its support to men who are the avowed advocates of Van Buren and Johnson. The one in favor of free negro suffrage, and the other a practical amalgamationist. The glorious victory which has been achieved, shews plainly that a great revolution in public sentiment has taken place. Last year the Vanites succeeded in electing three of their candidates for the Legislature, by a majority of 100 votes. Now the tables are turned. Our candidates are elected by a majority but little short of 300! This argues well for the glorious cause of Harrison and Tyler—and, should other counties throughout the State follow the bright example of Somerset, those gentlemen must inevitably get the Electoral vote of Maryland.

The astonishing success of the Vanites last year led them to believe that their candidates would go into office this year with an overwhelming majority. Consequently, the game of "brag was unlimited," until the frightful intelligence was communicated thro' the ballot box, that they had been miserably deceived in thier calculations—and that many a young aspirant had yet longer to live on "hope deferred."

We are aware it does not betray a magnanimous spirit to chuckle at the downfall of an enemy, yet so sudden has been the transition from joy to its opposite, in our V. B brethren, it were useless to attempt to restrain a hearty burst of laughter at their expense.

ELECTION RETURNS.

CANDIDATES.

Districts	Whig. SAM'L J. K. HANDY.	Dr. Wm. WILLIAMS	Van Buren. [illegible] LONG,	L. D. TEACKLE,
Princess Anne,	124	126	124	116
Dublin,	85	86	56	41
Trap	69	70	123	119
Brinkley's,	304	349	88	88
Dames' Quarter	60	60	71	69
Salisbury,	97	95	68	62
Tyaskin,	132	132	55	53
Hongsry Neck,	53	53	28	18
Quantico,	29	31	110	109
Totals,	1012	1012	701	683

P. S. Not having been successful in obtaining a statement of the polls in the B. C. Springs and Smiths' Island Districts, up to 11 o'clk. this morning, we have concluded on putting our paper to press without awaiting the result. Our readers, however, may rest assured that Messrs. Handy and Williams are elected by a majority of at least 300.

ELECTIONS.

Kentucky.—We publish in another column the official returns for Governor. The result of the vote settles the question of Harrison's success in Kentucky—he will have a majority of upwards of *ten thousand*. The vote for Lt. Governor is as follows: Charles A. Wickliffe, (W.) 35,526; Elijah Hise (V. B) 32,136. Parties in the Legislature stand thus—*Senate*, Whigs 24, Van Buren 14. *House of Representatives*, Whigs 58, Van Buren 42. Majority on joint ballot 26.

Indiana.—The triumph of the Whigs is entire. A large majority of the members of the Legislature are for Harrison, and no doubt is entertained of the electoral vote of the State being given to the old "Hero of Tippecanoe."

Illinois.—So far as heard from the members of the Legislature are, for White 35; Van Buren 37. It is thought the contest will be very close.

Missouri.—Returns have been received from all the counties but eight. The vote stands for

Ashley, (Whig)	11,739
Boggs, (Van Buren)	11,765

We conclude from this that Boggs has been elected. A friend in Missouri writes us "that Ashley not having arrived home until late in July, was prevented from going among the people. This accounts for the falling off of his vote in the western part of the State, where the vilest stories were circulated, which he had no opportunity of controverting. As it is the vote will be very close and in November we believe we shall carry the White ticket."

Alabama.—The Montgomery Journal states the political character of the members of the Legislature as follows:

	White.	V. B.
Senate,	16	14
House of Representatives,	49	39
	65	53

Three counties remain to be heard from. The Journal speaks in the most confident terms of the success of the White ticket in November, which the returns we publish above make more than probable.

KENTUCKY.—Returns from *sixty-nine* counties have been received—they give for Governor, Clark (W.) 33,910, Flournoy (V. B.) 24,574—majority 9,336; for Lieutenant Governor, Wickliffe (W.) 31,344, Hise, (V. B.) 26,168—majority 5,176. Seventeen counties remain to be heard from, which it is supposed will reduce the majorities about 1,000 votes.

In the State Senate 24 are Whigs and 14 Van Buronites—last year there were 22 Whigs and 16 Van Buren men. In the House of Representatives, consisting of 100 members, so far 58 Whigs have been chosen and 35 for Van Buren. Of the six to be heard from it is supposed the Whigs will have one and Van Buren the rest.

In speaking of this glorious result, the Commonwealth says, "The Whigs, therefore, have elected a GOVERNOR and LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR—*increased* their majority in the *Senate*, and *retained* their preponderance in *the House of Representatives*. Kentucky has given the lead for Harrison. In November, she will show what she can do for the Commander-in-chief of the North Western Army, who conducted her young men to glory."

Indiana.—The Indianapolis Journal of the 20th ult. contains complete returns of the recent election in Indiana, from which it appears, that the strength of parties in the next Legislature of that State will be as follows: Members of the Senate, Harrison 29; Van Buren 18; House of Representatives, Harrison 55; Van Buren 44; thus giving to the friends of Harrison a majority of twenty-two on joint ballot. Indiana has done well; she has set a good example in the recent election, which will doubtless be followed out by herself, and neighboring States of the great West, in November. The prospect in that region is very good, for the People's candidate for the Presidency.

Alabama.—It is amusing to see the contortions of the Van Buren presses in regard to this State, and the shifts by which they wish to make it appear that their party has not been utterly prostrated in the late elections. We have now before us the Mobile Mercantile Advertiser of the 17th ult., containing returns from 30 counties, which give 42 Whigs and 27 Van Burenites. The Advertiser adds:

"Four more White Representatives give us a majority of the House, and the counties to be heard from, with the exception of Jackson, are almost all thorough going White. We shall have a glorious majority in both branches of the Legislature. Huzza for the White cause."

Illinois.—Messrs. Casey and May (V. B) have been re elected to Congress, and Mr. Snyder has succeeded over the late Van Buren member, Reynolds, by a small majority. On the subject of the political complexion of the Legislature, the Alton Telegraph of the 17th inst. says—

"The state of parties in the Legislature, upon joint ballot,—which is the most important matter after all, as a U. S. Senator is to be appointed—cannot *certainly* be known for some time to come, if indeed it can be before the meeting of that body in December next. We state this with all due reference to the opinion of our Van Buren cotemporaries, who are proclaiming, at the top of the voice, that Van Buren's strength is two to one against White's—and some go farther than this, and put it at three to one. Modesty, one would think, if no other motive, would induce our opponents to claim a little less, until the facts can be certainly known."

We copy from the Kent Bugle, the following paragraph as evidence of the spirit abroad among the original Jacksonians of the Eastern Shore:

Mr. Editor—During the present week, a circular addressed to "The Voters of Kent County," has been placed in my hands, in which it is proved, *even by the admission of the Baltimore Republican*, that Mr. Van Buren, in the formation of the constitution for the State of New York, voted that the *Negro population* should have the privilege of voting at elections, which is *now* the case in that State.

I am free to admit that I regret this, as it places me and some other of his political friends in a peculiar attitude. An original Jacksonian, warmly and devotedly attached to his leading measures, I have given him my humble support, and was prepared, *as an alternative*, to vote for Martin Van Buren. But, sir, as much as I deplore the occasion of separating from some of my former friends, I must, in justice alienate myself from Mr. Van Buren, as no man like him, who is willing, on a question which is so sacred to every Freeman, to place us on terms of equality with the blacks, can be supported by at least one who has ever been an

ORIGINAL AND FIRM JACKSONIAN.

Rathbun's Assignment.—The Buffalo Commercial Advertiser of the 19th ult., publishes an inventory of Rathbun's property, copied from the assignment, together with a list of the preferred creditors, &c. &c., with the remark, that "notwithstanding his business was known to be so great, the amount of property in his hands will surprise every one; and that much of his real estate is the very best in the city."

It appears from the inventory, that he was the owner of real estate, situated principally in Buffalo, the purchase price of which was $2,137,150, on which there are incumbrances to the amount of $550,900. His personal property—consisting of lumber, materials at smith, tin, paint and carriage shops; several stocks of dry goods, groceries and carpets; brick, cut stone, carriages at coach shop, besides in use, 60 wagons and harness, 140 team horses, 140 stage horses, 50 post coaches, 60 sets of four horse harness, 8 omnibuses, 4 canal boats, &c. &c., with extra coaches, harness, &c; bank, rail road and other stocks—is estimated to be worth $94,500.

Among the items of personal property, the amount of bank stock (which has been the subject of some speculation and misapprehension) is stated to be $177,000; 100,000 of which is of the Paterson Bank, N.J., and the residue of the Granville Bank, Ohio.

Among the preferred creditors, are, first, the clerks, mechanics and daily laborers in his employment; the Bank of the U. S. to the amount of $80,000; individuals named in Buffalo, New York, Canada and Batavia; and all creditors for building materials, horses, &c., in Erie, Niagara and Chautauque counties; besides the holders of Rathbun's "small engraved notes of the denomination of one, two, three and five dollars."

The practicability of regular steamboat navigation across the Atlantic is soon to be tested. The New York Commercial states that the steam-packet which is intended to be run between that port and Liverpool is now rapidly building; her frame is up, and her machinery in progress, by Mr. Paul Sabbaton. She will have two engines of 150 horse power.—Every thing is under contract to be finished about the first of November. She is to be called the "Despatch," and will be commanded by Captain Cobb—to whose energy and perseverance will the public be indebted for the first steamboat to run between the two ports.—*Balt. Amer.*

LATE FROM TEXAS.

A slip from the Natchez Free Trader of the 6th ult. contains the following letter from Wm. Parker, Esq., of that place, just arrived there from Texas. It confirms the intelligence previously received, of the arrival of Gen. Gaines with U. S. troops at Nacogdoches.

NATCHEZ, August 6th.

Dear Sir—I left Nacogdoches on Sunday morning the 23d ult. Previous to my leaving there, four companies of United States troops, dragoons, from Fort Towson had arrived; six companies of infantry would be in Nacogdoches the next day, making in all ten companies.

Gen. Gaines thinks with this force he will be able to keep the Indians quiet; I think it doubtful, and should not be surprised if the Sabine should be the seat of an Indian war.

Many rumors are afloat as regards the Indians' intentions. One thing is certain—Bowles, the Cherokee Chief, is determined to obey the commands of the Mexicans. He says he is a Colonel in the Mexican army, and will obey those orders. Speaking of the United States sending troops across the Sabine, he says that Gen. Gaines dare not cross the Sabine; that he, Bowles, knows the treaty as well as Gen. Gaines does.

The day previous to my leaving, four companies left Nacogdoches for the Texan army; two of horse from Red River, and two of infantry from Kentucky—judging from their appearance I think they intend to play the game out—they were all well armed and equipped. Two gentlemen came in from the army previous to my leaving, bringing the news that Commanding General Lamar had sent two companies for Santa Anna to bring him to head quarters, as they say, to try him for his life; the general opinion is, however, that it is to keep him safe. General Houston has written to the Commanding General, protesting against this proceeding, and states as a reason that they had entered into a treaty with Santa Anna; that this treaty had been sent to the city of Mexico; that Commissioners had also been sent to the United States, neither of which have as yet been heard from; and that he thinks, in justice to Santa Anna, they should wait their decision.

Previous to these gentlemen leaving, there appeared to be some misunderstanding as to the intention of the colonists in appointing Lamar, not knowing their views, whether he was to be commander-in-chief, or *pro tem*. In order to put the question at rest, they took the vote, when there appeared for Houston 1900, and for Lamar 300.

I have seen many from the army, friends as well as enemies, and they all agree that no man can get the command from Houston, and that it was never the intention of President Burnett that any man should supersede him.

The Texan army is at Vittoria, and the Mexican in the neighborhood of Matamoras, 300 miles distant. I spent some time with Gen. Houston—his wound is healing fast, and the doctor says he is in better health than he has been for two years past. He was in fine spirits, and told me he would start for head quarters in about three weeks.

I slept at General Gaines' camp a few hours. The old gentleman said he expected volunteers from Mississippi, Louisiana, and Alabama.

Horrible.—A few days since a party of Lowndes county (Ga.) volunteers fell in with a party of Creeks near the Florida line, and killed ten warriors, and took eight women and children prisoners.—The prisoners were taken to a house under guard. In the evening one of the squaws was observed to give her children drink from a coffee pot. Shortly after she obtained leave of absence, and not returning search was made for her, but she had made her escape. Her children were all found dead from *poison* administered by their unnatural mother. On Wednesday the 2d inst. Col. Wood of Randolph, Ga., with only thirty-eight men under his command, discovered a large party of Indians in a swamp. The savages challenged him to come into the swamp for a "*fair fight*." Notwithstanding his inferiority in numbers, he boldly charged upon them. After a desperate engagement, hand to hand, the savages fled in all directions. *Twenty-seven* warriors were found dead on the field of battle, and many more were supposed to have been killed and wounded. Before their flight they strangled their children by stuffing their mouths and nostrils with *mud moss*. The children were found in that condition after the battle was over.—*Tallahassee Flor., Aug. 13.*

LYNCHING.

The Helena, Arkansas, Journal of Aug. 11th says—

We are informed by several gentlemen from Columbia, Chicot county, that on Monday evening, after the election closed, a man by the name of *Bunch* was taken and hung by the citizens of that place. The cause which led to the infliction of such summary punishment, we are informed, was owing to the unlawful conduct of Bunch. He claimed the right to vote, which was refused him by the judges, owing to his being a colored man. Bunch took umbrage at this rejection, and resorted to violent measures. During the affray, Dr. Webb, a highly respectable citizen, was stabbed several times, the wounds supposed to be mortal. This so incensed the citizens, that Bunch was taken up and hung. We forbear to make any comments, as the whole affair will no doubt be fully and fairly investigated.

From the New York Star.

DREADFUL ACCIDENT AND LOSS OF LIVES.

Steam Ferry Boat Jackson Sunk.—An accident occurred this morning, about half past five o'clock, which has been productive of the most disastrous consequences, the extent of which cannot as yet be ascertained. The whole was the result of unavoidable accident, which could not be provided against; and a person who was on board and escaped, Mr. Alexander McCulloch, observed that the affair might be compared to two individuals coming from opposite quarters, and wishing to make room for each other, unfortunately turn off in the same direction, and so cause a colision. It appears that the steamboat Boston, on her way down from Providence, was running close in with the piers; when about opposite Walnut street she was waved to by some men in a small boat to alter her course, to keep from running the boat down; at the same time, the Ferry boat from the Navy Yard was about the middle of the river, making her way across—the tide at the time running up very strongly. The Boston, in attempting to alter her course, was caught in the strong eddy of the current, and "getting a sheer," in less than a minute was forced on the ferry boat, striking her a little amidships, and killing a horse.—The ferry boat immediately tilted to one side, several of the passengers jumped overboard, and some on board the Boston. One young man made an attempt but fell into the river, and swam for the ferry boat, which, just as he reached it, sunk to the bottom, at the same time carrying him down. There were fourteen horses and milk wagons on board at the time, and about thirty passengers. Edward Alexander is known to be drowned; also a man named Flannegan, who drove a milk cart for Mr. Underhill, who lost three wagons and horses. A man named Connelly and an old man, an Englishman, named Silas Wright, who was aboard with his wife, the only female; she was saved, but he was unfortunately lost. The Boston immediately stopped and lowered her boat to render every assistance. It is supposed that from eight to fourteen persons are lost. We have made every effort to gain correct information relative to this unfortunate occurrence, and what we have stated is derived from Mr. McCulloch.—We have heard no one say that it was otherwise than the result of circumstances which could not be controlled or provided against.

Pennsylvania.—In answer to queries whether Pennsylvania would vote for Van Buren, the United States Gazette, a very cautious paper, says—

"As to the question of *change*; citizens of other States and many at home, appear to have lost sight of the fact that *Pennsylvania was never in favor of Van Buren.* She never gave a vote for him in any form. When he stood before the nation [illegible] to the Senate, with all the [illegible] of [illegible] upon [illegible] and votes of the Jackson men of Pennsylvania, they said, "we will do any thing and every thing for General Jackson, excepting always to vote for Martin Van Buren. We will vote for any other candidate, but not for HIM; we will throw away our votes before we will thus misapply them;" and they did throw them away, and plainly told their party and the American people, that *Pennsylvania would never vote for Martin Van Buren.*"

Items of News.

We understand that the bank of the United States has [illegible] 240,000 dollars to the stock of the Little Schuylkill and Susquehanna Rail road Company.—*Penn. Inq.*

NEW SECRETARY OF WAR.—It having been stated in several New York papers that Mr. Attorney General Butler would be appointed to the War Department as soon as Gov. Cass retires, the N. Y. Times contradicts the rumor, and says "that Mr. Butler seeks and intends it is to retire to private life."

The Hon. Henry L. Pinckney, whose course at the last session of Congress on the abolition question excited the ire of many of the southern members, has announced himself as a candidate for reelection from the Charleston district. He has published a long address on the subject.

The shock of an earthquake was felt at New London on the 23d inst.

Of the two hundred and twenty passengers that arrived at New York in the Havre a day or two ago, *six were born during the passage!*

A young lady asked a gentleman the meaning of the word Surrogate. "It is," he replied, "a gate through which parties have to pass on their way to get married." "Then I suppose," said the lady, "that it is a corruption of Sorrowgate."

The Beaver (Penn.) Argus mentions the marriage of a young couple whose joint weight amounted to 750 pounds. According to the prevailing taste this is certainly a *great match* and will *carry weight* with it.

Seed Wheat.—The Centreville Times states that there is a great scarcity of seed wheat in Queen Ann's county.

CORN CROP.—The corn crop in Talbot is promising—in Kent very much the reverse.

ANOTHER WITNESS.

The annexed letter from Col. Croghan, the Hero of Fort Sandusky, is alone sufficient to show how groundless is the charge of want of courage or military talent, so often alledged against General Harrison:

"LOWER SANDUSKY, Aug. 17, 1813.

"I have with much regret seen in some of the public prints such representations respecting my refusal to evacuate this post, as are calculated not only to injure me in the estimation of military men, but also to excite unfavorable impressions as to the propriety of General Harrison's conduct relative to this affair.

"His character as a military man is too well established to need my approbation or support. But his public service entitles him at least to common justice. This affair does not furnish cause of reproach. If public opinion has been lately misled respecting his late conduct, it will require but a moment's cool, dispassionate reflection, to convince them of its propriety. *The measures recently adopted by him, so far from deserving censure, are the clearest proofs of his keen penetration and able generalship.* It is true that I did not proceed immediately to execute his order to evacuate this post; but this disobedience was not, as some would wish to believe, the result of a fixed determination to maintain the post contrary to his most positive order, as will appear from the following detail, which is given to explain my conduct.

"About 10 o'clock on the morning of the 30th ultimo, a letter from the adjutant general's office, dated Seneca Town, July 29th, 1813, was handed me by Mr. Connor, ordering me to abandon this post, burn it, and retreat that night to head quarters. On the reception of the order, I called a council of officers, in which it was determined not to abandon the place, at least until the further pleasure of the general should be known, as it was thought an attempt to retreat in the open day, in the face of a superior force of the enemy, would be more hazardous than to remain in the fort under all its advantages. I therefore wrote a letter to the general couched in such terms as I thought were calculated to deceive the enemy should it fall into his hands, which I thought more than probable—as well as to inform the general, should it be so fortunate as to reach him, that I would wait to hear from him, before I should proceed to execute his order. This letter, contrary to my expectations, was received by the general, who, not knowing what reasons urged me to write in a tone so decisive, concluded very rationally that the manner of it was demonstrative of the most positive determination to disobey his order under any circumstances. I was therefore suspended from the command of the fort, and ordered to head quarters. But on explaining to the general my reason for not executing his order, and my object in using the style I had done, he was so perfectly satisfied with the explanation, that I was immediately reinstated in the command.

"It will be recollected that the order above alluded to, was written on the night previous to my receiving it—had it been delivered to me, as was intended, that night, I should have obeyed it without hesitation—its not reaching me in time was the only reason which induced me to consult my officers on the propriety of waiting the general's farther orders.

"It has been stated, also, that upon my representation of my ability to maintain this post, the general altered his determination to abandon it. This is incorrect. No such representation was ever made. And the last order I received from the general was precisely the same as that first given, viz: That if I discovered a large British force by water, (presuming that they would bring heavy artillery,) time enough to retreat, I was to do so; but if I could not retreat with safety, to defend the post to the last extremity.

"A day or two before the enemy appeared before Fort Meigs, the general had reconnoitered the surrounding ground, and being informed that the hill on the opposite side of Sandusky completely commanded the fort, I offered to undertake with the troops under my command, to remove it to that side. The general, upon reflection, thought it best not to attempt it, as he believed that if the enemy appeared on this side of the lake, it would be before the work could be possibly finished.

"It is useless to disguise the fact, that this fort is commanded by high points of ground around it; a single stroke of the eye made this clear to me the first time I had occasion to examine the neighborhood, with a view of discovering the relative strength and weakness of the surrounding place.

"I would be insincere to say that I am not flattered by the many handsome things which have been said about the defence which was made by the troops under my command; but I desire no plaudits which are bestowed upon me at the *expense of Gen. Harrison.*

"I have at all times enjoyed his confidence so far as my rank in the army entitled me to it, and on proper occasions received his marked attention. I have felt the *warmest attachment* for him as a man, and my confidence in him as an *able commander remains unshaken.* I feel every assurance that he will at all times do me justice; and nothing could give me more pain than *to see his enemies seize upon this occasion to deal out their unfriendly feelings and acrimonious dislike*—and as long as he continues (as in my humble opinion he has hitherto done) to make the wisest arrangements and the most judicious disposition which the forces under his command will justify, I shall not hesitate to unite with the army in bestowing upon him *that confidence* which he so *richly merits* and which has on no occasion been *withdrawn.*

"Your friend,

"GEORGE CROGHAN,

"Maj. 17th Inf. commanding

"Lower Sandusky."

The Distribution Bill.—The Letter.—We at length have a full view of the grounds upon which the Boston Atlas undertook to assert that Mr. Woodbury, Secretary of the Treasury, had written a letter to Dr. Waterhouse, of Boston, in which it was alledged that, in the event of a war with Mexico, the surplus revenue would not be distributed. The letter itself is published in the Boston Courier, and here it is:

THE LETTER.

WASHINGTON, 8th July, 1836.

Dear Sir,—Yours of the 2d inst. deserves my best acknowledgements for its numerous useful suggestions.

The naval bill, as to Admirals, did not get through both Houses, and our friend Elliott, with some other gallant fellows, must long feel the pangs of hope deferred.

Our overflowing Treasury, which is so often prayed for, will, I fear, prove a curse. But my best efforts will be given to execute the law faithfully, though I have some misgivings as to its fatal influence on the sound relations heretofore existing between the States and the General Government.

The President wishes me to express his thanks for your kind remembrance of him. He leaves this city in a few days for Tennessee.

I believe the ensuing presidential election is to be unusually quiet, and I will not allow myself to despair of the Republic, however portentous may be some of the signs of the times.

Should we become involved in a real or *quasi* war with Mexico, the surplus may never be divided, or will be soon recalled. At all events, the whole will be wanted in 1843, if not earlier. *Five millions* are to come off the present tariff in 1841, alone.

Mr. Adams' health has not been good the latter part of the session; but I saw Mrs. Adams quite well at church on last Sunday.

Truly and respectfully,

Your ob. ser.

LEVI WOODBURY.

Hon. BENJ. WATERHOUSE,

Cambridge, (Mass.)

We think this letter is open to much and severe animadversion. What does the Secretary mean by a "quasi" war with Mexico? Plainly neither more nor less than the semblance of a war, brought about for the express purpose of creating an excuse for withholding the distribution of the surplus. Taken in connection with the hostile and insulting tone of the Globe towards Mexico, it goes far to establish the fact that the under Cabinet, of which Mr. Woodbury is privy counsellor, had projected this scheme of embroiling the United States with Mexico, under the hope that thereby the spoils might be distributed in a manner more congenial to their wishes and ulterior designs. This plan, we believe, has been defeated, by the course which the President, under the influence of other and better counsels, has taken—but that does not render the design of his constitutional advisers less deserving of condemnation. We shall see what explanation Mr. Woodbury may be prepared to offer, for suggesting such a mode of interfering with the due execution of a wise and beneficent law.

Balt. Chron.

PLEDGES.

The Van Buren Convention of the County of Philadelphia recently nominated a certain L. Paynter a candidate for Congress. Before, however, they would confer upon him this distinction, they exacted from him the following pledge:

Pledge.—I am opposed to the U. States Bank, whether as chartered by Congress or the Legislature of the State; it has been put upon us by treachery and dishonesty, against the decided and expressed wishes of the people.

I deem Jesse R. Burden unworthy a seat in any representative body. I have ever advocated the principles and cause of Democracy, so nobly sustained by Andrew Jackson; and in whatever situation I may be placed by the votes of the people, I pledge myself to support those principles or resign.

L. PAYNTER.

August 22, 1836.

Nothing marks more unequivocally the downward tendency and fatal proclivity of things amongst us than such a proceeding as this. In former times it was customary to select for stations of public trust men whose standing in the community and whose established integrity were a sufficient warrant that the interests of their constituents would not be betrayed.—Since, however, the practice has obtained of selecting more tools of party, who have neither intellect nor character to guide, necessary to hamper them with pledges, lest, perchance, in a moment of unguarded honesty, they might yield to the persuasions of patriotism, and go for their country instead of their party. This slavish custom is equally disgusting to the representative and constituent. It reduces the former to a mere soulless machine, and presupposes in the latter a degree of acquaintance with the exigencies to which the course of the former must be exposed, which he could not possess without 'the gift of prophecy.' It is one of the devices of Van Burenism to secure fealty among its adherents, and every honorable man who submits to it must feel like Gurth, the swineherd, with the badge of his servitude and his calling around his neck.—*Balt. Chron.*

In a letter from Missouri, published in the Washington Globe, the writer deplores the loss of that State, and assigns the reason in the following language—

"The patronage of the General Government has not been used to sustain the republican party as far as we have a right to expect, nor so far as the opposition give credit for."

The declaration in Gen. Jackson's inaugural address, that he came into office particularly pledged to correct those abuses that "had brought the patronage of the Federal Government into conflict with the freedom of elections," is familiar to every one. The Globe, however, which already aspires to no divided empire in the management of political affairs, treats such an antiquated notion. "We have a right to expect," that paper, "says that paper, "that the patronage of the Federal Government will be used to sustain the Republican party." As usual, when Gen. Jackson and the Globe differ, the counsels of the latter prevail. The theory will do well enough to point a sentence in an inaugural address but the Globe admits no abstractions that will not help its party at the elections.

Balt. Chron.

DIED

In this town on Sunday morning last SEVERN TEACKLE, Esq., after a short illness.

On the 2d instant, SUSAN UPSHUR, daughter of John U. and Maria Dennis, after an illness of a week.

> Weep mother weep,
> Weep for the light that's gone,
> From those bright and beautiful eyes—
> Weep for the lovely one,
> Now sainted in the skies,
> Weep for the frolic mirth,
> That never more shall hear—
> Weep, that the clammy earth
> Should press on form so dear—
> Weep, for the silver voice
> That murmured forth thy name—
> Weep, for that heart whose joys
> Were nought till "a mother" came,
> Weep, mother weep.
>
> Yet weep no more—
> Joy, that spirits light
> Which dwelt in yonder clay,
> Is borne yet pure and bright
> From this ill world away.—
> Joy for the second birth,
> That bears her spirit home—
> Joy, that the woes of earth
> To her no more can come—
> Joy, that a Father spreads
> His ever ready arms—
> Joy, that a Saviour leads
> Her now immortal charms—
> Joy, that she waits for thee,
> In purity and peace—
> Joy that in Heaven shall be
> A life that cannot cease—
> Then, Christian, weep no more.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having leased that large and commodious tavern establishment, in Princess-Anne, called the

WASHINGTON HOTEL,

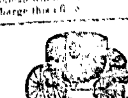
Lately and in the tenure of Henry L. Long, Esq., hereby notifies his friends and the public generally, that his most active and unflagging attention is devoted to those of his son, RUFUS M. PARSONS, will be put in motion to sustain the well established reputation of the House.

His BAR and LARDER are abundantly stored with a choice selection of Liquors and Provisions suited to the season. His STABLES, already supplied with Provender, will shortly undergo extensive repairs, and every facility will be afforded Travellers to be conveyed to any part of the Peninsula. Private Rooms can at all times be assigned to customers. He hopes by a studious desire to accommodate the public, and unremitting exertions to render comfortable those who may honor him with their custom, to share a portion of the public patronage.

The public's obedient servant,
JOHN W. B. PARSONS.

Princess Anne, July 19, 1836.

The Snow Hill S[illegible] and Baltimore Republican will insert the above three times, and charge this office.



COACH, GIG &
Harness Making.

THE subscribers beg leave to inform their customers and the public generally, that they have opened a shop in CAMBRIDGE, where all kinds of work in their line of business will be done in a substantial and workmanlike manner. They hope that their assiduity and attention to business, combined with a determination to keep in their employ the most approved workmen, and materials of the best quality, will warrant a large share of the public patronage.

They have constantly on hand

Gigs, Barouches, Carriages, &c.

Manufactured out of the best materials, and finished in the most approved style.

Orders for new Gigs, or other articles in their line, from any part of the Eastern Shore, will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

They would particularly invite their old friends of Somerset, notwithstanding the distance, to favor them with orders for new work. They think that they can furnish Gigs, Barouches, &c. at their shop which will lose nothing by a comparison with those manufactured in large cities, they, therefore, invite their friends to give them a trial, in order to ensure general satisfaction.

CAREY & RALEIGH.

Cambridge, April 4, 1836.

Election Notice.

AN Election will be held in the several Election Districts in Somerset County, on the FIRST MONDAY of SEPTEMBER next, for the purpose of electing two Electors from this county to elect the next Senate of Maryland.

SAMUEL G. HOLBROOK,
Sheriff of Somerset county.

August 9, 1836.

Insolvent's Notice.

The creditors of Littleton S. White are hereby notified that he has applied for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of Maryland, and the first Tuesday in the next November Term of Somerset county court, is the day appointed for his appearance before the Judges of the said Court, to answer such interrogatories as may then and there be propounded to him relative to his said application.

Aug. 9.

Insolvent's Notice.

The creditors of James Waters, (free negro,) are hereby notified that he has applied for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of Maryland, and the first Tuesday in the next November Term of Somerset County Court, is the day appointed for his appearance before the Judges of the said Court to answer such interrogatories as may then and there be propounded to him relative to his said application.

August 9.

Insolvent's Notice.

The creditors of JOSEPH VENABLES are hereby notified that he has applied for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of Maryland, and the first Tuesday in the next November Term of Somerset County Court, is the day appointed for his appearance before the Judges of the said Court to answer such interrogatories as may then and there be propounded to him relative to his said application.

August 16, 1836.

Wanted.

An intelligent and active boy, 14 or 15 years of age, to be bound to the Mercantile business, with whose morals and education every attention will be taken, and every effort made to instruct him in his vocation.

S. W. JONES.

July 26.

PRINTING.

THE PRINTING OF

BOOKS, PAMPHLETS,

[illegible], Labels,

[illegible]

[illegible]

At the Village Herald Office.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber intending to move West, will sell his lands on Monie, containing 150 acres, also a tract within two miles of Princess Anne, containing 305 acres. The first is an excellent tract of land, with suitable improvements for a small family. The latter has, large portion in woods, and is valuable for its wood and timber.

Also, all his PERSONAL PROPERTY, consisting of some excellent Household and Kitchen Furniture, one four wheel Carriage, one Gig and Harness, three Stoves, Carts, some Stock and Farming Utensils, the rent Corn and Fodder on the farms above mentioned, the Corn, Fodder and Vegetables on the lot where he now resides, with a variety of other articles. The above property he will sell on TUESDAY the 20th SEPTEMBER next, at his residence; sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Any part of said property will be sold at private sale before the said day of sale.

GEO. M. WILLING.

August 9, 1836.

VENDUE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans Court of Somerset county, will be sold at public sale on WEDNESDAY the 17th day of SEPTEMBER next, the

Personal Estate

of Nehemiah Walston, late of said county deceased, (negroes excepted,) consisting of

Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Farming Utensils, Household and Kitchen Furniture, &c. &c. &c.

The terms of sale are a credit of six months on all sums over five dollars, the purchaser giving note with security bearing interest from the day of sale—on all sums of sums at and under five dollars the cash will be required.

Sale to commence at 9 o'clock, A. M.

THOS. WALSTON, Adm'r.
of Nehemiah Walston, dec'd.

August 23—5w.

Commission.

THE subscriber has commenced a General

Commission Business,

At No. 12 Light St. Wharf, BALTIMORE.

Where he will sell *Grain*, of every description, and he has opened a market for *Bacon, Lard, Butter, Fruit, &c.*, and every thing the Farmer has to dispose of. He feels confident that those who will favor him with their consignments, however small, will assure themselves the best prices the market affords.

He will fill up orders of every description, such as *Groceries, Clover Seed, Plaster Lime, &c.*

JOSEPH RASIN.

REFERENCES.

Wm. Snell,	*Giles Hicks,*
Thomas Carter,	*J. P. W. Richardson,*
Henry Rhodes,	*Wm. Leerdan,*
Samuel Kennard,	*Dr. R. Goldsborough,*
Pere Wilson,	*John C. Palmer,*
John C. Spencer,	*Samuel Thompson,*
Benj. Eurickson	*J. W. Legg.*

N. B. I have on hand James C. Babb['s] Virginia Gore and Cob Crusher and Grinder; also his Corn Sheller which will shell from 250 to 300 bushels a day. For particulars reference to the Farmer and residence.

April 14 3w

NOTICE.

The subscriber begs leave to inform the citizens of Somerset and the adjacent counties that he is prepared to execute all kinds of PLASTERING, in the best style, and on the most accommodating terms.

LITTLETON FURNISS.

Hungary Neck Aug. 9 8t

State of Maryland, sc.

SOMERSET COUNTY ORPHANS COURT,

August 16, 1836.

ON application of Edward P. Cluff, Executor of Robert Cluff, late of Somerset County dec'd, it is ordered by the Court that the said Executor give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the estate of the said deceased, and that the same be published once a week for three weeks, in a paper printed in Princess Anne.

True copy. Test.
JAMES POLK, Reg. W. S. C.

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Somerset County hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said County, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Robert Cluff, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the 31st day of March, 1837, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.—Given under my hand this 16th day of August, A. D. 1836.

EDWARD P. CLUFF, Ex'r.
of Robert Cluff, dec'd.

August 23, 1836.

In Chancery

In Somerset County Court:

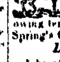
Intermediate day, August 10, 1836.

ORDERED that the sale of the real estate of Littleton P. Dennis, deceased, as made and reported by Edward Long, Trustee for the sale of the same be ratified and confirmed unless cause to the contrary be shown, or objections be filed on 2nd day of the next Term of Somerset County Court; provided a copy of this order be inserted, once a week, for three successive weeks in a paper printed and published in Princess-Anne before said 2nd day.

WM. TINGLE, an Associate
[illegible] of the 4th Judicial District
[illegible]
[illegible]

Aug. 23, 1836.

John of Roanke,



WILL stand the present season at the Stables of the subscriber, where Mares can be accommodated on the following terms, to wit:—Insurance, $14; the Spring's Chance, $7; the Single Visit, $3.

Description and Pedigree.

John of Roanoke is a beautiful chestnut sorrle, full sixteen hands high, of great bone and sinew, and combining in an eminent degree, all the desirable qualities of the turf, with those of the farm horse.—Farmers will therefore, find it to their advantage to avail themselves of the opportunity now offered for improving their stock of horses. In point of symmetry of form, size and action this horse will lose nothing by a comparison with the best horses of the day. A further description is deemed unnecessary, as those wishing to breed from, can view the horse, and judge for themselves.

Roanoke is three years old this spring.—He was got by the justly celebrated horse John of Roanoke, out of a Dean Swift mare.

JOHN SMITH.

Belmont, Somerset co.,
April 5, 1836.

Collector's Notice.

THE subscriber being desirous of completing his collections for the years of 1834 and 1835, earnestly requests all persons who stand indebted to him for County Taxes and Officers' Fees, to come forward and settle them without delay, as he must, if possible, settle with all those who have claims against him, and it is impossible for him to pay them unless he is first paid; therefore, all those that do not comply with this notice may certainly expect the letter of the law to be enforced against them, without respect to persons, as his duty as an officer will compel him to this course. Persons holding property in the county and residing out of it will please pay attention to this notice and save themselves trouble.

S. G. HOLBROOK, Collector.

Cash in Hand!

THE subscriber is at all times prepared to give the HIGHEST CASH PRICES FOR NEGROES. He will purchase any number of male and female slaves between the ages of 12 and 25 years, and give more for them than any purchaser on this Shore. Please call at his store in Little Annamessex Somerset county.

WM ROACH, Jun.

Jan. 27, 1835.

A CARD.

H. PAGE,
Attorney at Law,

WILL attend the Courts of Somerset and Worcester counties. His office in the former place will be in the house of Mr. Willing; in the latter in that of Mr. Givens.

Dec 1, 1835.

WANTED,

Fifty Cords of Tan Bark,

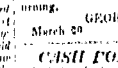
At the PRINCESS ANNE TAN YARD, for which liberal cash prices will be given.

THOMAS LANGSDALE.

May 24, 1836.

Baltimore & White-Haven,

VIA FAIR-HAVEN, HERRING BAY.



THE Steam Boat PATUXENT has recommenced her route between the above places, leaving the Maryland State Wharf in the city of Baltimore at 6 A. M. on Tuesday the 22d March inst. and every Tuesday thereafter for White Haven, Eastern Shore, Md. and running from thence will leave White Haven at 6 A. M. the following morning, Wednesday, and every Wednesday thereafter for Baltimore, touching at Fair Haven, Herring Bay, going and returning.

GEORGE WEEMS, Master.

March 29

CASH FOR NEGROES.

Including both sexes, from 12 to 25 years of age. Persons having likely servants to dispose of will find it to their interest to give us a call, as we will give higher prices in cash, than any other purchaser who is now in this market, or may come in. We can at all times be found at Mrs. Disharoon's Tavern, Princess Anne, Md.

OVERLEY & SANDERS.

All communications addressed to us, at this place, will be punctually attended to.

Sept. 23, 1834.

☞ The subscribers are particularly anxious to make a shipment of Negroes shortly. All persons who have SLAVES to dispose of will do well to give them a call as soon as possible.

O. & S.

Jan 21

Negroes Wanted.

The subscriber wishes to purchase *NEGROES* of both sexes, from six to thirty years of age, for which he will give the highest CASH prices.

W. B. JONES.

N. B.—*All letters directed to him at Princess-Anne will be punctually attended to.*

W. B. J.

March 22, 1836.

BLANKS

OF THE FOLLOWING KINDS

For Sale at the Office of the Village Herald

Fi Fa's before Sup's	*Appeal Bonds,*
Do do after do	*Constables' Advertisements,*
Ca Sa's before do	*Bills of Sale,*
Do do after do	*Vendition's,*
Warrants,	
[illegible]	

PRINCESS-ANNE
HOTEL.

BY the urgent importunities of his old friends and customers the undersigned has been induced to open again a House of Entertainment in this place. He has opened the large, commodious, NEW HOTEL opposite the Court House, and the offices of the Clerk of the County Court, and Register of Wills, called the PRINCESS ANNE HOTEL, recently occupied by G. M. Willing, Esq.—The requisite out buildings, of ample dimensions, will be immediately erected. Notwithstanding the high prices of the present season, he has laid in abundant supplies of all the requisites of good eating and drinking, and has made arrangements for the most comfortable accommodation of his customers, and all travellers and others that may favor him with their patronage. From the situation of his Hotel, as contiguous to the Court House and public offices, and its comfortable rooms with fire-places, gentlemen of the *bar*, and others having business with the Court and in the public offices, will find it to their advantage, convenience, and comfort to patronize his Establishment.

The undersigned hopes to receive, as he will endeavor to merit, largely of the public patronage.

George Dashiell

Princess Anne, Jan 12 '36

N. B. His Hacks will run, for the accommodation of passengers, to and from the Steamboat Patuxent, on the days of her arrival at and departure from White-Haven. Travellers will be conveyed, on accommodating terms, to any part of the Peninsula at the shortest notice.

G. D.

June 21, 1836.

$300 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscribers on the 19th instant, two negro women—one named LETTA, dark mulatto color, about 4 feet 11 inches high, 27 years old, and speaks very proper; the other named SARAH, of the same color, about 4 feet 8 inches high, 25 years old. It is very likely they are in the neighborhood of Barren Creek, as they both have husbands in that neighborhood. The above reward will be given, or $100 for either of them, if taken in the county and secured so that we get them again. If taken out of the county, we will give $150 for either, or $300 for both of them, if secured so that we get them again.

BECHAMP RHODES,
JAMES RHODES.

Near Springhill Church,
August 2, 1836.

Quarterly Camp Meeting

A CAMP MEETING for Princess Anne Circuit will commence on the 26th of AUGUST, on *DEAL'S ISLAND*. There are two good harbors for shallops near, and the place selected, in point of health and convenience is unsurpassed by any other on the Eastern Shore. Preachers and friends from the adjoining Circuits are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ No traffic of any kind whatever, will be allowed within two miles of the Camp ground.

By order of
THE MANAGERS.

July 19, 1836.

New Spring Goods.

Wm. W. Johnson

HAS just returned from Baltimore with a large and general assortment of GOODS which will be sold low for cash, or on time to punctual dealers.

April 19, 1836.

NOTICE.

THE creditors of the late Francis D. Nelson, deceased, are hereby notified that the subscriber has taken out letters of administration de bonis non on the estate of said deceased, and they are hereby warned to exhibit their claims, properly authenticated, to the Register of Wills of Somerset county, on or before the 1st day of September next.

JAMES BOUNDS, Adm'r.
d. b. n. of Francis D. Nelson, dec'd

August 2, 1836.

$450 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, living in Somerset county, Maryland, on Saturday the 8th instant, the following negro men, to wit:—HARRY, who sometimes calls himself HARRY HANDY, about 43 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, dark mulatto complexion—he is an intelligent fellow, can read tolerably well, and talks in a sharp and rapid voice, especially when under the influence of strong drink, to which he is much addicted—he is an excellent field hand, and can turn his hands to any kind of labor that may be required of him.—GEORGE, who calls himself GEORGE HENRY, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, bright mulatto complexion, stout and extremely well made—polite and conciliating in his conversation.—George was brought up as a house servant and continued in that employment until about 6 years past, since which time he has worked as a field hand. As a house servant and waiter, few could equal him, and as a field hand none could excell him. JOHN, who calls himself sometimes JOHN HENRY and sometimes JOHN SMITH, is about 20 or 21 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, dark mulatto complexion, slightly but well formed, walks and stands erect, speaks rather slowly and has a down look. He was brought up as a house servant and continued in that employment to the time he went away, and in this calling he is a first rate servant. The above negroes took with them such a variety of clothing that it is needless to describe any. If the said negroes, or either of them, be taken and secured in any jail, so that the subscriber gets them, or him, a reward of $150 will be given for each thus apprehended and secured.

ROBERT J. HENRY.

Kingston Post Office, Somerset
county, Md., July 15, 1836.

State of Maryland, sc:

SOMERSET COUNTY ORPHANS COURT,

July 19th, 1836.

SEAL ON application of Stephen Miles and John W. Handy, Administrators of William Miles Sen., late of Somerset county, deceased, it is ordered by the Court, that the said Adm'rs give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the estate of the said deceased, and that the same be published once a week for three weeks, in a paper printed in Princess-Anne.

True copy. Test.
JAMES POLK, Reg. W. S. C.

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given

That the subscribers of Somerset County have obtained from the Orphans Court of said County, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the Personal Estate of William Miles, Sen., late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers on or before the 31st day of Feb., 1837; they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.—Given under my hand, this 19th day of July, A. D. 1836.

STEPHEN MILES and
JOHN W. HANDY,
Adm'rs. of William Miles, Sen., dec'd.

July 19, 1836.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

THE undersigned having moved from the Eastern Shore, Maryland, to the city of Baltimore, and associated themselves together in the

Grocery & Commission Business,

On Dugan's Wharf, No. 6, respectfully beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they are prepared to receive consignments of GRAIN and all other COUNTRY PRODUCE, which they pledge themselves to sell, on commission, for the very highest price the market will afford. They have large room for storage, and if storing is preferred to selling at particular times, consigners can be accommodated. Persons who have grain or any country produce, (however small in quantity,) for this market, would do well in patronizing the undersigned, as they are determined to spare no pains, in doing justice to their consigners, by searching the market for the very highest price. The money of the consigners will be returned by the vessel, unless ordered to the contrary—and in case of an order to deposite, certificates of deposits will be sent to the owner.

The undersigned keep constantly on hand a general assortment of GROCERIES which they offer to the public as low as they can be bought in the city. Country merchants and others would do well in giving them a call.

JOHN J. DASHIELL &
JNO. R. DASHIELL.

April 26, 1836.

REFERENCES.

Wm. W. Handy, Esq.	*Somerset.*
Thos. K. Carroll, Esq.	
Isaac D. Jones, Esq.	
Jos. S. Cottman, Esq.	
Col. R. Stewart,	
Teagle Townsend,	*Worcester.*
E. Evans,	
Dr. Gillis,	
Jas. A. Stewart, Esq.	*Dorchester.*
Dr. Wm. Jackson,	
Wm. H. Yates,	
Mr. Alfred Lewis,	
Wm. B. Cooper, Esq.	*Sussex county, Delaware.*
Jno. Polk,	
C. Ross,	

For Sale,

THE FARM on which the subscriber resides. This tract contains one hundred and thirty six acres of cleared, and nine four acres of woodland, and has attached to it an extensive range of Marsh.

It can conveniently be sold in LOTS to suit purchasers.

☞ There is a WINDMILL on the premises. For terms apply to

ROBT. PATTERSON.

April 12 3m

Last Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber by note or book account, are earnestly requested to pay the same on or before the day of MAY next, as further indulgence cannot be given.

T. TOWNSEND.

Oak Hall, Worcester co.,
April 12th, 1836.

Bank of Salisbury

June 6th, 1836.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, to Stockholders of this Institution, that in pursuance of a resolution of the Board of Directors, they are required to pay the remaining seven dollars and fifty cents on each share of the capital stock of the Bank, at the times and in the manner hereafter specified, to wit:

An instalment of $2.50 cents on each share every share on the 15th of August next. An instalment of $2.50 on each and every share on the 15th of October next, And an instalment of $2.50 on each and every share on the 15th of December next. The charter provides that "if any Stockholder shall fail to make regular payment at the times and in the manner required, loss of interest or dividends will be incurred until the instalments or calls shall be made good, not *only* upon the money paid at default, but upon *all monies* paid antecedently to such failure."

By order,
WM. H. RIDER, Cashier.

June 14, 1836.

BOARDING

BY

Mrs. Skelly & Miss Ward
NO 61, MARKET STREET,
Between South and Gay Streets
BALTIMORE.

March 29

THE VILLAGE HERALD.

BY S. T. CALLAHAN, PRINCESS-ANNE, SOMERSET COUNTY, MARYLAND.

Vol. X—Whole No. 492. TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 13, 1836. Vol. 2—No. 16.

VILLAGE HERALD.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Three Dollars a year, to be satisfied by $2 00 *if paid in advance;* or $2 50 if paid within six months.

☞ Subscriptions paid within 30 days after delivering the first number, (of the year subscribed for,) will be considered *in advance.*

No subscription will be taken for less than *one year.*

No paper will be discontinued (unless at the editor's discretion,) until all arrearages are paid off; and a failure to notify a discontinuance, previous to the expiration of the year subscribed for, will be invariably considered as a new engagement.

☞ *Advertisements* inserted on the usual terms.

☞ All communications addressed to the editor must come POST PAID.

POETRY.

LET'S LOVE ONE ANOTHER.

Let us love one another,—not long may we stay;
In this bleak world of mourning some droop while 'tis day,
Others fade in their noon, and few linger 'til eve;
Oh! there breaks not a heart but leaves some one to grieve;
And the fondest, the purest, the truest that met,
Have still found the need to forgive and forget;
Then, oh! though the hopes that we nourish decay,
Let us love one another as long as we stay.

There are hearts, like the ivy, though all be decayed,
That it seemed to twine fondly in sunlight and shade;
No leaves droop in sadness, still gaily they spread,
Undimm'd midst the blighted, the lonely and dead;
But the misletoe clings to the oak, not in part,
But with leaves closely round it—the root in its heart;
Exists but to twine it, imbibe the same dew,
Or to fall with its loved oak, and perish there too.

Thus, let's love one another, 'midst sorrows the worst,
Unaltered and fond, as we loved at the first,
Tho' the false wing of pleasure may change and forsake,
And the bright urn of wealth into particles break,
There are some sweet affections that wealth cannot buy,
That cling but still closer when sorrow draws nigh,
And remain with us yet, though all else pass away;
Thus, let's love one another as long as we stay.

STANZAS—by Mrs. Norton.

I do not ask thy love from [illegible]
Though [illegible] are,
Thou art to me beloved one,
Ev[illegible]
For which the dreaming spirit pin[es]
While far away [illegible]

I do not ask to hear thy voice
Fall gently on my listening ear;
My fainting soul would melt and die
As if with fear,
If thou shouldst utter words to me
Of more than common courtesy.

Alas, my heart with still a sigh
Mov'd e'en that lip's most careless tone,
And shrunk beneath that wild dark eye
Like flowers at noon!
How could I bear the burning words
Breathed fourth in love's impassioned chords!

But might I (as a spirit haunts
The silent spot it loves the best)
Meet the strong witchery of thy gaze
And watch thy rest,
And treasure up each glance and word
Myself unseen—unknown—unheard;

Then would I wander by thy side
In lonely love for evermore,
And follow thee with gliding step
From shore to shore,
Nor breathe one selfish wish to be
The cloud across thy memory.

But sometimes in thy dreaming ear,
Through the long watches of the night,
I'd rouse with some forgotten word
Thy spirit's might;
And thou shouldst wake and wonder why,
My voice's tones seemed floating by.

My voice's tones seemed oft will one word
Of all I uttered laughingly,
With lips that trembled while they smiled,
Return to thee?
I do not ask thy love—and yet—
Would that thy heart could not forget!

From the Western Weekly Review.

THE PRESIDENCY.—VAN BUREN.

Mr. Van Buren first took his start as a politician, about the beginning, or a short time before the late war. At that time he distinguished himself in opposing all the measures of the administration of Mr. Madison, and particularly the war. His opposition was bitter and uncompromising. He was of the party that opposed appropriations *to feed and clothe the soldier who was fighting the battles of his country.* He was of the party who met at Hartford, (called the Hartford Convention,) and was in favor of keeping all the men and resources in the North, at home, and to get the government of the United States to give to the States in which it should be collected, all money arising from duties, &c., to defray the expenses of the war then going on; thus weakening the government by opposing it; and lastly, taking the war from the U. States government and putting it into the hands of the States, which would have been a virtual dissolution of the Union, from which it never could have recovered. He, at that time, belonged to what was and is called the Federal party. Since then, we hear that he came over to the Republican party. Since his somerset, he has been in favor of internal improvement by the General Government, and opposed to it by the State of New York. He opposed the improvements in New York by De Witt Clinton, which now produces, by way of tolls to the States, upwards of *ten thousand dollars* a day, during the business season. He was in favor of Mr. Crawford's election in 1824, though the Congressional caucus candidate. He was in favor of John Quincy Adams, in opposition to Gen. Jackson, until the death of Governor Clinton; and, as if by magic, in a few short months he was the very head and front of the Jackson party in New York. He was in 1826, a bank man, and wanted a branch at Albany; in 1833 he was opposed to it. He was, in 1824 and '27, opposed to the protecting tariff; and, in 1828, by his management and duplicity, he caused amendments to be made to the wollen bill, in order to make it too odious even for its supporters—promising the southern members to vote against it on its final passage; and thus aid them in defeating the bill. But alas! upon its final passage, when he was asked, shall the bill pass, he voted for it, and the "bill of abominations" became a law. At that time, he is said to have been the owner of 2000 sheep, of the finest blood.

He is in favor of a State bank for every county in the State of New York, without any sort of specie basis; and in those banks he is in favor of keeping the public money, amounting to about fifty or sixty millions of dollars; four times the amount of banking capital in the State until recently. He is in favor of lending out the public money to these banks to speculate on, and squander and waste, and is opposed to giving it to the people, who are the rightful owners, to aid them in carrying on works of improvement, and for purposes of education.

He is in favor of allowing free negroes the right of suffrage, thereby putting them upon political, not moral equality with the white citizens.

He thinks, that with the lights he has upon the subject, he cannot say that Congress has not the power to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia.

He [illegible] the abolitionists, and will obtain every such vote in the United States.

He is in favor of nominations to office by conventions. He has introduced them into the State of New York; and so dear are they to his heart, that, upon a late occasion, he said, he in no event would have become a candidate for the Presidency, unless he had been nominated by a convention of delegates fresh from the people.

Now reader, Mr. Van Buren may be a very good republican, but if we judge of men by their opinions, and apply those opinions to the touchstone of republicanism, or what it used to be, we fear Mr. Van Buren will not so easily pass as a good and true member of that party.

It is one of the first principles of the Republican party, that the constitution be strictly construed; that the general government exercise no doubtful power; that conventions to nominate to office are infractions of the constitution, and of dangerous tendency. It will be seen that Mr. Van Buren has, at times, construed the constitution strictly, and at others, has given it a latitudinarian construction. In this, that in 1811, he and the party with whom he acted, were in favor of the bank, and defended it upon its constitutionality. In 1816, he and his party opposed it upon constitutional grounds; he afterwards became a partisan of the bank; and in 1833, he was again opposed to it upon constitutional objections. At one time construing the grant "to lay and collect taxes," to extend to the establishment of a national bank; and, at another, denying that it conferred any such power. In this there was no strict construction. Is he opposed to the exercise of doubtful powers? His opinions on the bank are evidence that he is not; and if any thing more should be necessary to prove it, look at the wollen bill of 1828. If this will not still prove it, look at his opinions on internal improvement by the general government, and his opinion that Congress has power to abolish domestic slavery in the District of Columbia, and consequently in the States. That he is in favor of Caucuses and Conventions, those potent and destructive engines of suffrage and freedom of choice, we only have to look at his written opinion, or rather statement, that on no other contingency would he be a candidate, unless it should, through their agency and workings, to be recommended; and that he expects, through them, to be elevated to the highest office in the gift of the people.

Are the people of the South prepared to sanction his notions about free negro suffrage—to be for and against the bank—to be for and against the tariff—for and against internal improvement by the general government—to surrender up the right of suffrage; and, above all, to sanction his opinions that Congress has the right to abolish slavery wherever it may think proper to do so. If they are, then, it can be most effectually done by voting for and electing him President of the U. States. His partisans call him the democratic republican candidate. When has he shown himself the people's friend? When has he acted upon the principle—"never seek nor decline office?" When has he ever laid self aside, and gone to the business and interests of his country with a single heart? When has he relied upon the people for support? If he be the candidate of the democracy of the land, why call an irresponsible Convention, composed of heartless sycophants, office-holders and office seekers, to prop him up, and to cram down the people and reach the goal of his ambition?

We would ask what feeling or interest he has in unison with the people of the South. What guaranty have they, that, if he should be elected, he will not exert every means in his power to ruin the policy of the country to suit his own interests, at the expense of those of the South, and, by his patronage and influence, cause the Congress to exercise the power of abolishing slavery, that he [illegible] [illegible] with [illegible] the right to govern.

We are as much opposed to creating a jealousy or sectional [illegible] whatever, but the [illegible] that he who refuses to give [illegible] to [illegible] to do his duty to the country.

GENERAL HARRISON.

Our readers must have been struck with [illegible] against Gen. Harrison have been met. [illegible] has been advanced, that has not been [illegible] and triumphantly repelled. The annexed extract from a speech delivered in Congress by Mr. Hulbert, [illegible] [illegible] to the whole conduct of the General.

After the report was read, Mr. Hulbert said, that having the honor to be one of the committee who made the report which was then before the house, he felt it his duty to make a few remarks upon it.

The committee, he said, considered the subject an important one. It was interesting to the public, and highly and especially so to General Harrison. The character of that gentleman had been impeached. They, therefore, determined to make the investigation as full and thorough as should be in their power. With such views and sentiments they entered upon the enquiry. They had notified a gentleman who had made charges in writing against the General, and requested his attendance upon the committee and he had more than once attended. They had read and compared all the documents and papers which they could obtain, and which they thought calculated to throw light on the enquiry, and had examined many respectable witnesses; and the investigation had resulted in a thorough belief, and an unanimous opinion of the committee, that the insinuations and complaints which had been made against Gen. Harrison, and which were the [illegible] of his application to Congress, were unmerited, groundless and unjust.

Mr. Hulbert said it gave him pleasure to make these declarations. He considered himself doing an act of justice to an injured individual. He said he not only knowledged that he had entertained impressions very unfavorable to the General. The complaints, which had been made against him, had spread far and wide. The bane and antidote had not gone together. He rejoiced that this enquiry had been made, and he had no hesitation in saying, that, so far as the report of the committee should defend, before the public, the conduct and character of Gen. Harrison, it would promote the cause of truth and justice.

Mr. Hulbert said that the General had been charged with unjust and oppressive conduct, in relation to the contractors in the army under his command. He said he was entirely satisfied that the General had interfered only in those cases, where he thought his duty to the public imperiously required it. In saying this, he meant to cast no imputation upon the contractors; he spoke only of what he believed to be the motives of General Harrison.

The most serious charge against the General was, that while he was in command [illegible] in the west, regardless of his country's good, he was in the habit of managing the public concerns with a view to his own private interest and emolument. Mr. Hulbert said he could not refrain from pronouncing this a false and cruel accusation. He was confident that directly the reverse was true. There was the most satisfactory evidence, that the General, in the exercise of his official duties, in his devotion to the public interest, had neglected his private concerns, to his material detriment and injury. In a word, said Mr. Hulbert, I feel myself authorised to say, that every member of the committee is fully satisfied, that the conduct of Gen. Harrison, in relation to the subject matter of the enquiry, has been that of a brave, honest and honorable man; that, instead of deserving censure, he merits the thanks and applause of his country.

The Buffalo Republican—the backerer backed out—a new banter from Ohio.—I had no personal acquaintance with Mr. Charles Faxon, the editor and proprietor of the Buffalo Republican. He may be an unexceptionable gentleman, for aught I know to the contrary. But as he voluntarily *dared* me to bet on either of nine specified States, which I believed would cast their votes for Gen. Harrison, I thought it due to my country to give him a chance to carry out his banter. But as he has cravenly *backed out*, and refused to turn my bet over to the editor of the Buffalo Journal, (whom [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] give him a modest chance [illegible] on his own declaration, to wit: that Mr. Van Buren did not *oppose the extension of suffrage at the formation of the new constitution of the State of New York.* The Republican [illegible] that Mr. Van Buren so voted, and [illegible] "[illegible]," and those who [illegible] DARE NOT contest their veracity." See Buffalo Republican of July 20th.

Now pay attention! I DARE contest [illegible], and that too in the following [illegible]. I will bet Mr. Charles Faxon [illegible] that Martin Van Buren, in the year 1821, while a member of the New York Convention, DID oppose the extension [illegible], and both spoke and voted [illegible] giving to the people the right to [illegible] their own Justices of the Peace [illegible]. That he OPPOSED the election [illegible] by the people. 3dly. That he [illegible] the principle that workmen on the highways and domestics in the [illegible] should be sufficient to [illegible] the right to vote. And, 4thly, That he voted in FAVOR of giving the right of suffrage to *Blacks and Mulattoes.*

The bet to be decided by the official journal, and [illegible] to be [illegible] by those two. I promise to give good and ample security for the payment of the money at [illegible]. Mr. Faxon to do the same.

Should the above bet be taken, I will bet the further sum of $[illegible] that Martin Van Buren will NOT be elected President by the people in 1836—money to be [illegible] and [illegible] given as the [illegible].

Now you [illegible] out man, Mr. Faxon! [illegible] chosen to accuse me of FALSEHOOD, and DARED me to CONTEST [illegible]. Now I shall see whether [illegible] DARE to make your word good. And [illegible] not the courage and [illegible], I TRANSFER my friend [illegible] Van Buren in New York to Ohio to [illegible]. *Tiffin Ohio People's Press.*

THE PROSPECT.

At no time within the last ten years [illegible] the true Republicans of our country [illegible] reason for congratulation [illegible] fidelity to principle [illegible] perseverance [illegible] present moment. In the [illegible], their steady but not [illegible] opposition to the schemes of the spoilsmen and to the dictation from the [illegible], has been rewarded with a success which their opponents did not anticipate, and which has thrown into confusion the [illegible] discipline of their squadrons. The returns of the State elections which have [illegible] already held, show, beyond reasonable doubt, that the nominees of the Baltimore Convention for President and Vice President will lose the votes of the People of the following States, viz:

	No. of Electors
Louisiana,	Five.
Alabama,	Seven.
North Carolina,	Fifteen.
Kentucky,	Fifteen.
Indiana,	Nine.

And it is admitted, by us, that they will receive the votes of the People of the following States:

Illinois,	Five.
Missouri,	Four.
Arkansas,	Three.

That is to say, out of the Electoral votes of eight States, whose political bias has been disclosed at the elections which have been lately held, which eight States collectively chose sixty-three Electors, it is made manifest that the spoils candidates cannot command but *twelve* electors, whilst the opposition to them will obtain *fifty-one*, where the calculations of the party organs had denied them even a single electoral vote! These facts speak for themselves, in a language that all can understand.

We shall not undertake to predict the effect of this news upon public opinion in other States. We will anticipate nothing, much less predict any thing. But we can no hazard in saying that it is as plain as the easiest question that can be wrought by the Rule of Three, that results in the other States corresponding with those in the States heard from would put the Baltimore nominees *out of the question* in the Presidential election. To effect this purpose, all that is necessary is (in our opinion) that the real Republicans in every State shall come to the polls, and do their duty. That duty is, emphatically, to sustain the independent electoral ticket in each State. If this duty be faithfully performed, we do not see any sufficient reason to doubt that the spoils' party will, at the coming election, and for all time to come, be defeated, routed, and overthrown. A general rally of the friends of the Constitution and Laws, not as Gen. Jackson and Mr. Van Buren understands them, but as they have been understood by the fathers of the Republican, is all that is necessary to accomplish this great work.—*Nat. Intel.*

VAN BUREN AGAINST THE PEOPLE—IN FAVOR OF PREVENTING THE POOR FROM VOTING.

If Van Buren is a democrat, Aaron Burr is a patriot. If a democrat is one who wants to tyrannise over the people, and to deprive them of their rights, then is Van Buren a first rate Democrat, "dyed in the wool." Read the extract from his speech in the New York Convention. It affords the most positive proof, that he was in favor of depriving poor men of the right of voting—the best right they possess.—It is presumptuous and insulting, in the extreme, to attempt to pass him off upon the people as a democrat. He is not a good counterfeit. We most solemnly affirm, that he has never done a single public act, in all his life, which was prompted by a friendship for the people. So far from this, he is, we candidly believe, as haughty an Aristocrat as there is in the Union. As evidence of this, we cite the facts, that he prefers the nobility of England to the Democracy of his own country—that he has an English coach and an English driver, and that he was in favor of depriving his own poor countrymen of the right of voting.

Democrats! read the extract—mark what Van Buren says of the poor,—bear in mind that he—the haughty little Aristocrat—held them as unfit to mingle their votes with those of the rich,—and remember that Old Tippecanoe has always been your friend—the friend of equal rights, and the firm and zealous opposer of Aristocratical distinctions in society—that he is a plain republican farmer, and that, should he be elevated to the Presidency, he will administer the government upon true democratic principles, so as to promote the welfare of the people, and to shield them from oppression. He will stand by them against Aristocracy.

Richland Whig.

Crops in Pennsylvania.—The Montrose Pennsylvania of the 22d ult. remarks as follows:

"Our farmers have finished their grain harvest, with the exception of oats, the greater part of which is also got through with. They have had delightful weather for harvesting—not so warm as to be oppressive, nor so wet as to retard their labors. So far as we learn, there is an average crop of wheat and rye, notwithstanding that appearances in the early part of the season were very unfavorable. There has been more hay cut the present harvest in the county, than during any former year, and it is got up in prime order. The same may be said of the oats crop—it is a most abundant one. A very heavy rain which fell last week, has given a fresh start to corn, buckwheat, &c., which also promise very fairly in some parts of the county, but in others they will be deficient. On the whole, our farmers have cause of gratitude to Him who has promised the annual return of "seed time and harvest."

THE HERALD.

Princess-Anne, Md.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 13, 1836.

WHIG NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT

WM. H. HARRISON,

of Ohio.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

JOHN TYLER,

of Virginia.

ELECTION RETURNS.
CANDIDATES.

Districts	Whig. SAM'L J. K. HANDY.	Whig. Dr. Wm. WILLIAMS.	Van Buren E. LONG.	Van Buren L. D. TEACKLE.
Princess Anne,	121	126	124	116
Dublin,	85	86	86	41
Trap	69	70	123	110
Brinkley's,	364	369	63	[illegible]
Dames' Quarter	60	60	71	[illegible]
Salisbury,	97	[illegible]	68	67
Tyaskin,	132	132	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hungary Neck,	53	53	28	28
Quantico,	28	31	110	103
B. C. Springs,	66	69	104	98
S. Island,	15	16	81	82
Totals,	1053	1107	815	81[illegible]

From the Cambridge Chronicle of Saturday

MARYLAND SENATORIAL ELECTION.

The following, it would seem, from the advices we received by yesterday afternoon's mail, is the general result of the election held throughout this state, on Monday last, for the choice of Electors of the Senate.—We predicate the statement upon the latest intelligence. This intelligence was contained in the Annapolis (Van Buren) Gazette, of Thursday, and in a letter to the editor of this paper from a young gentleman of Talbot, of the highest respectability. According to this statement, the parties are very nearly balanced, as the Whigs will have a majority of only two in the Electoral College. It may, however, be erroneous, in some points, and ought not, perhaps, to be too hastily relied on, though we believe the actual result, when it shall fully and authentically transpire, will show that the Harrison men have the preponderancy. Indeed, we understand the *Baltimore (Van Buren) Republican, of Thursday,* gives up the State.

Counties.	Harrison.	Van Buren
Allegany,	2	0
Washington,	0	2
Frederick,	0	2
Montgomery,	1	1
Prince George's,	2	0
Calvert,	2	0
Charles,	2	0
St Mary's,	2	0
Anne Arundel,	0	2
Annapolis,	0	1
Baltimore city,	0	1
Baltimore county,	0	2
Harford,	0	2
Cecil,	0	2
Queen Anne's,	0	2
Kent,	2	0
Talbot,	2	0
Caroline,	0	2
Dorchester,	2	0
Somerset,	2	0
Worcester,	2	0
Total,	21	19

Alabama.—The Mobile Advertiser of the 25th ult. contains full returns from the whole State. From this statement, made with the utmost care, it appears that the state of parties in the next Legislature will be as follows:—

	Whig.	V. B.
Senate,	18	[illegible]
House of Representatives,	46	[illegible]
	64	56
	56	
Majority on joint ballot,	8	

The Advertiser states that Arthur P. Hopkins, the most talented man in the State, will be run for the U. S. Senate by the Whigs, and will, without doubt, be elected.

We are authorised to announce

J. W. Crisfield, Esq.

As a candidate to represent Somerset county in the next General Assembly of Maryland.

Sept. 13, 1836.

We are authorised to announce

Dr. Robert R. Ballard.

As a candidate to represent Somerset county in the next General Assembly of Maryland.

Sept. 13, 1836.

We are authorised to announce

William Howe Lankford, Esq.

As a candidate to represent Somerset county in the next General Assembly of Maryland.

Sept. 13, 1836.

REJOICING OUT OF TIME.

On Thursday evening last the V. Buren victory in Maryland was announced in P. Anne by the blowing of horns, the ringing of bells and the sounding of trumpets.

We were seated at the desk, attempting to concentrate our ideas upon some particular subject, when our meditations were interrupted by the shrill notes of the trumpet accompanied by a multitude of shouts and huzzas. For a moment we were at a loss to imagine the cause of so much merriment. But our suspense was soon relieved by the arrival of a messenger who announced the astounding fact that the Vanites had gained the State by 4 majority, and were then pealing forth anthems to the little magician for conducting them out of "great tribulation" to the goal of their ambition.

It appears a bay craft brought the intelligence to Salisbury, and no sooner was it communicated than an 'express' left that place to convey the glad tidings to the desponding Vanites of Princess Anne and S[illegible] Hill.

Couriers were despatched in every direction; and the rejoicing was kept up with a spirit and zeal which too plainly indicated that they placed the most perfect reliance upon the truth of the intelligence. Indeed, all united in awarding the State to Van Buren. The scene however was destined to be changed. The mail arrived on Saturday evening. The Van Buren men with cheerful countenances hastened to the Post Office, thence to bring forth the "DEATH WARRANT," as they tauntingly termed it, of the Whigs. When, lo! to the infinite mortification of the Antis, the general result of the election was involved in much doubt. The chances, however, appeared to be in favor of the Whigs. All rejoicing instantly ceased, and despair in its worst form was visible in the countenances of the Vanites, particularly those who had expected to share the "loaves and fishes," in the event of the State's going for Van Buren.

The final result will not we presume be known until this evening; and we should not be at all surprised to find that the Vanites have a small majority in the electoral college. If so, the popular farce of "[illegible] out" will soon commence; and we would advise those whose lot it may be to stem the political torrent, to keep a day book, in which to register the misdeeds of the Van Buren party.

If indeed the State has gone for V. Buren, we have the consolation to know that [illegible] has given to the Whig cause an overwhelming majority, and we doubt not, that majority will be measurably increased at the coming contests.

A little exertion on the part of the Whigs is only necessary to ensure the defeat of their opponents. Let, then, no true Whig despond because of the temporary cloud that darkens the face of the political horizon. Let him buckle on his armour and go to the contest determined upon victory—and it will be achieved.

P. S. Since penning the above we have understood that the statement copied from the Cambridge Chronicle is correct. The Electoral College, therefore, will be composed of 21 Whigs and 19 Vanites. This information is derived from Capt. Fitzgerald and Capt. Colvert, both of whom left Baltimore on Saturday last.

It is due to Mr. Johnston, and the Post-masters at Salisbury and Kingston, to say that we are perfectly satisfied that our papers are not, and never have been, unlawfully detained in either of their offices.—But the cause of their non-arrival at sundry places on the Shore, may we think be attributed to miscarriage. In this case, Postmasters into whose hands the Herald may fall, will confer a particular favor by returning it immediately.

A CAUCUS we understand, was held on Thursday evening last in this place at which a V. B. Ticket for the Legislature was formed. We ask our V. B. friends whether this be true.

We announce in to-day's paper, J. W. Crisfield, Esq., as a candidate for the Legislature. Mr. C. is a staunch Whig and we take pleasure in recommending him to the voters of Somerset as a gentleman in every way worthy their confidence and support. We deem this notice necessary because Mr. C. is not generally known to the people of this county.

[illegible] the noise made in Mississippi about some of the members being bribed to vote for a Van Buren Senator. One of them has received his reward.

From the Lynchburg Virginian.

Bribery.—The Natchez Courier states that W. S. Scott, recently appointed Receiver of the Public Moneys at Copiah, (Mississippi,) is one of the men who voted for Robert J. Walker, the Van Buren candidate for the United States Senate last winter, in defiance of the instructions of his constituents. Thus is the patronage of the General Government brought into direct conflict with the freedom of elections, and the members of State Legislatures converted into stipendiaries of the federal executive! "Reform! Reform!"

The United States Senate.—The term of service of the following Senators expires on the 4th of March next:

John Page,	New Hampshire.
Gideon Tomlinson,	Connecticut.
Samuel Prentiss,	Vermont.
Silas Wright, Jr.,	New York.
James Buchanan,	Pennsylvania.
R. H. Goldsborough,	Maryland.
Willie P. Mangum,	N. Carolina.
Wm C. Preston,	S. Carolina.
Alfred Cuthbert,	Georgia.
Henry Clay,	Kentucky.
Thomas Ewing,	Ohio.
Alexander Porter,	Louisiana.
Wm. Hendricks,*	Indiana.
Wm. L. D. Ewing,	Illinois.
Gabriel Moore,	Alabama.
Lewis F. Linn,	Missouri.

Those in *italics* are Whigs.
*Doubtful.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Franklin county, Pa., to his friend in Baltimore, dated

CHAMBERSBURG, Aug. 25.

* * * Our contest has become animated in reality. Both parties have taken the field in true earnest, and are striving which can do the other the most harm. We have, however, the best assurances that the *Whig* cause, the cause of '76, will achieve a splendid triumph, and cheer us in our struggle for victory. Real sterling Pennsylvania will not support the Van Buren "spoils party." Van never was a favorite with us, and his friends dared not run him for the Vice Presidency in '32, as you well know, and whilst the office holders and office expectants are making a great noise in favor of legitimate, or rather *royal* successors, General *Harrison*, generally known as *old Tippecanoe*, is obtaining a silent and enduring hold upon the affection, the love, and the gratitude of *the people*, who will gloriously sustain him as *their* candidate. * * * * * * *

You are aware that colored people, [illegible] in this State, enjoy the right of suffrage, although by the constitution they [illegible] except from militia duty. You will [illegible] *that they will vote for Van Buren and Johnson.* Your [illegible] [illegible] *blackey* in this county, [illegible] any part of the State, [illegible] will vote for Van and the practical [illegible]. The reason is evident. [illegible] If you of the South will [illegible] the right of suffrage to the [illegible], Van Buren will not only be elected President, but we are [illegible] the *road heels* from the Great Cow-[illegible] will figure in [illegible] at Washington, and the virtuous daughters of the land be compelled to endure these [illegible], or absent themselves from Presidential levees.

*The residence of the candidate for the Vice Presidency.

Governmental Expenditures.—The columns of the Washington Globe are filled with a *terse* summary of the appropriations made by the General Government at the last session. The appropriations under the head of civil and diplomatic expenses for 1836, amount to

	$3,210,[illegible] 57
Army,	4,607,[illegible] 92
Fortifications,	2,997,641 [illegible]
Naval service	5,476,[illegible] 10
Pensions	145,454 00
Indian Department	1,56[illegible],103 71
Indian treaties	2,551,534 67
Suppression of Indian hostilities	5,040,[illegible] 00
Breakwaters, &c.	709,831 42
Harbor bill	493,100 11
Miscellaneous	5,493,[illegible] 73
Private claims (estimated)	210,000 00
Total	$38,[illegible] 71
Deduct, having been twice appropriated, for Wisconsin Territory	[illegible],000
Leaves actual amount of appropriations	$38,517,[illegible] 71

It may not occur to our readers that the amount reported by the Secretary of the Treasury in 1832, as all that was necessary for the support of the Government, was THIRTEEN MILLIONS of dollars! Yes, Gen. Jackson's Secretary of the Treasury, tells Congress and the people in 1832, that THIRTEEN millions of dollars was sufficient to defray all the necessary expenses of the Government, and in 1836 we see the appropriations more than THIRTY EIGHT MILLIONS! So much for *promises*, and so much for *economy*.—*U. S. Telegraph.*

"Mislike me not for my complexion,
The shadowed livery of the burnished sun."

The subjoined apologetic explanation of Colonel Richard M. Johnson's youthful indiscretions, is from the Bangor Republican, a full blooded Van Buren print. If any of our readers are disposed to treat with ridicule the idea of "*the inevitable destiny of the colored population, sooner or later, to triumph in full domination over sultry globe and sunny clime,*" we refer them to the tendency of certain recent events and to Col. Johnson's own practice in the premises. So far as *he* is concerned, he *has* made the "colored population triumph, in full domination, over sultry globe and sunny clime;" for in Scott county, Kentucky, no less than two farms, with globe enough to maintain a whole hierarchy, are already, through his means, under the "domination" of the "sable female race," in the persons of his daughters.

The Bangor Editor, it will be seen, not only looks forward to the future eminence of the "sable female race," but actually avers their present "*superior graces and attractions.*" They are, at once, without ceremony, advanced to the head of society, and introduced as lady patronesses and leaders of the ton, by this northern advocate of Col. Johnson and Mr. Van Buren. Elect the Colonel, and who can tell what transformations society may undergo, in the upper circles at the White House? The Bangor Editor has already cited scripture in justification of the domestic habits of his favorite candidate, and doubtless so expert a casuist could find further precedents, until the levees of the second officer of the government would present what Shakspeare considered so incongruous—the richest jewels of the land gracing an "Ethiop's ear."

Read, husbands and fathers, the defence of Col. Johnson's practical amalgamation.

From the Bangor Republican.

COL. RICHARD M. JOHNSON.

"This exemplary Christian and distinguished statesman, warrior and philanthropist, after thirty years uninterrupted service of his country, in the field of battle and in the Halls of Congress, is now brought forward, with great unanimity, by the democratic party of the United States, as their candidate for the Vice Presidency. And who is Richard M. Johnson? A planter of Kentucky, a civilian, and soldier. What has he done?—In early life, yielding to the great law of nature, which, in the warm and genial regions of the south, vindicate and accomplish in the superior graces and attractions of the sable female race the inevitable destiny of the colored population sooner or later to triumph in full domination over sultry globe and sunny clime, but abhorring the licentious lives of such men as Clay and Poindexter, Richard M. Johnson turned to the sacred volume, which has been his guide and trust through life, and finding that 'God made of one flesh all the nations of the earth,' he took a *Creole* for a wife. He is now a widower, having lived in honest wedlock with the woman of his choice, and raised and educated a family of children, the heirs of his estate, intelligent and respectable, but slightly tinged with their African origin. So much for his domestic relations."

From the New York Star.

The Atlantic Coast Rail Road.—*Eastern Shore Rail Road [Maryland and Virginia].* We have often adverted to this route as one of great national importance, which must soon be brought to completion, as constituting a principal link in the great thoroughfare of the U. States, which is sooner or later to run along the margin of our Atlantic border, from the eastern point of Long Island, opposite Connecticut, to Savannah in Georgia, if not to Mobile and New Orleans. Such is the geological formation of all this part of our coast, made up of diluvial deposits from the ocean, and forming a solid platform, chiefly of gravel and sand, with here and there portions of marsh, but principally extensive plain bottoms, that nature appears to have intended it purposely for a great rail road route, and the [illegible] direct and rapid medium of communication, [illegible] together all the States that lie on the Atlantic shore. The road will probably be constructed of the following portions:

1. From the east end of Long Island to Brooklyn, opposite New York city, and from Amboy across New Jersey, to the nearest point opposite Lewistown, on the Delaware river.

2. From Lewistown onward, through Delaware State to the Maryland line on the Eastern Shore, and thence to a point opposite to or about 40 miles from Norfolk, Virginia.

3. From Norfolk, keeping as near the sea coast as the pine barrens will admit, through Edenton, Wilmington, and so on to Georgetown, South Carolina.

4. From Georgetown, S. C., to Charleston, thence to a point opposite Savannah—from Savannah to Columbus, Mobile and New Orleans.

The Maryland Legislature have, with their accustomed liberality, made ample provision for the *Eastern Shore* part of this road. A writer in the Princess-Anne Village Herald has, in a series of papers, shown to our mind very conclusively that a *canal* on this route is altogether out of the question—first, because there are so many inlets on this tongue of land from the sea and from the Chesapeake, as to render the facility of communication by water amply sufficient, while the depth of marl, mud and marsh in some places, and the want of streams for feeders, would render its construction impossible. A rail road then becomes obviously the kind of work which should be adopted, and that speedily by Maryland and Virginia in emulous co-operation, if they wish to give to their celebrated Eastern Shore a market for its fertile products, which shall be commensurate with the high character of the hardy planters who dwell on this favored region.

Items of News.

It is stated in the Washington Globe, on the authority of a gentleman high in the confidence of the King of the French, that a minister to the United States will very soon be appointed by that monarch, to restore the diplomatic relations and good feeling formerly subsisting between the two countries.——Balt. Chron.

We hope our druggists are well supplied with smelling-bottles. The wiggies will need them immediately.——Tory paper

If the negro suffrage and Dick Johnson party is to come into power we freely admit "smelling bottles" will be in great demand.

THE PUBLIC TREASURE.—It will be seen, by the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, that the surplus in the Treasury amounted, on the first inst., to upwards of forty two millions of dollars. It is probable that the amount to be distributed on the first of January will exceed all the calculations made at the time of the enactment of the Distribution bill.—

The National Gazette, a cautious and well informed paper, commences an article by saying

"We are not unfrequently asked, if it be our real opinion that the electoral vote of Pennsylvania will be given in favor of Gen. Harrison. We answer affirmatively, and that too with considerable confidence."

The editor then enters into a statement of existing things, all of which go conclusively to prove, that Van Buren cannot obtain the vote of the Keystone state.

RHODE ISLAND.—A worthy effort is making to rescue this State from the hands of the Van Burenites. The Providence Journal thus discourses in relation to her vote on the Presidency:

"Whatever may be thought and said abroad of Rhode Island, she has never yet voted for Martin Van Buren, and what is more, she never will. The grounds of this statement we mean to explain at another time. Sufficient it is to add at the present, that the exertions made by the Whigs in other States have made a deep impression here, and that that the members of the Whig party, seeing what energy and zeal may effect, are resolved that they will follow the example in North Carolina and the other States which have thrown off the yoke of toryism.

RHODE ISLAND ELECTION.—In Providence, says the Prov. Journal, the election was conducted solely in reference to the Bank Act passed at the last session of the Legislature. George Curtis, John L. Hughes, Thomas W. Dorr, and John H. Clark, were elected—all favourable to the Bank law.

In Johnston two Whigs are elected, in North Providence two Whigs; in Cranston Henry Kings is elected over George Field the present incumbent, Isaac N. Sprag is re-elected with an opposition.

MICHIGAN.—A paper published in Michigan contains a calculation as to the supposed probable vote of the State Convention, in regard to the boundary question. The result is, Noes 31, Yeas 18. In other words the Monroe Editor supposes the terms offered by Congress, at the last session, for the admission of Michigan into the Union, will not be accepted by the Convention.

The President has officially recognized George H. Newton, Esq. as Vice Consul of the Two Sicilies for the port of Baltimore.

The first Monday in September has been appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Council, for the election of President and Vice President, Senators and Representatives to Congress, of the Republic of Texas. The number of Representatives to be elected is thirty two; Senators, fourteen.

THE MAJORITY.—The Bedford Star of the 27 [illegible] says—"We believe it is generally admitted that Gen. Wm. H. Harrison [illegible] will set the majority in the State, [illegible] our opponents are unwilling to believe that it will be 50,000. Judging however by the signs of the times, it is not improbable, that the old Hero and Statesman will get upwards of 60,000 majority. The true Jackson men are all falling into the ranks of Harrison. In the borough of Milton, seventy five staunch Jackson men go for the Hero of Tippecanoe. The cause [illegible] the people is rolling on."

If a man who lacks principle crosses your path and even annoys you in some degree, [illegible] with a [illegible] to [illegible] [illegible]. You have nothing to [illegible] will [illegible] with a [illegible] and will most certainly come out of the contest soiled with the imputation he has belched forth from his corrupt heart; while he will have acquired some honor in being found in your company.

A crocodile, estimated to be upwards of one hundred years old, measuring 12 feet, 4 inches in length, and weighing 651 pounds was killed in the Red River, near Natchitoches, La. on the 20th ult. The paws, after being dissected, weighed 27 pounds—and the carcase yielded 11 gallons of oil.

The young whigs of Ohio are to hold a State Convention at Columbus, the capital of the State, on the 20th inst.

OHIO. We have the most encouraging accounts from this state. A meeting was recently held in Fairfield county at which fifteen hundred persons were present, by actual count. Senator Ewing, of Ohio, was present, and delivered a most eloquent address which was enthusiastically applauded. Fairfield county in 1828 gave a large majority for Jackson—she will give a larger majority for Harrison in November. Chron.

A gentleman in the stage the other day, speaking of the expectation formed by persons emigrating to new lands, said that they thought they had but to stick a pig's tail in the ground and it would grow a hog in one night.

FROM MEXICO.

The New Orleans Bee of the 19th ult. announces the receipt of the *Diario del Gobierno*, a paper published in the city of Mexico, to the 30th of July. The intelligence contained in it is important, as shewing the prospect of such internal dissensions as must paralyse the already vain and puerile attempts of the government to subjugate the revolted province of Texas.

The liberal party, or federalists (*i. e.* those opposed to *centralism*) are making rapid advances; they have made a bold attempt to abolish the present order of things and restore the government to its former features, but whether their force was insufficient to obtain the success they calculated upon, or whether the government anticipated their designs and frustrated them by timely organization, we cannot tell; however, they were completely routed at *Ella* in the engagement which took place between 900 government troops under the command of Gen. Canalizo, and 600 federalists commanded by Col. Miguel Acevedo.

From Canalizo an official despatch or bulletin appears in the Diario of the 24th, which states the federal party had 100 men killed, 238 taken prisoners; among the latter is Acevedo, chief of the revolutionists, Andreas Castenoda, brevet commandant of the battalion at Ramiroz, commanding the company of Tacacha, and a foreigner named Laproladi, captain of the artillery. The remainder of their men were entirely routed. The loss on the part of the government were 3 killed and 4 wounded.

The day succeeding this engagement Acevedo, Castenoda, Ramirez, and Laproladi were shot; a council of war had been held upon the other officers, but the result has not yet transpired.

The greatest agitation prevails in the interior of Mexico, occasioned by the revolutionary movement of Oajaca; disturbances are hourly anticipated.

FROM FLORIDA DIRECT.

The schr. George and Mary, Capt. Willis, arrived at this port on Saturday afternoon. We are indebted to Capt. W. for the following information, obtained by him from the Express Rider, who arrived at Black Creek 22d inst. A detachment of 110 men, under command of Major Pierce, having information that the Indians were in their vicinity, went in pursuit of them; on arriving at Gen. Clinch's plantation they found 300 Indians, with about 100 horses hobbled, and 300 head of cattle; the Indians were immediately attacked and repulsed, after a battle of one hour, the whites having one killed, owing to his horse taking fright and running in the midst of the Indians, and 16 wounded. The Indian loss was 10 left dead on the field, their wounded they carried off. The Indians retreated to a hammock as usual; they immediately rallied and pursued the whites to within 2 miles of Micanopy when they left.

The Express Rider states that Lieut. Herbert had again distinguished himself, and that Major P. was making preparation to attack them on the following day.
Charleston Courier.

LATEST FROM SMYRNA.

The editors of the New York Journal of Commerce have received Smyrna papers to the 25th of June. We are sorry to see that the Plague had made its appearance there. The Smyrna Journal, under date of the 11th, says—"The cases of Plague have been more numerous the past week. The principal focus of the contagion was in a kind of khan situated near the Frank quarter, where about a dozen families were clustered together.—Ten days ago, a woman having died in that locality after a short illness, the corpse was visited by the Doctors, and declared exempt from contagion. No precaution of separation, or of purification, was consequently taken, and the result was that 11 more persons have died in the same spot. We are obliged to say that the manner in which things are managed in these countries in time of pestilence, is negligent in the extreme. In making this remark, it is not our intention to apply to it any individual or any administration in particular, but to all, and to the general state of things."

The Plague continues to make fearful ravages in Magnesia. The number of victims is stated at more than 12,000, of whom eleven thousand were Turks.—Consternation reigns in that city; there is not a house nor a family, but has to deplore the loss of some of its members.—On the contrary, we learn that the Plague has ceased at Metelin.

SMYRNA, June 25.

Robberies multiply in Smyrna and its environs at a frightful rate, and ought to command the serious attention of the authorities; for never was the security of the inhabitants so invaded as at present, by the robbers of all nations who infest the city.

A new journal entitled "Greece Regenerated," is about to be published at Athens, it is said under the patronage of the government.

The English fleet is still cruising before Patras. It is stated positively that it is about to return to the Archipelago, but we know not at what precise time it is to sail for that destination.

SMYRNA, June 23.

The steamboat Levant arrived yesterday from Athens. From the journals of that city we learn that the people are in an unquiet state; the troubles in Western Greece are not at an end, and now ones in the Peloponesus are feared. In short, the different factions which divide the country seem to desire to renew among themselves the war of intrigues, personalities and injuries, which have hitherto produced so much mischief.

SLAVE CASE.

A negro man was arrested and brought before the Recorder yesterday, claimed by Mr. John F. Collier, of Quantico, Somerset county, Maryland, as his slave. The averment on the part of the claimant was, that the negro man, whom he called Jesse Collier, had formerly belonged to claimant's mother, Mrs. Frances Collier, who on her demise in 1816, distributed by her will and testament, all her slaves among her children; Jesse, the present defendant, with others, becoming the property of the present claimant. That in April, 1816, Jesse absconded from his master, and until April, 1836, nothing was heard of him, when a Mr. Holt, a friend of claimant, saw the slave here, and wrote to his master concerning him, who coming on a few days since, caused him to be arrested and imprisoned, until the matter was brought before the Recorder, for a hearing and adjudication. The defendant produced as a witness in his behalf a coloured stevedore named Samuel Hutchings, of 47 Oak street, who employs a great many hands under him, and who testified that he first saw as he believed, the negro man Jesse, in a store in this city, between the months of December, 1834, and February, 1835, and that he had subsequently employed him in February, 1835, and believed the present defendant is the man he saw, early in the winter as above stated. A Mrs. Sarah Mede, who keeps a boarding house, testified that the negro man had boarded in her house, since July, two years ago and that his name was Abraham Gosley. After a partial hearing of the case, the Recorder adjourned the further examination over to Wednesday, (to-morrow,) at which time the Counsel of the negro man, Messrs. Millard & Dresser, stated that they would introduce cumulative testimony to prove distinctly that their client was a free man, and that the claimant acted under a mistake as to the identity of the person he claimed.—R. Rowley appeared on behalf of the claimant as counsel.—*N. Y. Courier.*

The Corn Trade.—We find the following paragraph on this subject in the Journal of Commerce. It presents a strange picture of the agricultural prosperity of our country.—

The Corn Trade.—Bread-stuffs have hitherto constituted one of our principal articles of export, amounting in 1831 to within a small fraction of $12,000,000. In 1835, (we speak, in both cases, of the commercial year, ending 30th September,) the quantity was reduced one half, and the value in about the same proportion. In 1831, the value of breadstuffs *imported* was only $1032, whereas in 1835 it had increased to $411,110. The year ending 30th of the present month will show still smaller exports of these articles, and larger imports. And the ensuing year, from present appearances, will very possibly show an amount of imports equal to the exports. Should the corn crop be cut off in the Northern most States, as it is now very liable to be, by the early appearance of frost, the extraordinary phenomenon will probably occur, of the greatest grain-growing country in the world becoming dependent upon foreign countries for a portion of its bread!

The Treasury Circular.—The circular is doing its work in the West. The Ohio Atlas says.—

"The effect is seriously felt in every department of business; but it operates *very* oppressively upon the poor. No accommodation can be had, on any terms, from any of the monied institutions; every dollar in specie that comes into the hands of the Banks is *laid up* or appropriated to the purchase of land. Money of every description is withdrawn from circulation; there is not half enough specie in circulation to accommodate the change. Persons come to the stores with their 1 and $2 bills and buy a dozen needles to get the change in specie." *Vive la speculation!*

Anecdote of Gen. Harrison.—Col. J. B., of Mason county, Ky., a private in the mounted regiment of R. M. Johnson, in 1812, was labouring under the effects of a violent attack of the cholera-morbus while the army lay at Defiance. There being neither medicine or spirits among that part of the troops to which he was attached, his Major (the late Judge Roper) was advised to administer brandy and sugar, and that it could probably be obtained at head quarters. Maj. Roper immediately applied to Gen. Harrison for a small quantity. The General, with his usual kindness and courtesy, (as soon as he was made acquainted with the nature of the application) walked to the corner of his tent and brought forward part of a bottle of French brandy, and half a loaf of sugar, presented them to the Major, observing with a smile, "you see, sir, the amount of my stores; take and divide them equally, and present one-half to your young friend. It gives me pleasure to serve him, and I trust I shall always be found willing to *divide the last biscuit with a sick soldier of my army.*"—*Maysville Eagle.*

DIED, at the residence of his father, on the 8th instant, Mr. FRANCIS DORSEY, aged 88 years. Thus hath died an honest and industrious man, which is the noblest work of God.

PRICES CURRENT.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 6.

Flour, per bbl.	$8.75 a 9.00
Wheat,	1.98 a 2.15
Corn,	92 a 95
Rye,	1.00 a 1.02
Oats,	45 a 00

ATHENÆUM AND VISITER.

The publishers of this popular Literary and Miscellaneous Family Newspaper, having greatly enlarged and improved it, can now put in their claims for public patronage with every confidence of success. Assisted by many writers of known talents, and having before them the most liberal sources for selection from the best European and American Journals, they can offer a sheet which cannot fail to interest to every class of readers.

The contents of the ATHENÆUM VISITER will be as follows;

LITERARY.—From the pens of many popular writers will be presented *original* Tales, Familiar and Amusing Sketches, Poetry, &c, and a choice variety given from the best literary Journals at home and abroad in selecting, the mere desire to fill up our columns will not be the motive; no labour will be spared, in reading extensively, to cull the very best of all the Journals. Besides the higher portions of light literature, the man of wit will find in our columns the cream of all the good things said and done in the world of humor.

NEWS.—In our columns will be found the latest Domestic and Foreign News; either condensed or in detail, according to its interest and importance.

GENERAL MISCELLANY. Besides the Literary and News Departments of the ATHENÆUM AND VISITER, a well condensed summary will be found of all matters of local and general interest. The Farmer will find a word in season—the Mechanic a timely hint of the progress of his art and the Merchant be kept constantly advised of the state of the markets. Our Prices Current are corrected regular according to the fluctuations of trade: and our weekly *Review* shows in detail the state of our city business. The care and attention given to the commercial department of our paper makes it valuable to country merchants, who by this means can be kept regularly advised of the state of our market.

TERMS

THE BALTIMORE ATHENÆUM & VISITER is published weekly by ARTHUR S. COX in Gay st, opposite the Exchange, at $2 50, Payable in advance.

☞No paper sent to the county unless the order be accompanied with the advance subscription.

☞Editors with whom we exchange will oblige us by giving the above a few insertions.

Seventeen popular Novels
VIZ:

Peter Simple,
Jacob Faithful,
Pirate and Three Cutters,
Frank Mildmay,
King's Own,
Newton Forster,
Pacha of Many Tales,
Japhet in Search of his Father.
By Captain Marryatt,
Pelham;
The Disowned,
Devereux,
Paul Clifford,
Eugene Aram,
Last Days of Pompeii,
Rienzi,
Falkland,
Pilgrims of the Rhine,
By E. L. Bulwer,

Will be given as a premium to any person who will send the names of Ten Subscribers, and Twenty dollars in cash, to the publisher of

The Saturday News and Literary Gazette

And to every person who will send Five Subscribers, and Ten Dollars in cash, a complete set of either Bulwer or Marryatt, as may be preferred.

The price of the novels above mentioned if purchased of the booksellers, would be $11 25; and in Godey's cheap and uniform edition they cost $7 50. They can be had of the publishers, at $3 50 for Bulwer, or $4 for Marryatt, complete.

The Cultivator

Is a monthly publication of 15 quarto pages, and comprises about 200 pages in a volume published at Albany, by the New York State Agricultural Society. It is exclusively devoted to Agriculture and the Improvement of Youth. The publishing committee are J. Buel, J. P. Beekman, and J. D. Watson. The object of the publication is to disseminate useful information, among the agricultural community in the cheapest practicable form; and the success of the undertaking, and the character of the paper are indicated by the fact, that although it has been published but ten months, its subscribers exceed eleven thousand, and comprise residents of twenty one of the United States.

The second volume was commenced in March. The paper are so enlarged, that each number contains as much matter as eighteen pages of the first volume. It contains many engravings and cuts, executed by good artists, illustrative of implements, animals and operations of husbandry. Price FIFTY CENTS per annum. The postage will not exceed 1 & 3 4 cents the year to any part of the Union. The first volume will continue to be furnished at 50 cents a single copy.

Communications to be addressed to J. Buel Albany, N Y

PRINTING.

THE PRINTING OF

BOOKS, PAMPHLETS,

Blanks, Cards, Labels,

HANDBILLS, &c.

Is thankfully received and neatly executed At the Village Herald Office.

Consable's Sale.

By virtue of sundry writs of Fieri Facias issued by Job Allen and John Lowe Justices of the peace for Somerset County and to me directed one at the suit of Priscilla Walker administratrix of William Hollington deed one at the suit of John Collins, one at the suit of Nicholas Wro all against Stephen H. Collier I, have levied and taken in execution the following property, to wit one house and lot in Sharptown Containing half an acre more or less, as the property of said Collier which I shall proceed to sell on Wednesday the 21st September (inst.) at the office door of John Lowe Esq. in Sharptown between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock, A. M. for Cash to satisfy the above mentioned writs of fieri facias and cost.

JOHN D ROBERTSON
Constable,

Sept. 6, 1836

[illegible]

Election Notice.

ON MONDAY the 3d of OCTOBER next there will be an Election held in the several Election Districts of Somerset county, to elect a Sheriff and four Delegates to represent Somerset county in the next General Assembly of Maryland.

SAML G. HOLBROOK.
Sheriff of Somerset county.

Sept. 6 1836.

State of Maryland, sc.

SOMERSET COUNTY ORPHANS COURT,

August 30, 1836.

ON application of Susan Horsey, Executrix of John Horsey, late of Somerset County, dec'd, it is ordered by the Court that the said Executrix give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the estate of the said deceased, and that the same be published once a week for three weeks, in a paper printed in Princess Anne.

True copy Test,
JAMES POLK, Reg. W. S. C.

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Somerset County hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said County, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of John Horsey, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the 31st day of March, 1837, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 30th day of August, A. D. 1836.

SUSAN HORSEY, Exe'x of John Horsey, dec'd

Sept. 6, 1836.

MR. AND MRS. HAMILTON'S

Boarding and day schooll for young ladies,

Corner of Courtland and Saratoga streets, Baltimore,

WILL BE RE OPENED on Monday, the 5th of September next. As they have in the course of the present year, received the most extensive improvements and additions, the Principals feel a confidence in saying they believe it to be now superior to any similar establishment ever offered to public patronage both in the School and Boarding departments.

Although the character of this institution is generally well known, yet for the satisfaction of those unacquainted with it, they give the following gentlemen as reference:

Rev. Dr. JOHNS, Rev. Dr. HENSHAW, Rev. J. M. DUNCAN.

A prospectus of the School may be obtained by addressing (post paid) William Hamilton, Baltimore.

Wanted.

An intelligent and active boy, 14 or 15 years of age, to be bound to the Mercantile business, with whose moral and education every attention will be taken, and every effort made to instruct him in his vocation.

S. W. JONES.

July 26.

$150 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on Sunday the 14th August negro man Reuben aged 22 years about 5 feet 10 inches high very black thick lips and grum when spoken to, had on when he went away a Blue Coat white Pantaloons and a white fur hat the above reward will be given if taken and secured in Somerset County and if taken out of the said County I will give $200 if secured so that I get him again.

WILLIAM H. COLIER.

August 23d 1836.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber begs leave respectfully to inform his patrons and the public generally, that he has on hand and intends constantly keeping, a full supply of MATERIALS of the first quality, out of which he will manufacture to order

BOOTS & SHOES

Of various kinds. His shop may be found next door to the store of James C. Hyland, and directly opposite the Court House and other public buildings.

R. H. COLBOURN.

N. B. As it is his intention to close up his Books at the expiration of every six months, it is hoped that those whose accounts have been standing a [illegible] length of time and longer will settle the same forthwith.

R. H. C.

July 19, 1836.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber will sell, on reasonable terms, his entire stock of

Dry Goods and Groceries,

To an approved tenant, he would rent the DWELLING HOUSE with the STORE HOUSE annexed. To a person desirous of engaging in the business, and who would give it his undivided attention, it would be profitable, and he could do an extensive business. The subscriber having other matters enough to engage his attention, cannot bestow the time which is absolutely necessary. To a safe purchaser, the terms will be made easy, and as the subscriber wishes to close his business, until his entire stock is disposed of, will sell at reduced prices for cash.

JOHN AUSTIN.

Quantico, July 1, 1836.

Last Notice.

THE subscriber being conscious that he has already extended to his customers, the utmost indulgence, and feeling every disposition to lengthen that indulgence, would his situation justify it, is again compelled, and he hopes for the last time, to invite those indebted to the firm of DONE & HYLAND, to come forward, without further delay, and settle their accounts, as he is very anxious to close the business of said firm.

He would also apprise his customers and the public generally, that he will *sell off at cost* his stock of GOODS now on hand. Those wishing bargains will do well to call.

J. C. HYLAND

August 23, 1836.

NOTICE.

The subscriber being desirous to remove to the West in a short time, will sell at public sale all his property on the 23th day of September, inst., if not sold at private sale before that time, consisting of

Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, a second-hand Carriage, Farming Utensils, Household and Kitchen Furniture, &c &c,

Any person wishing to purchase any of the above mentioned property can be accommodated at private sale, on accommodating terms for cash, or good paper guaranteed.

GEO. PARSONS.

Sep 6

Constable's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued by Alexander Jones, a justice of the Peace for Somerset County, and to me directed at the suit of George M. Willing against Littleton D. Teakle, I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit: one black horse, as the property of the said L. D. Teakle, which I shall proceed to sell, at Public Sale, at the Court house door at Princess Ann on Friday the 16 day of September inst. between the hours of one and two o'clock, P. M. to the highest and best bidder, for cash, to satisfy the above mentioned writ and cost.

ROBERT Y. JONES Const.

Sept 6th.

We are authorized to announce

John N. Rowland Esq.

As a candidate for the next Sheriffalty of Somerset county.

June 17, 1834.

We are authorized to announce

John S. Crockett, Esq.

As a candidate for the next Shrifilty of Somerset county.

Dec. 16, 1834.

We are authorised to announce

Lambert W. Hyland, Esq.

As a Candidate to represent Somerset county in the next General Assembly of Maryland.

July 26, 1836.

We are authorized to announce

Alexander Donoho, Esq.

of Somerset county, as a candidate for a seat in the next General Asembly of Maryland.

May 17, 1836.

We are authorized to announce

Edward M. Waters, Esq.

As a candidate to represent Somerset county in the next House of Delegates of Maryland.

July 5, 1835.

State of Maryland, set.

SOMERSET COUNTY ORPHANS COURT.

[illegible]

Bank of [illegible]

[illegible]

WM. H. RIDER, Cashier.

June 14, 1836.

PRINCESS-ANNE HOTEL.

[illegible] NEW HOTEL [illegible]

[illegible]

$50 REWARD.

[illegible]

[illegible] Miss Wiran.

BALTIMORE.

March 30.

John of Roanke,



WILL stand the present season at the Stables of the subscriber, where Mares can be accommodated on the following terms, to wit:—Insurance $11, the Spring's Chance $7, the Single Visit, $5.

Description and Pedigree.

John of Roanoke is a beautiful chestnut sorrel, full sixteen hands high, of great bone and sinew, and combining in an eminent degree, all the desirable qualities of the turf, with those of the farm horse.— Farmers will therefore, find it to their advantage to avail themselves of the opportunity now offered of improving their stock of horses. In point of symmetry of form, size and action this horse will lose nothing by a comparison with the best horses of the day. A further description is deemed unnecessary, as those wishing to breed from, can view the horse, and judge for themselves.

[illegible] John of Roanoke, out of a [illegible]

JOHN SMITH

Belmont, Somerset Co.

April [illegible]

Collector's Notice.

THE subscriber [illegible]

S. G. HOLLAND, Collector.

Cash in Hand!

THE subscriber [illegible] the HIGHEST CASH PRICES FOR NEGROES [illegible]

WM. ROACH, jun.

Jan. 22, 1836.

A CARD.

[illegible]

Attorney at Law,

WILL [illegible] Courts of Somerset [illegible]

WANTED,

[illegible] Tan Bark.

[illegible]

CASH FOR NEGROES.

[illegible]

CATHEAN & SANDERS

[illegible]

O. & S.

Jan 21

Negroes Wanted.

The subscriber wishes to purchase NEGROES of both sexes from six to twenty five years of age, for which he will give the highest CASH prices.

W. B. JONES.

N. B.—All letters directed to him at Princess Anne will be punctually attended to. W. B. J.

March 22, 1836.

BLANKS

OF THE FOLLOWING KINDS

For Sale at the Office of the Union Herald.

Fi Fas before Sq's.	Appeal Bonds,
Do do after do	Constables' Advertisements,
Ca Sa's before do	Bills of Sale,
Do do after do	Conditions.
Warrants,	
Narrations, &c.	

NOTICE.

THE subscriber intending to move West, will sell his lands on Monie, containing 130 acres; also a tract within two miles of Princess Anne, containing 305 acres. The first is an excellent tract of land, with suitable improvements for a small family. The latter has a large portion in woods, and is valuable for its wood and timber.

Also, all his PERSONAL PROPERTY, consisting of some excellent Household and Kitchen Furniture, one four wheel Carriage, one Gig and Harness, three Stoves Carts, some Stock and Farming Utensils, the rent Corn and Fodder on the farms above mentioned, the Corn, Fodder and Vegetables on the lot where he now resides with a variety of other articles. The above property he will sell on TUESDAY the 20th SEPTEMBER next, at his residence; sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Any part of said property will be sold at private sale before the said day of sale.

GEO. M. WILLING.

August 9, 1836.

Commission.

THE subscriber has commenced a General

Commission Business,

At No. 12 Light St Wharf BALTIMORE, Where he will sell *Grain*, of every description, and he has opened a market for *Bacon, Lard, Butter, Fruit, &c.*, and every thing the Farmer has to dispose of. He feels confident that those who will favor him with their consignments, however small, will secure themselves the best prices the market affords.

He will fill up orders of every description, such as *Groceries, Clover Seed, Plaster, Lime, &c.*

JOSEPH RASIN.

REFERENCES:

Wm. Jhell,	*Gale Hicks,*
Thomas Curtes,	*J. P. W. Richardson,*
Henry Rhodes,	*Wm. Lorelan,*
Samuel Kennard,	*Dr. R. Goldsborough,*
Pere Wilmer,	*John C. Palmer,*
John C. Spencer,	*Samuel Thompson,*
Benj. Earickson	*J. W. Page.*

N. B. I have on hand [illegible] Virginia Corn and Cob Crusher and Grinder, also, his Corn Sheller which will shell from 2 to 300 bushels a day. For particulars reference to the Farmer and Gardener.

April 12 3w

NOTICE.

The subscriber begs leave to inform the citizens of Somerset and the adjacent counties that he is prepared to execute all kinds of PLASTERING, in the best style, and on the most accommodating terms.

LITTLETON FURNISS.

Hungary Neck Aug 9 3t

In Chancery

In Somerset County Court.

Intermediate day, August 16, 1836.

ORDERED that the sale of the real estate of Littleton P. D[illegible], made and reported by [illegible], [illegible] for the sale of the same be ratified and confirmed unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before [illegible] Somerset County Court, provided a copy of this order be inserted once a week, for three successive weeks in a paper printed and published in Princess Anne before said 1st day.

WM. TINGLE, an Associate Judge of the 4th Judicial District.

True copy Test

GEO. HANDY, Clk.

August 18, 1836.

Caution! Caution

[illegible] FREE NEGROES [illegible]

[illegible] FREE NEGROES [illegible]

[illegible] FREE NEGROES [illegible]

JUDGE LYNCH [illegible] on the last day of this month [illegible] FREE NEGROES [illegible] to the venerable Judge, but make their escape before he arrives, for he will be compelled to do his duty, notwithstanding [illegible] in any of the counties of this state to the contrary.

AN ANTI-ABOLITIONIST.

August 23d 1836.

F. H. KNAPP,

SURGEON DENTIST,

S. W. corner of Charles & Fayette sts.

BALTIMORE.

Dr. KNAPP returns his thanks to the citizens of Princess Anne for the liberal patronage he has received, and will continue to perform all operations upon the Teeth during *this day only*, as he will leave to-morrow.

He will visit this place annually for the purpose of practising DENTAL SURGERY.

August 30, 1836.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having leased that large and commodious tavern establishment, in Princess Anne, called the

WASHINGTON HOTEL,

Lately under the tenure of Henry K. Long, Esq., hereby notifies his friends and the public generally, that his most active and indefatigable exertions, united to those of his son, RUFUS M. PARSONS, will be put in operation to sustain the well established reputation of the house.

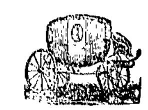
The BAR and LARDER are abundantly stored with a choice selection of Liquors and Provisions suited to the season. The STABLES, already supplied with Provender, will shortly undergo extensive repairs, and every facility will be afforded Travellers to be conveyed to any part of the Peninsula. Private Rooms can at all times be assigned to customers. He hopes by a studious desire to accommodate the public, and unremitting exertions to render comfortable those who may honor him with their custom, to share a portion of the public patronage.

The public's obedient servant,

JOHN W. P. PARSONS.

Princess Anne, July 19, 1836.

The Snow Hill Sentinel and Baltimore Republican will insert the above three times and charge this office.



COACH, GIG & Harness Making.

THE subscribers beg leave to inform their customers and the public generally, that they have opened a shop in CAMBRIDGE, where all kinds of work in their line of business will be done in a substantial and fashionable manner. They hope that their assiduity and attention to business, combined with a determination to [illegible] the most approved workmen, and materials of the best quality [illegible] a large share of the public patronage.

They have constantly on hand

Gigs, Barouches, Carriages, &c.,

Manufactured out of the best materials, [illegible] in the most approved style.

Orders for new Gigs, or other articles in their line, from any part of the Eastern Shore, will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

They would particularly invite their old friends of Somerset, notwithstanding the distance, to favor them with orders for new work. They think that they can furnish Gigs, Barouches, &c., at their shop which will lose nothing by a comparison with those manufactured in larger cities, they, [illegible] only wish their friends to give them a trial, in order to ensure general satisfaction.

Carey & Schleagh.

Cambridge, August 2, 1836.

Insolvent's Notice.

The creditors of Littleton S. White are hereby notified that he has applied for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of Maryland, and the first Tuesday in the next November term of Somerset county court, is the day appointed for his appearance before the [illegible] Court, to answer such interrogatories as may then and there be [illegible] relative to his said application.

Aug [illegible]

Insolvent's Notice.

[illegible] Waters [illegible] Insolvent Laws of Maryland [illegible] Tuesday in the next November term of Somerset County Court [illegible] relative to his said application.

August [illegible]

Insolvent's Notice.

The creditors of JOSEPH VENABLES [illegible] that he has applied [illegible] Insolvent Laws of Maryland [illegible] Tuesday in the next November term of Somerset County Court [illegible] relative to his said application.

August 16, 1836.

Wanted.

An intelligent and active boy, 14 or 15 years of age, to be bound to the Mercantile business, with whose morals and education every attention will be taken, and every effort made to instruct him in his vocation.

S. W. JONES.

July 26.

$150 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on Sunday the 14th August negro man [illegible] about 24 years of age, about 7 feet 10 inches high, very black, thick lips and grum when spoken to; had on when he went a Blue Coat white Pantaloons and [illegible] hat. the above reward will be given if taken and secured in Somerset County, if taken out of the said County I will give $200 if secured so that I get him again.

WILLIAM H. COLLIER

August 23d 1836.

THE VILLAGE HERALD.

BY S. T. CALLAHAN, PRINCESS ANNE, SOMERSET COUNTY, MARYLAND.

Vol. X—Whole No. 491. TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 2?, 18?? Vol. 2 No. 18.

VILLAGE HERALD.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Three Dollars a year, to be satisfied by 2 00 *if paid in advance;* or $2 50 if paid within six months.

Subscriptions paid within 30 days after delivering the first number, (of the year subscribed for,) will be considered *in advance.*

No subscription will be taken for less than *one year.*

No paper will be discontinued (unless at the editor's discretion,) until all arrearages are paid off, and a failure to notify a discontinuance, previous to the expiration of the year subscribed for, will be invariably considered as a new engagement.

Advertisements inserted on the usual terms.

All communications addressed to the Editor must come POST PAID.

POETRY.

Are we wrong in attributing the following exceedingly clever lines to the inimitable pen of Halleck? They appear under the head of original poetry in the last number of the New York Mirror.

LINES TO THE SEA SERPENT.

Dark riddle of the ocean! who shall solve
The secret of thy nature? Who declare
Thy age and habits? Who the charm dissolve
That wraps thy mystick being, and lay bare
The springs that move thy mechanism strange,
And whither in thy element to range?

I'm not a partner, rover of the deep,
A sharer of thy weariness and woes,
A joiner of thy furious rage, when sweep
New Bedford sloops to break thy proud repose,
And thy uprising stirs to strife and son,
The dark and stalwart fishermen of Lynn!

Hast thou a grotto in the briny wave,
To hide thy folds, [illegible] of burnished teil,
A submarine retreat, a stony cave,
Set up with carbuncles and crystals pale?
Take my advice—within its depths abide,
Nor trust thy person to the upper tide!

Why lov'st thou pertinaciously to haunt,
The seas that gird this rocky promontory,
In the vernacular yclept Nahant—
Scene fraught with danger and with fearful glory?
It is her [illegible] foes, yea Holmen's proud hotel!
Has those, great snake, who do not wish thee well!

Whose [illegible] thy ruin and captivity,
A degradation, worse, oh, worse than death,
Which palsy all thy vigor and activity,
And seize [illegible] greatness not bereft of breath,
Who would confine thee in a narrow space
And there exhibit thee! oh, what disgrace!

Then do not be so rash! What would thy wife,
Thy little ones endure, if thou should be,
If thou should st be a prisoner for life,
No more, the mighty monarch of the sea!
"Oh, what a cod my mist [illegible]!" should they find
The giant snake, by pigmy men confin'd!

All thy marine rebellious foes would waken
Rival leviathans would wag their tails,
There'd be huge joy among the sprawling [illegible]
And a *blow out* among the mighty whales;
There'd be an awful submarine commotion,
A war of the succession in the ocean.

Your present ministry would be turned out;
E'en now your subjects clamor for reform
From Otaheita to the rabble rout
Of Islands in the Indian ocean warm;
But who'd succeed them Neptune only knows,
Or when your kingdom would enjoy repose.

The dolphin never will get into place,
He's too much of a turncoat to succeed;
The shark, I fear, would every post disgrace,
Save the attorney general's indeed,
And if the faction of eels my [illegible]
Who'll give an office to the Prince of Whales?

And who will be rewarded with the pearl,
A perquisite that every patriot sighs for?
Who'll wed the loveliest of ocean girls,
The mermaid, whom the heir apparent dies for?
Who will command the horsemarines and eels,
And who will be lord keeper of the *seals*?

Oh, mighty snake! avoid this wild morale,
By keeping snugly in your own dominion:
In your own element you are no fool—
Forsake it and you will become man's minion.
Your wanderings past let dark oblivion blot 'em,
And sink with expedition to the bottom.

Pay but one farewell visit to the shores—
Take my advice as kindly as 'tis meant,
And for my sole reward, (I ask no more,)
Just let me hope, I hope you will present
To me, in one last visit to the rocks,
The freedom of the ocean in a box.

Items of News.

A lad residing in [illegible] was made insane by the habit of standing on his head, a feat very frequently attempted by school boys.

The real estate of the city of New York is assessed at three hundred millions of dollars.

It is reported that Os[illegible], the Indian chief is soon to take the [illegible] with [illegible] men.

France, Hungary and Germany are nearly exhausted of leeches, and the trade is now supplied from Moldavia and Wallachia.

Crowds of English are quitting Paris, apprehensive of another revolution, so decidedly is Louis Philippe disliked.

It is now twenty one years since the battle of Waterloo gave peace to Europe—a longer term of peace than England has experienced for several centuries, probably since the Norman conquest. The longest peace before the present was of twenty years duration, in the reign of James I.

The following States have already prohibited their banks from issuing notes under five dollars—New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Georgia, Louisiana, Indiana, Alabama, New Jersey, Maryland, North Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky, Maine.

The private fortune of the lately deceased Mr. Rothschild is stated to have been four millions sterling. His place in [illegible] was to be occupied by his brother [illegible] who formerly resided at Naples, and [illegible] recently at Frankfort. The body of Mr. Rothschild arrived in London on the [illegible] August.

It is rumored that the foreign heirs of Stephen Girard filed a bill last week, in the Circuit Court of the United States for the district of Pennsylvania, praying to have the devise in the will of Girard for the endowment and erection of a College, set aside, and the property which is the subject of it, divided amongst the natural heirs and next of kin.

Amount of gold coined at the United States Mint in Philadelphia during the month of August, 1836, $[illegible], of which $[illegible] was in quarter eagles.

In Hartford, Conn., there is a printer named George Goodwin, who is the oldest printer in America. He is in his 80th year, [illegible]. He was setting types for the Connecticut Courant more than 70 years ago, and [illegible] the same now. He [illegible] to be a practical printer for many years to come.

A Missouri paper records the abduction of Miss Mary Louisa Spoon by Mr. Henry Bowl, on which another exclaims, "the dish ran away with the spoon!"

A *young* fellow in Vermont, about [illegible] years old, recently applied for a divorce for the purpose marrying again!

Five hundred and forty seven thousand volumes of books were printed in the United States last year, exclusive of repeated editions of pamphlets.

"The Baltimore American [illegible]. By the Falcon, at this port, accounts have been received that the [illegible] between the 24th and 25th July, of about [illegible] of dollars. Several persons had been arrested and [illegible]. Accounts [illegible] Grande, that the American Consul [illegible] in prison at Mexico, on suspicion of being in [illegible]."

"[illegible] like a field of blackberries and raspberries. Mean people squat down and pick the fruit no matter how they black their fingers, while genuine, proud and perpendicular, stands [illegible] on and gets nothing but scratches, and holes torn in his [illegible]."

There has not, as is well known, until within a very short time, been but very little exertion on the part of the citizens of any other section of the United States to withdraw the whole western trade in any measure from New York, where by the earliest and most efficient exertion, it had been concentrated. Other places were content to be tributary to the great metropolis, and one which seemed ever destined to be, to permit her to monopolize all, or nearly all, the commercial business of the country. The west had learned to look to it as the fountain head from which she was to receive all her supplies and which was to be the great depot for all her surplus produce. Where trade becomes thus fixed, it requires an influence of great [illegible] and a long course of perseverance [illegible] to change it. [illegible]

[illegible]

ast them until the first of November. The Indians are in force, it is said from 3 to 400. Newmansville is the last remaining post now occupied by our troops in the territory between Black Creek and the Suwannee river. It is distant about 50 miles west of St. Augustine.

Major B. K. Pierce arrived here on Monday last from Micanopy via Garey's Ferry. He departed this afternoon in company with 100 mounted regulars for Newmansville. Capt. Dummett's and Curry's companies of mounted volunteers have also been ordered to march to the same point.

Movement of the troops on Tallahassee.

The letter to the editor of Alexandria Gazette, dated Garey's Ferry, (E. F.) Sept. 2, contains the following postscript:

POSTSCRIPT.—Yesterday's Southern mail removes all doubt upon the subject. The Tennessee Volunteers are about to carry relief to our suffering brethren in Florida. We have before us the "Montgomery (Geo) Advertiser" of the 3d inst. It lets us into all the movements of the Tennessee troops, and gives us copies of Gen. Armstrong's first letter to Gen. Call—the correspondence between Jesup and Armstrong—and the last General Order of the 30th August, calling upon the Volunteers to march! It appears at first, that Armstrong's corps of 1500 men, was directed by an order from the Secretary of War, to be divided into two detachments; 1000 to march to Florida forthwith, while the other 500 were to be stationed in the Creek country, under Armstrong himself. Armstrong objected to this separation of his command—and, besides preferred to postpone the Florida campaign till October or November. In the meantime, he despatched a special messenger to the President, expressing his own views, and consulting *his*. A few days after, and before the messenger's return, some difficulty arose on another point. Jesup was raising a band of friendly Indian warriors, to be equipped as *mounted volunteers*, and to be commanded by Capt Lane as Colonel—and Jesup applied to Armstrong for six companies out of twenty of his mounted men, to accompany and be commanded by Lane. Armstrong appealed to his men. Not a man in his whole Brigade volunteered. They would not be separated either from each other, or from Armstrong. On the 30th August, the General Order appears from Head Quarters, Camp Jordan, Alabama. This is decisive of their movement. It tells them that

"The time has at length arrived when it is necessary and proper that the Tennessee Brigade should march to Florida.—A savage foe, emboldened by his former success, has approached within twenty miles of Tallahassee, the Seat of Government of that Territory, burning and murdering as he went. To stay his further progress, and to punish him for the depredations he has committed, is a duty to which the Tennessee Brigade will advance with alacrity. Publick expectation demands the performance of this duty, and the character of Tennessee requires that we should not shrink from it.

The detachment commanded by Col. Trousdale, now at Fort Mitchell, will take up the line of march, at as early a day as practicable. The specific time is left to the judgment of Col. Trousdale himself. He will proceed by fort Gaines, along what is termed the upper road, across Flint River to Tallahassee."

Letters from Florida, published in the Richmond Enquirer, represent the situation of the whole territory as terrible to the extreme—they state that large parties of Creeks have joined the Seminoles—that Oseola is perfectly acquainted with all the movements of the whites—that he receives and reads regularly the Florida newspapers—that the courage of the Indians is daily increasing, and that help must be sent or the whole country will fall into the hands of the red men again.

The gallant conduct imputed to Lieutenant Dymock of the United States Army, in a recent encounter near St. Augustine, and which is going the rounds, refers to Captain Dummet, of the Artillery. Lieutenant Dymock is Quarter Master in Georgia, and has not been in the Florida war. Capt. Dummet was the only commissioned officer present, and modestly forbore to speak of himself. The sergeant of the company, however, let the affair leak out, and we are rejoiced he did, for such rare personal bravery is seldom met with.

In the midst of the action, whilst Captain Dummet, on horseback, was directing, and by his coolness and courage animating his little party, he was suddenly, and as if by concert, set upon from different directions by two indians of huge stature. They fired simultaneously and wounded Capt Dummet in the leg, at the same time bringing down his horse. Disengaging himself from his horse, with great activity, he gained his feet in time to bring down one of his antagonists, as, with fearful yells they rushed to take his scalp, thinking their fire had killed him. On seeing his companion fall, the other indian took to flight, but not in time to save himself.—Capt. Dummet wheeled about, and, with great coolness, shot him dead with the other barrel of his fowling piece. In the mean time, the wounded indian had (though unable to rise) seized a gun, but before he could use it, Capt. Dummet despatched him with his sword.

We are gratified to be able to state that the casualties of the service have presented an opportunity of promoting this gallant officer, and that he is now a full captain in the 1d Artillery.

At least one-third of the buildings in the burnt district are already occupied, and more than three-fourths of the lots have ware-houses on them in such a state of forwardness that they will be completed before the cold weather sets in.

From Mexico:

The New Orleans Bee of the 3rd inst. mentions the receipt of a letter from the interior of Mexico, in which it is said that a project is on foot to unite the northern states of the Republic of Mexico with the Republic of Texas under one Independent Government. The letter is dated Zacatecas, July the 28th, 1836, and states that the disaffection through the northern provinces of Mexico is great and still increasing, and speaks of the advantages of an independent state like that of Texas. The states which appear to be in favor of an alliance with Texas, are Tamaulipas, San Luis, Zacatecas, a part of Jalisco, Neuvo Leon, Coahuila, Durango Sinaloa, Chihuahua, Sonora, the territory of California, and New Mexico. The principal object of all these states appears to be that of forming a new republic in connection with Texas.

The division of Mexico is not a new design, and now under the many favourable circumstances, the empty treasury, the distraction reigning through the country, the present situation of Texas and her inevitable independence, all tend to increase the probability of the project of an alliance between those states possible. The letter shows evidently that much good would be the result of the success of the design. It also confirms the information which we have given of the internal situation of Mexico.

From the Kent Bugle.

An Appeal

To the citizens of the counties of the Eastern Shore, and the Lower Counties of the Western Shore.

You have over and over again been apprised of the intentions of the projectors of the high sounding phrase "REFORM," if they should carry the state—and you have been cautioned against them. I now tell you that so sure as you entrust them with the ascendency in our State Legislature, you will as certainly be deprived of an equal county representation in that body. You may believe the foul slanders of those, whose sole object is the offices, and the power to carry their darling project of "representation according to population," but you must be both blind and deaf not to see and to know that such is their object. Have they not boldly declared this determination in all their political papers? And have you not heard of the motto of their unfurled flag, waving triumphantly to the breeze in the City of Baltimore on the night of the election, brilliantly illuminated for the gaze of the multitude, "REFORM OR REVOLUTION?" And knowing this are you going passively to yield up to the City of Baltimore, and to the large counties adjoining her, your rights to equal representation in the Legislative Halls of your State? If such is your determination go on and follow out the work of destruction which some of your counties have by their electoral vote subscribed to. But if it is not your desire to surrender this constitutional right, you may possibly avert it yet by your vote for delegates in October. Let me hold up to your view the picture by which you have been dazzled and deceived. It was painted by the foes to your rights, in order to entrap you into the snare. It represents in bold colors the 13 millions of dollars as a debt due by the State. This they know to be false, but it was pressed upon you in order to divert your attention from a subject of vital importance to your interest and welfare, one which they know ought to blast the pretensions of the leader of their party for the Presidency. They know MARTIN VAN BUREN would be convicted out of his own mouth of being an ABOLITIONIST! They knew that his vote entitling a Negro of property to the right of suffrage, and excluding a white man who had no property from that privilege, was of too infamous a character to be submitted to by the people of Maryland. But you have, at the last election, suffered the appeal [illegible] and cry set up by them against the Whig party to have its desired effect—one step more—and your constitutional rights are forever gone from you! Balt. City with her overwhelming delegation will wield the destinies of your State, and Martin Van Buren, with his submissive slaves, will force his damnable doctrines of negro suffrage upon you in defiance of your opposition! Marylanders! Citizens! Freemen! Have you seriously considered the sacrifice you are about to make? For your own sakes; for the sake of your children and of your children's children; for the sake of generations still unborn, whose fate and whose happiness, morally and politically, hang upon your decision, avert this impending evil, this direct attack upon your rights, before it is too late.—Allow but a fair and dispassionate explanation of the laws for the improvement of our common country, and you will find that the State cannot under any circumstances be required to pay either principal or interest of those loans, but she has not only the most ample security for the same being paid by the improving companies for which it is intended, but will leave a fund which is required to be applied *exclusively for publick schools*, besides drawing to the commercial emporium of the State a trade not inferior to that of any other portion of our union; and finally, *remember that the Improvement Laws* are not the work of *any one political party*, but that they were advocated and opposed by members of both parties. Remember these things and do not permit the false representations of political intriguers to mislead your better judgment and wheedle you out of your

COUNTY RIGHTS.

We invite attention to the following well written and triumphant communication, copied from the Baltimore Chronicle, and addressed to the Editor of the Republican.

To the Editor of the Balt. Republican.

Sir:—I am a plain man, a farmer and no lawyer, but I have, I believe, some *common sense*. I voted for the Hero of New Orleans, and mean to cast my vote for the Hero of Tippecanoe. I have been seeking for light, occasionally, in your paper!! and this morning I read your editorial remarks entitled "*Slavery of White Men.*" I read your piece with great attention, and confess it greatly affected me; but judge of my astonishment, when I also read in the same paper, the document on which you rely, and from which you profess to draw your materials in the editorial remarks, and found it in every particular essential contradictory of your assertions. This document, Sir, proves none of your positions, and establishes beyond all question, the falsity of your assertion that Gen. Harrison "*voted in favor of a proposition to sell white men, who might have been so unfortunate as to become involved in debt, as slaves, for the payment of their debts and jail fees.*" It must indeed, be a bad cause, that requires such a gross perversion of facts, such a tissue of erroneous interpretations, such a palpable blindness to manifest distinctions. Can any one justly impute to you such desperate ignorance as to be incapable of drawing the distinction between a *debt* and a *fine*—between a *contract* and a *penalty*—between an *innocent debtor* and a *sentenced criminal*? You, Sir, know these distinctions perfectly well, and you possess, in some degree at least, the art of making such distinctions known to others. If ignorance, then cannot be imputed to you—and there is no room for mistake, is not your attempt to *deceive your readers* treason to the people, and an insult to their understanding? Did you hope that a *few* would read your *remarks* on faith, and pass by the document, and that *others*, reading both, would be deceived by the boldness of your assertions? Believe me the people do not so read; they have compared your remarks with the document, and they find the palpable contradiction; they cannot, and do not go with you in believing that Gen. Harrison and eleven others voted for selling white men in satisfaction of "*debts*," but they find from the very language of the proposed law, from its express terms, that it applies exclusively to *criminal fines and costs of prosecution*—to *penalties* incurred by *culprits*, and by no means to *debts* of innocent, or even of fraudulent debtors. Now, do you not know, Sir, that similar laws in regard to *fines* and *penalties* are to be found in the criminal code of nearly every state in the Union? If you do not, a plain farmer now tells you that this is the fact. And what have the honest and worthy voters in our state, or elsewhere, to complain against such a fact? for every man of common sense and honest views must agree with me that the *purest democracy* is no more violated by subjecting a *white criminal* to *servitude* (not slavery) for the payment of his *fine* and *jail fees*, than it is by sending a horse stealer to the penitentiary, or a sentenced vagabond to the Alms house. Where is the difference? A man has committed some criminal offence—he is sentenced by a jury of his country, and by the court to a *fine*, *imprisonment*, and the *payment of cost*. He goes to prison, but is unable to pay either the fine or the jail fees. The law then goes a step farther, and provides that if he does not pay the fine and cost by money, the county or state shall not be burthened, but that he shall pay it by his *servitude*, and that the relation of "master & servant or apprentice" shall be thereby created. Is this selling a man for his debts!!! I think the people will reply, No—No.

Your *remarks* have deviated from the act of the case in two material respects—and these two are the *only ones* of which you complain. *First*, in your asserting that *debtors* are thus to be sold & *secondly*, in your asserting that the sale is into a state of *slavery!* Now, Sir, what confidence can your readers hereafter repose in your judgement, or in your candour? Is the character of one who has fought our battles—who has reaped never-fading laurels in his country's cause, as did President Jackson—one who has been entrusted by Jefferson—Madison—Monroe with civil trusts of great importance a man, who in the private relations of life is remarkable for benevolence, purity, charity—is such a man to be *traduced*, held up to ridicule—reproach—slander—represented in effigy—hawked about as the vilest of miscreants—libelled as something to be despised by the people? You have gone too far sir—the people, I am sure, are too sensible—too honest, to bear you out in such proceedings. You have imputed to them a degree of ignorance and gullibility that would disgrace a boy of sixteen—for you have given the *text* and the *commentary* together, and yet the text contradicts the commentary in every word—in every particular!

Are you also the author of a certain *handbill* of precisely the same character, which is now in wide circulation to *deceive* the people? If you are, will not the people rise with indignation, and in their majesty cast off such a false teacher, such a deceptious oracle? I belong to the people as well as yourself they want *truth*, not *slander*. You *know* that Gen. Harrison gave no such a vote as your editorial remarks and the handbill, in question, impute to him. You must have known better, because any one can see that in voting for a *criminal's servitude* he did not vote for an *innocent debtor's slavery*. The distinction between the two cases is quite too palpable to have escaped even your mind it was therefore an unjustifiable perversion of facts not warranted even in the severe conflicts of political discussion—for even those have their boundaries—and the people detest as slanderous all commentaries on character or on conduct, obviously contradicted by the given facts.

I have said, sir, that as a farmer, I have read enough in Bacon's and Maxcy's Laws of Maryland, to know that *similar*, and also the *same* laws have been passed in this state—and have also reason to know that this is also the case in several other states; and my common sense tells me that all such provisions are wholly different from what you have imputed to Gen. Harrison, but what he did vote for (if your document itself is to be relied on) is precisely the same as is contained in some of the laws I have seen. For example—by the laws of Maryland 1715, chap. 44, sec. 25, 27, *white men and white women*, were to be sold into *servitude* for the *offence* precisely as that which was twice committed by RICHARD M. JOHNSON, the Tory candidate for the Vice Presidency!! and further, that their issue were to be sold for the term of 30 years from their birth, instead of being introduced into white society—married to white men, and portioned by their father on extensive farms, as is the positive, undeniable, and notorious fact in respect to the progeny of your great candidate for the Vice Presidency—he *practical* amalgamationist—RICHARD M. JOHNSON!! This law of Maryland you may see in Bacon's Laws 1715—Maxcy's laws 1 vol. page 90.

So also by the law of 1715, chap. 26, sec. 7, 8, 9, and 1717, chap. 2, sec. 3—Herty's Laws, page 191, you will find that *white persons* were to be sold into servitude for criminal *fines*, &c.—and in some cases not exceeding 3 years—and that these laws remained in full force until a few years ago—I believe until the introduction of our Penitentiary system. So also in the State of Connecticut, the present law, as far as I can ascertain, subjects such persons to *servitude* until the penalty is paid by their wages. I have no more acts of Assembly at my command, but have heard that similar laws are to be found in most of the States.

Now, my fellow citizens—do you not say there has been much cry and no wool? Do you not say "*we acquit the Hero of many battles from this foul charge*"—I am sure you do—and in so doing let me ask you whether this is the way to enlighten a people by sullying the fair reputation of one whose fame *ought* to be gratefully dear to every lover of his country? Do you not perceive that all that can be said, with truth, in respect to this foul charge is, that General Harrison, sixteen years ago, when Ohio required strong laws against *criminals*, had the virtue and firmness to vote for the SUPPRESSION OF VICE and that he never did vote for the SALE OF DEBTORS. Will not every honest man agree with me in the clear distinction between *servitude by a criminal*, and *slavery by an innocent debtor*? and do not your honest feelings rise, as mine have, in great indignation against such recklessness as dares to slander so pure a patriot, without the shadow of a cause, & which dares to believe that *it can deceive* you by the rashness of assertion—or by the phrenzy of political rancor?—I leave the matter with the COMMON SENSE OF THE PEOPLE.

CORNPLANTER.

On Friday last, after the completion of the examination of witnesses for the day on the case of Jesse Collier, alias Abraham Gosden an imputed slave of John H. Collier of Maryland, an attempt was supposed to be about to be made to rescue the prisoner, as the officers were reconducting him to the jail, by an immense crowd of negroes who assaulted the officers. The attempt however, was defeated, and four of them were instantly arrested and carried to the police office, followed by a large concourse of colored people, [illegible] were severally ordered to find bail in 1500 to keep the peace.

PRINTERS PROVERBS.—Pay thou the printer in the day thou owest him, that the evil day may be afar off, lest the man of the law sendeth thee thy bill; [illegible]

Remember him of the quill, and the devils around him, and thou who weddest thy daughter to a man of choice, send thou unto him a bountiful piece of the bridal loaf.

Borrow not that for which thy neighbour hath paid, but go and buy for thyself of him who hath to sell.

Thou shalt not read thy neighbour's paper, nor molest him in the peaceful possession of it, lest thou stand condemned in the sight of him who driveth the quill, and thy character be hawked about the streets by poor children.—Kent Bugle.

The London Globe says that "in consequence of the failure of the corn crops in the U. States, several agents have arrived in Liverpool for the purpose of buying up flour and transporting it across the Atlantic. One of these agents is expected in Dublin."

120,000 bushels of wheat, rye and corn, were imported into New York, in the half year ending in June.

Sixty thousand emigrants from foreign Countries have arrived at N. York since last April.

THE HERALD.

Princess-Anne, Md.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 27, 1836.

WHIG NOMINATIONS

FOR PRESIDENT

WM. H. HARRISON

of Ohio.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

JOHN TYLER

of Virginia.

Gen. Harrison arrived [illegible] on [illegible] He was [illegible] some distance [illegible] nearly five [illegible]

[illegible]

Gen. Harrison was conducted to the Eutaw House where he was addressed by the Hon. Chas. W. Hanson, on behalf of the citizens. The Balt. Chronicle says, "Gen. Harrison's reply delighted his friends and disappointed his opponents. It was ready, fluent, and eloquent. His manner was full of animation, and he hesitated not a moment, for the most appropriate and polished phrase to convey his dignified and exalted sentiments. His address was interrupted by repeated plaudits from the numerous assemblage, and when he sat down, the welkin rang with long, loud and reiterated shouts of admiration and welcome." Such was the kind reception given by the citizens of Baltimore to the Hero and Statesman, Gen. W. H. Harrison, the peoples candidate for the Presidency.

Partial returns from the Vermont and Maine elections have been received. As far as heard from the Whigs have a decided gain in both States.

We observe by the last Cambridge Chronicle, that that valuable paper has changed hands. The Chronicle has heretofore been strictly neutral, but its present proprietors propose to make it a political paper. It will in future support the claims of Wm. H. Harrison, of Ohio, and John Tyler, of Virginia, to the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the United States.

In the hands of Messrs. Newton & Hayes, the Chronicle cannot but prove a powerful [illegible] to the Whig cause in Maryland.

Mr. Hayes (the Editor,) we understand, is a gentleman of high respectability and [illegible] most sincerely do we congratulate the Whigs of Dorchester upon the [illegible] to the good cause a [illegible] well qualified to defend it.

Our papers by Saturday's mail, contain much important matter, in relation to the [illegible] in our State affairs; and we regret that our limited space will not permit us to lay it before our readers at length.

The following extracts of letters from Annapolis will [illegible] odious light [illegible] the Van Buren [illegible] is viewed. Extract of a letter to the Balt Chron. dated

ANNAPOLIS, Sept. 21.

I have nothing to add in addition to what I wrote this morning— after the Van Buren electors had left the city, the Whigs continued in session till three o'clock, and adjourned to meet again tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock.

The Van Buren electors may be said to have crossed the brook of the Rubicon, let them [illegible] and if there be not an inherent principle of self preservation in the Constitution, we may exclaim with Othello, "Chaos is come again!"

The love of liberty, virtue, intelligence and patriotism of the people of Maryland are about to pass through a severe ordeal —I must believe they will come out purer than refined gold.

REVOLUTION! it is covered all over with blood, and yet men talk to you of it, as if it were a thing to be desired. Let but one drop of blood flow from the veins of a freeman, struggling to maintain the Constitution of his State, and,—mark my word!—the days of the republic are numbered! The same right claimed for the resort to revolution, confers it on others to resist the violent overthrow of the government, and there are those who will not tamely submit to have a yoke placed about their necks. If, then, the demagogues who have been urging on this crisis, should succeed so far,—which God forbid,—as to bring on a deadly conflict between the people of the different sections of Maryland, we may bid a long farewell to peace"—intestine warfare will feed upon her vitals, and the best blood of her sons will be poured out like water! This is no wild picture of fancy—let the war of power commence, and the imaginings [illegible] will be the realities of to-morrow. I warn then the people in every part of the state, and urge them to PAUSE! R[illegible] The eyes of the friends of liberty throughout the world are upon you. In your hands are the destinies of our free and happy country—I beg you then to so use the power you have, as to best secure the happiness of the people.

ANNAPOLIS, Sept. 22d, 1836.

You have no doubt received my letters containing the intelligence that the nineteen Van Buren electors had deserted their post. I have only now to add, in addition to what I said before, that the Whig electors will remain at their post ready to discharge their duty, and will meet every day and continue to adjourn till the constitutional number of electors are present, *and they never will leave the post, until the Senate are elected or the powers under the constitution cease.* It has been proposed that the twenty-one electors remove to the government house, where beds will be provided for them; and those who have families send for them. This will no doubt be carried into effect.

For the Herald.

Brother Whigs,—I congratulate you on the noble spirit that prevails in this and the adjoining counties—That we as freemen, are no longer under the fascinating charm of the Magician, or the dupes of office holders and office seekers—That we the free and independent voters, are not to be gulled or led off by the sounding of trumpets, the tinkling of bells and the ringing of frying pans. Let us be on the watch tower ready for the next two elections.

A WHIG.

Communicated.

On Saturday the 24th inst, a large concourse of people were assembled at a Barbecue at Back Creek in Somerset County—intelligence was received while the Candidates were addressing the people from Annapolis, that the 19 V. B. Electors had refused to join the 21 Whig Electors in the Electoral College, but had left the city of Annapolis with a determination not to return. This intelligence caused a great sensation among the people, and with a view of ascertaining the public sentiment on the alarming condition of affairs, a meeting was organized by calling Gov. Carroll to the chair, and appointing W. W. Handy Esqr. Secretary.

On taking the Chair, Gov. Carroll submitted a few remarks explanatory of the duty he was called to discharge, and the extraordinary and alarming crisis in our public affairs, so suddenly and unexpectedly formed by the rash and inconsiderate proceeding of a portion of the Electoral College. He also stated that a letter had been received from Dr Williams and S. J. K. Handy, Esq our delegates in the Electoral College, giving information of the posture of affairs, and expressing a desire to be advised of the wishes of their constituents in regard to them.

On taking his seat, W. W. Handy, Esq. [illegible] the following resolutions:

Whereas intelligence has just been received that the 19 Van Buren Electors of the State, have failed to meet the 21 Whig Electors in the Electoral College, and have left the city of Annapolis without [illegible] the oaths prescribed by our Constitution—Therefore,

Resolved, That this meeting view with the deepest concern, and feel called upon as a portion of the people of the State, to express their decided disapprobation and abhorence of the reckless and [illegible] course of the Van Buren Electors in failing and refusing to elect a Senate for the State, in direct violation of the trust reposed in them by their constituents, in contempt of all the moral obligations which unite good men of all parties together, and in disregard of their oath to support the constitution, which many, if not all, are known to have taken.

Resolved, That the conduct of the 21 Whig Electors merits our entire approbation, and we have the fullest confidence in their wisdom and patriotism.

Resolved, That a copy these proceedings be forwarded to our Electors for Somerset county by the Chairman of this meeting.

Mr. Handy enforced the resolutions proposed by him in a speech of some length—When he had concluded, the resolutions were unanimously adopted.

T. K. CARROLL, Ch'n.

W. W. HANDY, Sec'y.

The Kent Bugle speaking of those Electors who refuse to go into an election of the Senate, says "Any Elector who is so lost to patriotism, to his duty, and his own honor as to act in such a manner, is no longer fit to enjoy the blessings of a free government, but should be placed under the despotic rule of Russia or the Turk. The brand of shame should be stamped upon his brow—that, in after years, the children of the present day may point at him and say there goes a *traitor to his country.*

The building of the U. S. Branch Bank at New York, was sold to the New State Bank on Tuesday for $245, 500. It was purchased a few months since by an association of merchants, for $187, 000.

The New York papers announce the death, on Tuesday, of Col. AARON BURR, in the 81st year of his age. He died at Staten Island. For many years Col. BURR filled a large space in the eyes of his countrymen, and, but for his ungovernable ambition, might have filled the highest place among us. His papers, we have reason to know, are in the hands of Matthew L. Davis, of New York, and will, of course, be published. We are inclined to believe that they will throw much light upon the secret history of the times in which Col. Burr acted so conspicuous a part.

The Providence Journal, in publishing the proceedings of the great Whig Convention held there, hoists the Harrison banner with these remarks:

Rhode Island is in the field. Small as she is, she will be felt, and the Tories of these days will be disbanded, just as they were by the Rhode Island regiments in the days of the Revolution. We say to them in a confident tone, strike her from the list of Van Buren claims.

Married

On Thursday last by the Rev. Mr. Bell, Mr. William G. Beauchamp to Miss Mary Tull, both of this county.

Died

In this town on Friday evening last Mrs Elizabeth, wife of Littleton Dennis Teackle Esq.

In this town on Monday evening last Robt. H. Colhoun, Esq.

To the Editor of the Village Herald.

Sir,—In compliance with our duty as a committee, appointed under the 4th of the subjoined resolutions, we request that you will publish those resolutions, and the brief statement that precedes them, in the next Herald.

Respectfully your ob't. serv'ts.

R. H. Winder.
Geo. Handy,
W. W. Johnston.

Princess Anne, Sept. 23d, 1836.

At a special meeting of the Literary Club of Somerset County on the morning of the 20th inst. the following resolutions, submitted by R. H. Winder with brief remarks and seconded by Col. Polk, were unanimously adopted.

Resolved by the Literary Club of Somerset County,

1. That the Club hath heard with sensibility of the death of Robert H. Colhoun, an esteemed member of the Club, its faithful Treasurer from its commencement to the time of his death, a useful citizen, and worthy man.

2. That to indulge and testify the regret of the Club at the loss of him, its respect for his memory, and condolence with his friends at the afflicting bereavement, which they have suffered by his death, the members of the Club will move in procession at his funeral from the house where he dwelt, to his grave, and wear crape on their left arms for the space of twenty days from this time.

3. That these resolutions be entered upon the Journal of the Club, that they be published in the Village Herald and that the President be, and is hereby requested to communicate a Copy of them to the family of the deceased.

4. That the President appoint a committee of three to carry these resolutions into effect, as far as a committee shall be necessary for that purpose.

We are authorised to announce

GABRIEL L. SCOTT, Esq.

As a candidate to represent Somerset county in the next General Assembly of Maryland,

sept 27

We are authorised to announce

PETER B. DAVIS, Esq.

As a candidate to represent Somerset county in the next General Assembly of Maryland,

sept. 27

We are authorized to announce

HENRY DISHAROON, Esq.

As a candidate to represent Somerset county in the next House of Delegates of Maryland.

July 5, 1836.

In Chancery

In Somerset County Court:

Intermediate day, August 16, 1836.

ORDERED that the sale of the real estate of Littleton P. Dennis, deceased, as made and reported by Edward Long, Trustee for the sale of the same be ratified and confirmed unless cause to the contrary be shewn, or objections be filed on 2nd day of the next Term of Somerset County Court; provided a copy of this order be inserted, once a week, for three successive weeks in a paper printed and published in Princess-Anne, before said 2nd day.

WM. TINGLE, an Associate Judge of the 4th Judicial District

True copy, Test

GEO. HANDY, Clk

August 21, 1836.

NOTICE.

There will be public meetings at the following places on the days mentioned, at which the candidates will attend and address the people:—

At Sharptown on Wednesday 21st—Upper Ferry, Thursday 22d—White's, Muddy Hole, Friday, 23d—Back Creek, Saturday, 24th,—Nelson's, Wednesday, 28th— Dublin, Friday, 31st.—Rehoboth, Saturday, 1st Oct.

NOTICE.

All persons who are desirous of renovating and joining the Princess Anne Company of Cavalry, will please meet at the court house on Tuesday the 27th inst. at o'clock, P. M.

Sept 20

VENDUE.

By virtue of an Order of the Orphans court of Somerset County, will be sold at Public sale, on WEDNESDAY 28th inst. the Personal Estate of Thomas H. Walston, late of said County dec'ed, consisting of *Cattle, one horse, Hogs, the crop on the farm, farming utensils, House-hold and kitchen furniture, and the stock of goods on hand, &c. &c.*

The terms of sale are, a credit of six months on all sums over five dollars, the purchaser giving note with approved security bearing interest from the day of sale; on all sums of and under five dollars the cash will be required. The sale to commence at 9 o'clock A. M.

WM. St DLUR, Adm'r of
Thos. H. Walston, dec'd.

Potatoe Neck, Sept.

We are authorised to announce

John W. Crisfield, Esq.

As a candidate to represent Somerset county in the next General Assembly of Maryland.

Sept. 13, 1836.

We are authorised to announce

Dr. Robert R. Ballard,

As a candidate to represent Somerset county in the next General Assembly of Maryland.

Sept. 19, 1836.

We are authorised to announce

Lambert W. Hyland, Esq.

As a Candidate to represent Somerset county in the next General Assembly of Maryland.

July 26, 1836.

We are authorized to announce

Alexander Donoho, Esq.

of Somerset county, as a candidate for a seat in the next General Assembly of Maryland.

May 17, 1836.

We are authorised to announce

William Howe Lankford, Esq.

As a candidate to represent Somerset county in the next General Assembly of Maryland.

Sept. 13, 1836.

We are authorized to announce

John N. Rowland Esq.

As a candidate for the next Sheriffalty of Somerset county.

June 17, 1834.

We are authorized to announce

John S Crockett, Esq.

As a candidate for the next Shriffity of Somerset county.

Dec. 16, 1834.

We are authorized to announce

Edward M. Waters, Esq

of Somerset county, as a candidate for a seat in the next General Assembly of Maryland.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber will sell, on reasonable terms, his entire stock of

Dry Goods and Groceries,

To an approved tenant, he would rent the DWELLING HOUSE with the STORE HOUSE annexed. To a person desirous of engaging in the business, and who would give it his undivided attention, it would be profitable, and he could do an extensive business. The subscriber having other matters enough to engage his attention, cannot bestow the time which is absolutely necessary. To a safe purchaser, the terms will be made easy, and as the subscriber wishes to close his business, until his entire stock is disposed of, will sell at reduced prices or cash.

JOHN AUSTIN.

Quantico, July 5, 1836.

F. H. KNAPP,
Surgeon Dentist:
N. W. corner of Charles & Fayette sts.
BALTIMORE.

Consable's Sale.

By virtue of sundry writs of Fieri Facias issued by Job Allen and John Lowe justices of the peace for Somerset County and to me directed one at the suit of Priscilla Walker administratrix of William Huffington deed one at the suit of John Collins, one at the suit of Nicholas Wroall against Stephen B. Collier I. have levied and taken in execution the following property, to wit one house and lot in Sharptown Containing half an acre more or less, as the property of said Collier which I shall proceed to sell on Wednesday the 21st September (inst.) at the office door of John Lowe Esq. inSharptown between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock, A. M. for Cash to satisfy the above mentioned writs of fieri facias and cost

JOHN D ROBERTSON
Constable.

Sept, 6, 1836

A CARD.

The vacation in my school will commence on the last Wednesday of this month, and continue until the first Monday in October.

The terms of the School are as follows:—

For board & tuition in all the English branches, $25 00 pr. quarter.
Bedding, - - - - - - 1 00 " "
Washing, - - - - - - 3 00 " "
Day Scholars, - - - - - 5 00 " "

Books and Stationary will be found at cost. Payment will be made in advance, at the commencement of every quarter.

There will be an annual examination of the Pupils on the last Wednesday of August, when the vacation will commence and continue for one month.

ANNE E. CARROLL.

Kingston Hall, Somerset co. August 22d, 1836.

N. B. It is my intention to employ a Teacher of the French Language and Music, at the beginning of the next session. A. E. C.

Election Notice.

ON MONDAY the 3d of OCTOBER next there will be an Election held in the several Election Districts of Somerset county, to elect a Sheriff and four Delegates to represent Somerset county in the next General Assembly of Maryland.

SAML. G. HOLBROOK,
Sheriff of Somerset county

Sept. 5, 1836.

State of Maryland, sc.

SOMERSET COUNTY ORPHANS COURT,

August 30, 1836.

ON application of Susan Horsey, Executrix of John Horsey, late of Somerset County, dec'd., it is ordered by the Court that the said Executrix give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the estate of the said deceased, and that the same be published once a week for three weeks, in a paper printed in Princess Anne.

True copy. Test.

JAMES POLK, Reg. W. S. C

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Somerset County hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said County, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of John Horsey, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the 31st day of March, 1837, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.—Given under my hand this 30th day of August, A. D. 1836.

SUSAN HORSEY, Ex'x.
of John Horsey, dec'd

Sept. 5, 1836.

MR. AND MRS. HAMILTON'S

Boarding and day schooll for young ladies,

Corner of Courtland and Saratoga streets, Baltimore,

WILL BE RE OPENED on Monday, the 5th of September next. As this Institution during the present year, has received the most extensive improvements and additions, the Principals feel a confidence in saying they believe it to be now superior to any similar establishment ever offered to public patronage both in the School and Boarding departments.

Although the character of this institution is generally well known, yet for the satisfaction of those unacquainted with it, they give the following gentlemen as reference;

Rev Dr JOHNS, Rev. Dr. HENSHAW, Rev. J. M DUGAN,

A prospectus of the School may be obtained by addressing (post paid) William, Hamilton, Baltimore.

Wanted.

An intelligent and active boy, 14 or 15 years of age, to be bound to the mercantile business, with whose morals and education every attention will be taken, and every effort made to instruct him in his vocation.

S. W. JONES.

July 26.

$150 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on Sunday the 14th August negro man Beachamp aged 22 years about 5 feet 10 inches high very black thick lips and grum when spoken to, had on when he went away a Blue Coat white Pantaloons and a white fur hat the above reward will be given if taken and secured in Somerset County and if taken out of the said County I will give $200 if secured so that I get him again.

WILLIAM H. COLIER.

August 23d 1836.

ATHENÆUM AND VISITER.

The publishers of this popular Literary and Miscellaneous Family Newspaper, having greatly enlarged and improved it, can now put in their claims for public patronage with every confidence of success. Assisted by many writers of known talents, and having before them theinost liberal sources for selection from the best European and American Journals, they can offer a sheet which cannot fail in interest to every class of readers.

The contents of the ATHENÆUM VISITER will be as follows;

LITERARY.—From the pens of many popular writers will be presented *original* Tales, Familiar and Amusing Sketches, Poetry, &c, and a choice variety given from the best literary Jourcals at home and abroad in selecting, the mere desire to fill up our columns will not be the motive; no labour will be spared, in reading extensively, to cull the very best of all the journals. Besides the higher portions of light literature, the man of wit will find in our columns the cream of all the good thing said and done in the world of humor.

NEWS.—In our columns will be found the latest Domestic and Foreign News; either condense or in detail, according to its interest and importance.

GENERAL MISCELLAFY.—Besides the Literary and News Departments of the ATHENÆUM AND VISITER, a well condensed summary will be found of all matters of local and general interest. The Farmer will find a word in season—the Mechanic a timely hint of the progress of his art and the Merchant be kept constantly advised of the state of the markets. Our Prices Current are corrected regular according to the fluctuations of trade: and our weekly *Review* shows in detail the state of our city business The care and attention given to the commercial department of our paper makes it valuable to country merchant, who by this means can be kept regularly advised of the state of our market

TERMS.

THE BALTIMORE ATHENÆUM & VISITER is published weekly by ARTHUR & COX, in Gay st, opposite the Exchange, at $2 50, Payable in advance

☞No paper sent to the county unless the order be accompanied with the advance subscription.

☞Editors with whom we exchange will oblige us by giving the above a few insertions.

Seventeen popular Novels VIZ:

Peter Simple,
Jacob Faithful,
Pirate and Three Cutters,
Frank Mildmay,
King's Own,
Newton Forster,
Pacha of Many Tales,
Japhet in Search of his Father.
By Captain Marryatt,
Pelham;
The Disowned,
Devereux,
Paul Clifford,
Eugene Aram,
Last Days of Pompeii,
Rienzi,
Falkland,
Pilgrims of the Rhine,
By E. L. Bulwer,

Will be given as a premium to any person who will send the names of Ten Subscribers, and Twenty dollars in cash, to the publisher of

The Saturday News and Literary Gazette

And to every person who will send Five Subscribers, and Ten Dollars in cash, a complete set of either Bulwer or Marryatt, as may be preferred.

The prices of the novels above mentioned if purchased of the booksellers, would be $24 25; and in Godey's cheap and uniform edition they cost $6 50. They can be had of the publisher, at $3 50 for Bulwer, or $3 for Marryatt, complete.

The Cultivator

Is a monthly publication of 15 quarto pages, and comprises about 200 pages in a volume published at Albany, by the New York State Agricultural Society. Its exclusively devoted to Agriculture and the Improvement of Youth. The publishing committe are J. Buel J. P. Beekman, and I. D. Watson. The object of the publication is to disseminate useful information, among the agricultural community in the cheapest practicable form; and the success of the undertaking, and the character of the paper, are indicated by the fact, that although it has been published but ten months, its subscribers exceed eleven thousand, and comprise readents of twenty-one of the United States.

The second volume was commenced in March. The pages are so enlarged, that each number contains as much matter as eighteen pages of the first volume. It contains many engravings and cuts, executed by good artists, illustrative of implements, animals and operations of husbandry. Price FIFTY CENTS per annum. The postage will no exceed 1g 3-4 cents the year to any part of the Union. The first volume will continue to be furnished at 50 cents a single copy.

Communications to be addressed to J. Buel Albany, N. Y.

PRINTING.

THE PRINTING OF

BOOKS, PAMPHLETS,

Blanks, Cards, Labels, HANDBILLS, &c.

Is thankfully received and neatly execute At the Village Herald Office.

BLANKS

OF THE FOLLOWING KINDS

For Sale at the Office of the Village Herald

Fi Fa's before Sup's,	*Appeal Bonds,*
Do do after do	*Constables' Advertisements,*
Ca Sa's before do	*Bills of Sale,*
Do do after do	*Venditioni's,*
Warrants,	
Narrations, &c.	

State of Maryland, sc:

SOMERSET COUNTY ORPHANS COURT.

July 12th, 1836.

ON application of Stephen Miles and John W Handy, Administrators of William Miles, Sen., late of Somerset county, deceased, is ordered by the Court, that the said Adm'rs give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the estate of the said deceased, and that the same be published once a week for three weeks, in a paper printed in Princess Anne.

True copy. Test.

JAMES POLK, Reg. W. S. C.

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given

That the subscribers of Somerset County have obtained from the Orphans Court of said County, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the Personal Estate of William Miles, Sen., late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers on or before the 31st day of Feb., 1837; they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.—Given under my hand this 12th day of July, A. D. 1836.

STEPHEN MILES and
JOHN W. HANDY,
Adm'rs. of William Miles, Sen., dec'd.

July 12, 1836.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

THE undersigned having moved from the Eastern Shore, Maryland, to the city of Baltimore, and associated themselves together in the

Grocery & Commission Business,

On Dugan's Wharf, No. 6, respectfully beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they are prepared to receive consignments of GRAIN and all other COUNTRY PRODUCE, which they pledge themselves to sell, on commission, for the very highest price the market will afford. They have large room for storage, and if storing is preferred to selling at particular times, consigners can be accommodated. Persons who have grain or any country produce, (however small in quantity,) for this market, would do well to patronizing the undersigned, as they are determined to spare no pains, in doing justice to their consigners, by searching the market for the very highest price. The money of the consigners will be returned by the vessel, unless ordered to the contrary—and in case of an order to deposite, certificates of deposite will be sent to the owner.

The undersigned keep constantly on hand a general assortment of GROCERIES, which they offer to the public as low as they can be bought in the city. Country merchants and others would do well in giving them a call.

JOHN J. DASHIELL &
JNO. R. DASHIELL.

April 26, 1836.

REFERENCES.

Wm. W. Handy, Esq.	
Thos. K. Carroll, Esq.	
Isaac D. Jones, Esq.	*Somerset.*
Jos. S. Cottman, Esq.	
Col. R. Stewart,	
Teagle Townsend,	
R. Bivans,	*Worcester.*
Dr. Gillis,	
Jas. A. Stewart, Esq.	
Dr. Wm. Jackson,	*Dorchester.*
Wm. H. Yates,	
Mr. Alfred Lewis,	
Wm. B. Cooper, Esq.	*Sussex county,*
Jno. Polk,	*Delaware.*
C. Ross,	

For Sale,

THE FARM on which the subscriber resides. This tract contains one hundred and thirty six acres of cleared, and ninety four acres of woodland, and has attached to it an extensive range of Marsh.

It can conveniently be sold in LOTS to suit purchasers.

☞There is a WINDMILL on the premises

For terms apply to
ROBT PATTERSON.

April 14 8m

Last Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber by note or book account, are earnestly requested to pay the same on or before the 1st day of MAY next, as farther indulgence cannot be given.

T. TOWNSEND.

Oak Hall, Worcester co.,
April 12th, 1836.

Bank of Salisbury,

June 6th, 1836.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, to the Stockholders of this Institution, that in pursuance of a resolution of the Board of Directors, they are required to pay the remaining seven dollars and fifty cents due on each share of the capital stock of said Bank, at the times and in the manner here specified, to wit:

a instalment of $2.50 cents on each and every share on the 15th of August next

An instalment of $2.50 on each and every share on the 15th of October next,

And an instalment of $2 50 on each and every share on the 15th of December next

The charter provides that "if any Stockholder shall fail to make regular payments, at the times and in the manner required, a loss of interest or dividends will be incurred, until the instalments or calls shall be made good, not *only* upon the money paid after default, but upon *all monies* paid antecedently to such failure." By order.

WM. H. RIDER, Cashier,

June 14, 1836.

Last Notice.

THE subscriber being conscious that he has already extended to his customers, the utmost indulgence, and feeling every disposition to lengthen that indulgence, would his situation justify it is again compelled, and he hopes for the last time, to invite those indebted to the firm of DONE & HYLAND, to come forward, without farther delay, and settle their accounts, as he is very anxious to close the business of said firm.

He would also apprise his customers and the public generally, that he will *sell off at cost* his stock of GOODS now on hand. Those wishing bargains will do wel to call.

J. C. HYLAND.

August 23, 1836.

NOTICE.

The subscriber being desirous to remove to the West in a short time, will sell at public sale all his property on the 28th day of September, inst., if not sold at private sale before that time, consisting of

Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, a second hand Carriage, Farming Utensils, Household and Kitchen Furniture, &c &c.

Any person wishing to purchase any of the above mentioned property can be accommodated at private sale, on accommodating terms for cash, or good paper guaranted.

GEO; PARSONS.

sep 5

Constable's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued by Alexander Jones, a justice of the Peace for Somerset County, and to me directed at the suit of George M. Willing against Littleton D. Teakle, I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit; one black horse, as the property of the said L. D Teakle, which I shall proceed to sell, at Public Sale, at the Court house door at Princess Ann on Friday the 16 day of September inst between the hours of one and two o'clock, P. M to the highest and best bidder, for cash, to satisfy the above mention-ed writ and cost!

ROBERT V. JONES Const.

Sept 6th.

PRINCESS-ANNE HOTEL.

BY the urgent importunities of his old friends and customers the undersigned has been induced to open again a House of Entertainment in this place. He has opened the large, commodious, NEW HOTEL, opposite the Court House, and the offices of the Clerk of the County Court, and Register of Wills, called the PRINCESS ANNE HOTEL, recently occupied by G. M. Willing, Esq.—The requisite out buildings, of ample dimensions, will be immediately erected. Notwithstanding the high prices of the present season, he has laid in abundant supplies of all the requisites of good eating and drinking, and has made arrangements for the most comfortable accommodation of his customers, and all travellers and others that may favor him with their patronage. From the situation of his Hotel, so contiguous to the Court House and public offices, and its comfortable rooms with fire places, gentlemen of the *bar*, and others having business with the Court and in the public offices, will find it to their advantage, convenience, and comfort to patronize his Establishment.

The undersigned hopes to receive, as he will endeavor to merit, largely of the public patronage.

George Dashiell

Princess Anne, Jan 12 '36

N. B. His Hacks will run, for the accommodation of passengers, to and from the Steamboat Patuxent, on the days of her arrival at and departure from White-Haven. Travellers will be conveyed, on accommodating terms, to any part of the Peninsula at the shortest notice. G. D.

June 21, 1836.

$300 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscribers on the 10th instant, two negro women—one named LETTA, dark mulatto color, about 4 feet 11 inches high, 27 years old, and speaks very proper; the other named SARAH, of the same color, about 4 feet 8 inches high, 25 years old. It is very likely they are in the neighborhood of Barren Creek, as they both have husbands in that neighborhood. The above reward will be given, or $100 for either of them, if taken in the county and secured so that we get them again. If taken out of the county, we will give $150 for either, or $300 for both of them, if secured so that we get them again.

BECHAMP RHODES,
JAMES RHODES.

Near Springhill Church,
August 2, 1836

New Spring Goods

Wm. W. Johnson

HAS just returned from Baltimore with a large and general assortment of GOODS, which will be sold low for cash, or on time to punctual dealers.

April 19, 1836.

NOTICE.

THE creditors of the late Francis D. Nelson, deceased, are hereby notified that the subscriber has taken out letters of administration de bonis non on the estate of said deceased, and they are hereby warned to exhibit their claims, properly authenticated, to the Register of Wills of Somerset county, on or before the 1st day of September next.

JAMES BOUNDS, Adm'r.
d. b. n. of Francis D. Nelson, dec'd

August 2, 1836.

THE VILLAGE HERALD.

BY S. T. CALLAHAN, PRINCESS-ANNE, SOMERSET COUNTY, MARYLAND.

Vol. X—Whole No. 495. TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 4, 1836. Vol. 2—No. 19.

VILLAGE HERALD.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Three Dollars a year, to be satisfied by $2 00 *if paid in advance;* or $2 50 if paid within six months.

☞Subscriptions paid within 30 days after delivering the first number, (of the year subscribed for,) will be considered *in advance.*

No subscription will be taken for less than *one year.*

No paper will be discontinued (unless at the editor's discretion,) until all arrearages are paid off; and a failure to notify a discontinuance, previous to the expiration of the year subscribed for, will be invariably considered as a new engagement.

☞*Advertisements* inserted on the usual terms.

☞All communications addressed to the editor must come POST PAID.

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JAMES RHODES.

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JAMES BOUNDS, Adm'r.
d. b. n. of Francis D. Nelson, dec'd

August 2, 1836.

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Boarding and day schooll for young ladies,

Corner of Courtland and Saratoga streets, Baltimore,

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Although the character of this institution is generally well known, yet for the satisfaction of those unacquainted with it, they give the following gentlemen as reference;

Rev. Dr. JOHNS, Rev. Dr. HENSHAW, Rev. J. M. DUGAN,

A prospectus of the School may be obtained by addressing (post paid) William, Hamilton, Baltimore.

For Rent.

THE subscriber having determined to remove from White Haven, offers her dwelling for the ensuing year. The situation is a very eligible one, having all the requisite houses, and cannot fail to please any one who is desirous of living at the place.

She has also a small shoe shop situated on an adjoining lot, which she wil also rent to a good tenant.

HENRIETTA ATKINSON.

W. Haven, Sept. 27.

State of Maryland, sc.

SOMERSET COUNTY ORPHANS COURT,

August 30, 1836

ON application of Susan Horsey, Executrix of John Horsey, late of Somerset County, dec'd., it is ordered by the Court that the said Executrix give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the estate of the said deceased, and that the same be published once a week for three weeks, in a paper printed in Princess Anne.

True copy. Test.

JAMES POLK, Reg. W. S. C

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SUSAN HORSEY, Ex'x.
of John Horsey, dec'd

Sept 5, 1836.

A CARD.

The vacation in my school will commence on the last Wednesday of this month, and continue until the first Monday in October.

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For board & tuition in all the English branches, $25 00 pr. quarter.
Bedding, - - - - - - 1 00 " "
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Books and Stationary will be found at cost. Payment will be made in advance, at the commencement of every quarter.

There will be an annual examination of the Pupils on the last Wednesday of August, when the vacation will commence and continue for one month.

ANNE E. CARROLL.

Kingston Hall, Somerset co. August 22d, 1836.

N. B. It is my intention to employ a Teacher of the French Language and Music, at the beginning of the next session. A. E. C.

POETRY.

THE H. S. MRS. NORTON.

Among the various manuscripts, &c. brought to light by the late trial of Lord Melbourne, the following passionate, but exquisite verses, said to have been addressed to Mrs. Norton by a certain distinguished literary Lion, have been considerably circulated in London. They are sent to us by a foreign correspondent, and appear now in print for the first time.—[N. Y. Mirror.

WITH A LOCK OF HAIR

Go to her breast, my envied curl!
And if the way be cold and wet,
Cling to the bed of liquid pearl,
Whose fragrant warmth breathes o'er you yet.
'Twill swell around each silken ring,
As when my temples throbb'd above;
And, truantel when you closest cling,
Tell her you grew on thoughts of love

Oh, wildly envied you will lie,
Upon that couch of rosy snow,
While passionately fast will fly,
The warm, transparent veins below,
And you will feel the dewy swell,
When dreams of love grow wild beneath,
And truantel as you love me well,
Lie if in sleep my name she breathe!

Go to my mistress! Softer fingers
Will smooth your tangled meshes now
And while their tapering pressure lingers,
Will lay you to her lip and brow
And when amid her fragrant breath,
Each silken fibre fondly stirs,
Oh, truantel tell her until death,
My life, my soul, thus thrill to here!

From the Saturday Courier,

"THE DEEP, DEEP SEA."

The blue wave is sleeping,
The tempest's down by,
And twilight is creeping,
O'er ocean and sky.
And the golden edged cloud,
Like some wild bird at rest,
Of its bright plumage proud,
Still encurtains the west.

The zephyr flies o'er
The face of the main;
A wild and free rover
From flower decked plains—
Caressing the billows
And soothing to rest,
The dark waves upraise
At the tempest's behest

Like diamond the stars
In the firmament glow,
And mirror their light
In the waves below,
While the white breakers swell,
'Mid the shadows of night,
Guides the nameless and lost,
As some wild ocean sprite.

'Tis dear thus to gaze
On the deep swelling main,
Though tornadas may blacken
The bright scene again,
Though the whirlwind may come,
And the ripple deform,
And death may be born
In the rage of the storm.

Ocean, in treachery [illegible]
In thy billows thou sleep,
And the [illegible] oft wakes thee
To [illegible] from sleep—
There's a charm in thy rage,
A delight in thy rest,
They only may know,
Who have slept on thy breast.

Calumny Refuted.

It is well known to our readers that the Van Buren presses are attempting to make the people believe that Gen. Harrison, a number of years ago, while in the Legislature, voted for a law to sell poor *whites.* A more false and despicable slander could scarcely have been propagated. We have however additional proof from Gen. Harrison himself, given about fifteen years ago, when he neither held an office nor was a candidate for one. His motives, therefore must be considered as having been at that time beyond the reach of impeachment. The propriety of the law referred to was called in question in the Hamilton (Butler county) Intelligencer so long ago as Dec. 1821, by a writer who then attempted to misrepresent it, in the same manner the slanderers do now. This called forth the following article from Gen. Harrison in reply, which appeared in the paper of the 24th Dec. 1821. The law [illegible] which so much misrepresentation has been propagated, is very similar to the one now in existence in Ohio compelling the "Chain Gang" to work upon the roads, and was passed with the same objects. Such as the law was, however, it was voted for by *Eli Baldwin* (the present Van Buren candidate for Governor,) by *Thomas Morris,* (the Van Buren Senator in Congress,) and by all the Representatives from Hamilton county. We think the law a good one.

Cincinnati Whig

To the Editor of the Advertiser.

SIR:—In your paper of the 13inst. I observed a most violent attack upon eleven other members of the late Senate and myself for a *supposed vote given* at the last session, for the passage of a law to "*sell debtors in certain cases.*" If such has been our conduct, I acknowledge that we should not only deserve the censure which the writer has bestowed on us, but the execration of every honest man in society. An act of that kind is not only opposed to the principles of justice and humanity, but would be a palpable violation of the constitution of the state, which every legislator is sworn to support; and sanctioned by a House of Representatives, and 10 Senators, it would indicate a state of depravity which would fill every patriotic bosom with the most alarming anticipations. But the fact is, that no such proposition was ever made to the Legislature, or even thought of. The act to which the writer alludes has no more relation to the recovery of "debts" than it has to the discovery of longitude. It was an act for the 'punishment of offences' against the state, and that part of it which has so deeply wounded the feelings of your correspondent, was passed by the House of Representatives, and voted for by the 12 Senators under the impression that it was the most mild and humane mode of dealing with the offenders for whose cases it was intended! It was adopted by the House of Representatives as a part of the general system of criminal law, which was then undergoing a complete revision and amendment; the necessity of this is evinced by the following facts. For several years past, it had become apparent that the Penitentiary system was becoming more and more burdensome at every session; a large appropriation was called for to meet the excess of expenditure above the receipts of the establishment. In the commencement of the session of 1820, the deficit amounted to near $20,000.

This growing evil required the immediate interposition of some vigorous Legislative measure; two were recommended as being likely to produce the effect; first, placing the institution under better management, and secondly, lessening the number of convicts who were sentenced for short periods and whose labour was found of course to be most unproductive. In pursuance of the latter principle, thefts to the amount of $50, or upwards, were subjected to punishment in the Penitentiary, instead of $10, which was the former minimum sum—this was easily done! But the great difficulty remained to determine what should be the punishment of those numerous larcenies below the sum of $50? By some, whipping was proposed, by others, punishment by hard labor in the county jail; and by others it was thought best to make them work on the highways. To all these, there appeared insuperable objections; fine and imprisonment was adopted by the House of Representatives as the only alternative, and as it was well known these vexatious pilferings were perpetrated by the more worthless vagabonds in society, it was added that if they could not pay the fines and costs, which are always part of the sentence and punishment, that their services should be sold out to any person who would pay their fine and costs.

This was the clause which was passed, as I believe, by an unanimous vote of the House, and stricken out in the Senate in opposition to the vote of the 12 who have been denounced. A little farther trouble in examining the journals would have shown your correspondent that this was considered as a substitute for whipping, which was lost only by a single vote in the Senate, and in the House by a small majority, after being once passed.

I think, Mr. Editor, I have said enough to show that this obnoxious law would not have applied to unfortunate "debtors of 64 years," but to infamous offenders, who depredate upon the property of their fellow citizens, and who by the constitution of the State, as well as the principle of existing laws, were subject to involuntary servitude. I must confess I had no very sanguine expectations of beneficial effect from this measure, as it would apply to convicts who had obtained the age of maturity. But I had supposed that a woman or a youth who was convicted of an offence and remained in jail for the payment of the fine and costs imposed, might with great advantage be transferred to the residence of some decent, virtuous private family whose precept and example would gently lead them back to the paths of rectitude. I would appeal to the candour of your correspondent to say whether if there were an individual confined under the circumstances I have mentioned, for whose fate he was interested, he would not gladly see him transferred from the filthy enclosure of a jail, and the still more filthy inhabitants, to the comfortable mansion of some virtuous citizen, whose admonitions would check his vicious propensities, and whose authority over him, would be no more than is exercised over thousands of apprentices in our country; and those bound servants which are tolerated in our, as well as every other state in the Union. Far from advocating the abominable principles attributed to me by your correspondent, I think that imprisonment for debt under any circumstances, but that where fraud is alleged, is at war with the best principles of our constitution, and ought to be abolished.

I am, Sir, your humble servant,

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON.

North Bend, 22d Dec, 1821.

From the Richmond Whig.

ANECDOTE OF GEN. HARRISON.—The Kentucky troops in the Northwest campaign, which was gloriously terminated by the battle of the Thames, were greatly enraged with the British Gen. Proctor for permitting the savages to commit barbarities on women and children. They vowed, if they took him, to skin him alive. When the mounted men made the successful charge at the Thames, and broke the British lines Gen Harrison despatched Col. Todd, of Kentucky, one of his staff, with a chosen body of men, to pursue Proctor, take him prisoner if possible, and escort him to a place of safety from the rage of his own troops! There is as much true glory in this authenticated anecdote, as in having been the leader in the brilliant achievement of the Thames. Hannibal's exclamation at the battle of Cannæ "Hold, soldiers! [illegible] the vanquished!" has come down in company to posterity with his most famous actions.

Ritchie, with all his [illegible], has said some very good things in his time, and the best he ever did say, is his eulogy upon Gen. Harrison, when he published Harrison's official account of the battle of the Thames. He called upon the country "to do justice to him who was too modest to do justice to himself," for Gen. Harrison's despatches alluded not in the most distant manner to his own, while he did justice to the services of his officers and men. Strange that the Enquirer should now be employed in mangling the character of a man whom it thought worthy of so fine a panegyric.

EXTRACT FROM DR. CHANNING.

Among the rich and beautiful passages to be found in the sermon of Dr. CHANNING preached in NEWPORT, (Rhode Island,) is the following, wherein he alludes to the Island of his nativity in language which stirs the depths of the heart:

"It is with no common emotion that I take part in the present solemnity. I stand now to teach where, in my childhood and youth, I was a learner. The generation which I then knew has almost wholly disappeard. The venerable man whose trembling voice I then heard in this place has long since gone to his reward. My earliest friend, who watched over my childhood, and led me by the hand to this place, have been taken. Still my emotions are not sad. I rejoice, for while I see melancholy changes around me, and still more feel that time, which has touched other frames, has touched my own, I see that the work of human improvement is going on. I see that clearer and brighter truths than were opened on my youthful mind, are to be imparted to succeeding generations. Herein I do and will rejoice.

"On looking back to my early years I can distinctly recollect the unhappy influences exerted on my mind by the general tone of religion in this town. I recollect, too, a corruption of morals among those of my own age, which made boyhood a critical, perilous season. Still I must bless God for the place of my nativity; for as my mind unfolded, I became more and more alive to the beautiful scenery which now attracts strangers to our island. My first liberty was used in roaming over the neighbouring fields and shores; and amid this glorious nature, that love of liberty sprung up which has gained strength within me to this hour.

I early received impressions of the great and the beautiful, which I believe have had no small influence in determining my modes of thought and habits of life. In this town I pursued for a time my studies of theology. I had no professor or teacher to guide me, but I had two noble places of study. One was yonder beautiful edifice now so frequented and so useful as a public library, then so deserted that I spent day after day, and sometimes week after week, amidst its dusty volumes, without interruption from a single visit. The other place was yonder beach, the roar of which has so often mingled with the worship of this place, my daily resort, dear to me in the sunshine, still more attractive in the storm.

Seldom do I visit it now without thinking of the work which there, in the sight of that beauty, in the sound of those waves, was carried on in my soul. No spot on earth has helped to form me so much as that beach. There I lifted up my voice in praise amid the tempest. There, softened by beauty, I poured out my thanksgiving and contrite confessions. There in reverential sympathy with the mighty power around me, I became conscious of power within. There, struggling thoughts sometimes broke forth, as if moved to utterance by nature's eloquence of the winds & waves. There began a happiness surpassing all worldly pleasures, all gifts of fortune—the happiness of communing with the works of God. Pardon me this reference to myself. I believe that the worship of which I have this day spoken, was aided in my own soul by the scenes in which my early life was passed. Amidst these scenes, and in speaking of this worship allow me to thank God that this beautiful island was the place of my birth."

The ex-King of Spain, Joseph Bonaparte, Count Survilliers, long a resident in this country at Bordentown, New Jersey, has sold his princely mansion and embarked for Europe to return no more. The last of the [illegible] family does not now continue in the country of any one on the continent of America. The Count engaged the whole cabin of the packet ship Philadelphia, for $3000, to convey him and his friends to London. Mass. [illegible] Herald.

During the year terminating the 20th Sept. 953 buildings have been erected in that city. N. Y. Star.

The old diplomat, Talleyrand, still preserves the tenacity of life which is found to him. He is so far recovered as to amuse himself daily in wheeling in an arm chair among the lawns and avenues of his splendid forest at Valencay [illegible] acres in extent. Ib.

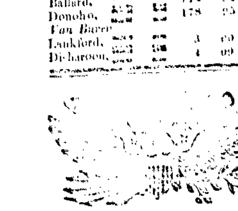
TUESDAY, 1, P. M.

We give below the returns as far as received up to this hour. Three districts remain to be heard from, two of which, will give to Crockett an aggregate majority of 75 to 100 votes. He is, therefore, elected.

ELECTION RETURNS FOR SOMERSET COUNTY.

DISTRICTS.

	B. C. Springs.	Quantico.	Tyaskin.	D. Quarter.	P. Anne.	Brinkley's.	Trap.	Dublin.	Salisbury.	H. Neck.	S. Island.	Totals.
For Sheriff.												
Crockett,	[illegible]	[illegible]	172	58	79	207	84	26	137	38	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rowland,	[illegible]	[illegible]	47	105	191	229	114	113	47	48	[illegible]	[illegible]
For the Legislature,												
Whig.												
Hyland,	[illegible]	[illegible]	109	108	180	278	58	83	114	67	[illegible]	[illegible]
Crisfield,	[illegible]	[illegible]	115	77	148	312	54	76	77	63	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ballard,	[illegible]	[illegible]	114	82	148	311	52	81	72	61	[illegible]	[illegible]
Donoho,	[illegible]	[illegible]	178	95	145	281	58	80	87	70	[illegible]	[illegible]
Van Buren												
Lankford,	[illegible]	[illegible]	3	60	102	16	134	84	95	00	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dasharoon,	[illegible]	[illegible]	4	09	64	11	116	27	33	00	[illegible]	[illegible]



THE HERALD.

Princess Anne, Md.

TUESDAY, OCT. 4, 1836.

WHIG NOMINATIONS

FOR PRESIDENT

WM. H. HARRISON

of Ohio.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

JOHN TYLER

of Virginia.

MARYLAND ELECTORAL TICKET

For President and Vice President

Election on the first Monday in November next,

BY GENERAL TICKET

WM. PRICE

THOMAS BURCHENAL,

JOHN S. PURNELL,

JAMES B. RICARD,

ELIAS BROWN

GEORGE HOWARD,

DAVID HOFFMAN,

ANTHONY KIMMEL,

JAMES M. COALE,

ROBERT W. BOWIE,

The New York Bowery Theatre was destroyed by fire on Thursday 22nd ult. Loss estimated at $75,000 to $100,000.

We observe by our exchange papers that a number of counties on the Eastern as well as Western shore, have adopted spirited resolutions in reprobation of the disorganizing and reckless course pursued by the faithless 19 Electors. This is as it should be.

CHEERING SIGNS!

We learn from a highly respectable gentleman, of this city, just returned from Philadelphia, that a vote was taken on board of the different boats upon which he travelled, as to the preference of the passengers for the several Presidential candidates.

The following are the results. On board the canal boat Susquehanna on her way from Phil. to Pittsburgh, on the 2nd instant, the vote stood,

Anti Van Buren, - - 29

Van Buren, - - - 1

On board the steamboat Wabash, on her way from Pittsburgh to Wheeling, on the 7th inst. the vote stood,

Harrison, - - - 25

White, - - - - 3

Van Buren, - - - 3

Webster, - - - - 2

On board the steamboat Eutaw, on her way from Wheeling to Cincinnati, on the 10th inst. the vote stood,

Harrison or Anti Van Buren, 34

Van Buren, - - - 8

Cincinnati Whig of Sept. 15th.

A SIGN.—There is at least one Van Buren man less, by the self-abstraction of Dr. John K. Moore of Staunton, (Va.) who has requested the editors of the Spectator to have his name taken from the V. B. corresponding committee.

ANOTHER, AND YET ANOTHER!—Alas, poor Yorick! What will become of the Magician in the "Old Dominion"? from the same paper we have the following significant items:

Messrs. [illegible] My name has been put on the Van Buren corresponding committee [illegible] without my knowledge, and [illegible] you will please [illegible]

JAMES B. HILL.

N. Y. Star.

Items of News.

The crops in New Hampshire will be fully as good this year as those of the last. The late frosts have done but little injury either to corn or potatoes.

The Boston Daily Advertiser regrets that no such report can be given of the corn crop in its vicinity, a very large portion of which has been entirely killed by frost.

The Chancellor of Maryland one of the highest legal functionaries known to our constitution (and who is a Van Buren man,) says the act of the Revolutionists, as it destroys the Senate, unsettles every land title in the State. This is the opinion too of other legal gentlemen of the state.

Agents are said to have arrived in Liverpool and commenced buying up wheat for the American market. The Phil. Sentinel says that this though of rare occurrence, has happened twice within the recollection of the editor. N. Y Star.

The Clinton (Miss.) Gazette, a paper conducted with candour and ability, confidently asserts that not half a dozen counties in the whole state of Mississippi, can be induced to sustain Mr. Van Buren. N. Y. Star.

Editors of newspapers throughout the U. States are requested to mention "that the Pennsylvania Lyceum is prepared to deliver, gratuitously, an elementary set of specimens in Geology and Mineralogy; to any and every County Lyceum which is or may be formed in the Union. If any such Lyceum will request some person who may visit Philadelphia this present season to call upon John Simmons, Corresponding Secretary of the Pennsylvania Lyceum, or upon Dilcover Parish, corner of Arch and 8th streets, they can procure a set of specimens of the most important ores and minerals, and many other useful articles for Lyceums."

We learn from the Galena Advertiser that the Winnebago Indians are collecting in great numbers at Fort Winnebago, for the purpose of receiving their annuities. Their situation is described as wretched indeed, almost in a state of starvation. Ib.

The Sabine is the boundary between the U. S. and the gallant province of Texas. The boundary, when positively determined, (as yet it is wanting in precision) is to run to Red River; up the same to longitude 100 west of Greenwich, thence north to Arkansas River, which is distant 275 miles, up the same to the at present unascertained head of that river, which is, like the source of the Nile, undiscovered; thence due north to latitude 42 degrees, thence due west to the Pacific. This makes our boundary to the South about 2000 miles in extent.—Upon it dwell a 100,000 Indians. Every tree conceals a warrior. Fort Jessup is within the U. S. Natchitoches is in Louisiana, but Nacogdoches is in Texas.—Wash. Tel.

A Paris paper of Aug 19, says, The King by an ordinance of the 4th instant, has appointed M. Serrurier to be his Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Rio Janeiro, and M. Edward Pontois, in the same quality, to the United States of America. Balt. American.

We are teazed every week with anonymous communications from Georgetown. A letter, dated at that place, but evidently written at the Great Crossings, threatens us with the loss of our ears. We have a very particular regard for our ears, but, if we had to live at the Great Crossings, we should have no objection to the loss of our *nose*.

Louisville Journal.

The Darien Telegraph of the 6th inst. says It is with the deepest concern that we announce the melancholy fact, that the Cotton crop in this country is nearly destroyed by the late heavy rains. We have had conversation with some of the most respectable planters in the county on the subject, and they one and all deplore their loss, in terms that cannot be misunderstood. The largest plantations are inundated to the depth of 3 and 4 feet. Dr. Troup's, Mr. Wylly's, Mrs. Brailsford's, Mr. M'Intosh's, and many others are in the same condition. Such is the end of all human boast! Where now is all the boast that we heard in the spring, of the mammoth crops that were to be made? The Corn crop is [illegible] in two months from this we predict [illegible] will not be a blade of fodder to be had in this quarter for love or money. [illegible] will be at an enormous price [illegible]

The remedy in Maryland.—The movement on the part of the Van Buren men in Maryland, is revolution. It has terminated in the destruction of organized Government. The inquiry now is, what is to be done *in Maryland* to *preserve the credit of the State at home and abroad.* To suppose that the United States Government has any power to interfere is folly: their jurisdiction refers to the territories not incorporated in the original thirteen States.

It is a settled maxim in cases of revolution that the remaining constituents, although forming a defective part of organized Government shall commence the process of reorganization. The parts that remain become the Government *de facto.* Thus, on the dethronement of Charles the Tenth, in France, the Chamber of Deputies assumed the supreme control, and commenced with establishing a new dynasty. So with the revolution which terminated in the death of Charles the First in England, the House of Commons assumed the prerogatives of Government, and established a new system. So we say of Maryland; it is the duty of the majority of the electoral College to meet and elect the Senators, and although it may not be in strict conformity to the fundamental laws of the State, yet it is all that can be done in the emergency. Unless the parts of the Government which remain take this course, it will be perceived that the State is without any form of Government, and revolution and anarchy must prevail.

To this unfortunate state of things has a high minded and patriotic commonwealth been reduced, by the intrigue and "unchastened ambition" of Martin Van Buren; the very lives, liberty and property of her citizens wantonly exposed to danger and destruction, by this rash and revolutionary act. We cannot look upon it without horror—and had it taken place in this State, he would have been held responsible as a traitor. It is the only treason that can be committed in a representative Government. It is not treason to kill the President, or the Senators, or the members of Congress, but when a man forms and matures a plan, and carries that plan into execution, to overthrow the settled form of Government, that, and that alone constitutes treason under Democratic Institutions. It is folly to say that Mr. Van Buren did not do it. He was at the head of the conspiracy—he plotted the ruin of the State. Will he, in his desperation, stop with Maryland?—*N. Y. Star.*

Burr and Van Buren.—Mr VanBuren says a Western paper, has copied closely after Burr in his whole course in politics. Burr sought to grasp the Presidency from Jefferson by intrigue and corruption. What is Van Buren doing? Burr reached the Vice Presidency on the popularity of Mr. Jefferson. Van Buren on the strength of the Old War Horse of Orleans. Burr came within a frightful nearness of the Presidency, by intrigue and bribery. Van Buren is struggling to reach the same goal through the same means. Similar lives produce similar fates.—*Albany Gaz.*

The Boston and Providence paper of Wednesday, give some additional particulars of the great robbery on board the steamboat Rhode Island. The Providence Journal has the following:

The robbers, it is supposed, climbed down alongside of the guard, broke one of the slats of the window blind, opened the window, took possession, and commenced opening the keg by trying with a chisel or some similar tool. When the boat was half way between this city and Newport, the mate, in separating the Boston and Providence baggage and freight, found the gold keg turned, broken part down and empty.

When the boat arrived in this city: about 7 o'clock yesterday morning, she lay off in the stream until an officer could come on board and search the passengers. No discovery, however, was made. The steamer Providence was immediately despatched for Newport, and messengers were sent to Fall River and Bristol Ferry, but up to the time when our paper was put to press, nothing had been heard of the robbers or the money. There were twelve passengers landed at Newport, three ladies and nine gentlemen.

Mr. Adams, the agent of the Fulton Bank of Boston, by whom the money was placed on board, was himself a passenger, but held it not in charge, a bill of lading having been signed and given in the usual form.

The money was insured in Boston; $30,000 at the Commonwealth Insurance Office, and $9,000 at the Ocean.

A reward of $1,000 is offered for its recovery.

The election by the Electoral Colleges will be made on Wednesday, the 7th day of December next. The choice of electors in the several States is required to be made within 34 days preceding that day. The election in all the States we believe except South Carolina, and the new States of Michigan and Arkansas, is ordered by law to be made by general ticket, on some day in Nov. viz: in about half the States on the 1st Monday, in others on the 2nd Tuesday or 2nd Monday, in one on the 2nd Wednesday, and in one as late as the 4th Wednesday. The whole number of electors to be chosen, if Michigan becomes a State by agreeing to the conditions of the act of admission, will be 294, and consequently, if all vote, 148 votes will be necessary to effect a choice. Phil. S. E. Post.

Butter is selling at Boston for 40 cents the pound.

From Florida.

TERMINATION OF THE CREEK WAR.

We find the following Order in the Norfolk Beacon of Wednesday. The whole of the regular force heretofore employed in the Creek war will now doubtless be concentrated in Florida:

Head Quarters Army of the South,
Tuskegee, Ala. 8th Sept. 1836.

The Major General Commanding has the satisfaction to announce to the Army the entire cessation of hostilities, and the movement westward of the principal part of the Creek Nation. He congratulates both Officers and Soldiers, on the complete success which has attended their operations throughout the campaign. More than 2,500 hostile Indians, among them upwards of 700 warriors, were captured by the Alabama troops and friendly Indians—all of whom have been removed to Arkansas, or are in the custody of the civil authorities, waiting their trial for offences against the laws of Georgia and Alabama.

Several hundred Indians who escaped from Echo Hadjo's Camp, in this neighbourhood, and attempted to force their way into Florida, were attacked in the most gallant manner by the Georgia Troops, and with few exceptions, were destroyed, captured or driven back to their swamps.

The greater part of the Georgia and Alabama Troops called out for three months, have already been discharged—those that remain in service, with the exception of Major Nelson's Battalion and Capt. Heatz Company of Georgia Volunteers, will be mustered honorably discharged and paid as soon as arrangements for that purpose can be made.

The services of General Officers of Volunteers being no longer required, Major General Sanford, and the Officers of his Staff, of Georgia, and Major General Patterson and Brigadier-General Moors, with the Officers of their respective Staff of Alabama, are hereby honorably discharged. In separating officially from these gentlemen and the officers and troops that compose their commands, the Major General would do injustice to his own feelings, were he to omit the expression of the high sense which he entertains for their good conduct and soldierly deportment.—They have his entire approbation and deserve that of their Country.

The Tennessee Brigade under Brigadier-General Armstrong, deserve the highest commendation for the prompt and effective manner in which they have performed the duties that devolved on them, while they were detained in the Creek Country. They are now on their march to Florida, where a determined and active enemy awaits them. The same promptness and attention to duty, which distinguished them here, will ensure them victory there.

The Regular Troops, except Major M'Intosh's Company, will proceed to Florida in the course of this month, or early in October.

The order, discipline and good conduct which they have displayed throughout this campaign, and the readiness with which every duty has been performed by Officers and Soldiers do them the highest honor.

The Marines will be necessarily detained some time longer in this country. Both officers and men have acted in the best manner, and have performed every duty which has devolved upon them with a promptness and correctness, creditable to themselves and characteristic of the corps. The gallantry which prompted them to volunteer for service in the field, will be long remembered by the Army, and by none more gratefully than by the Major General Commanding.

By order of Major General Jesup.

HENRY STAUNTON
Lt. Col. and Adjt. Gen'l
Army of the South.

We understand that some disturbance is apprehended among the Creeks and Cherokees West. We take the following letter from the Gazette:

The Indian country, at this time, is in a state of considerable excitement. The Creeks and Cherokees have held a secret council, at which it is believed, they formed an alliance, to sustain the the present Creek Chief, Rolly McIntosh, in authority, against the claims of Nea Mathla, who was the second chief of all the Creeks east, and is now at the head of a numerous band of his people, approaching their new country west. A great national ball-play took place, a few days ago, in a remote part of the Cherokee nation, where it is supposed, their plans were developed to the great body of the Cherokee people. But nothing has as yet happened, or is likely to happen, to disturb the slumbers of the good people of Arkansas.—*Arkansas Advocate, Sept. 2*

Advices from Vera Cruz to the 27th of August represent that great preparations are making in Mexico for carrying on the war against Texas. The command of the army was to be given either to Bustamente or Bravo

Accounts from Texas, by way of Nacogdoches, state that Gen Houston would be *strongly* supported for the presidential chair of the New Republic. Four hundred mounted Mexicans are said to have appeared on this side of the Rio Grande, whose object was the protection of the lives and property of such of their friends as may still be within the limits of Texas. Gen Felix Houston has been ordered to the Rio Grande, with about the same number of Texans, to check the operations of the marauders.

Balt American

The following resolutions speak a language not to be misunderstood, they are clear, forcible and emphatic, and do honour to the citizens of Baltimore. The meeting by which they were adopted, consisted of several thousand of the most respectable citizens of Baltimore, among whom were many, very many Van Buren men. The meeting was addressed in a strain of unsurpassed eloquence and force, by John V L Mc Mahon Esq. in support of the annexed resolutions offered by himself, at the conclusion of which they were unanimously adopted

Resolved, by us Citizens of Baltimore in Town Meeting assembled, That the nineteen electors of the senate, in their refusal to elect that body, in our judgment have disobeyed the express command of our Constitution; have disregarded a high public trust involving the very continuance of Government, and the security of our persons and property; have committed a high misdemeanor by their wilful abandonment of a high public duty to the discharge of which they stand pledged by their acceptance of it, and merit the severest reprobations of the people of Maryland and of the friends of liberty, order and good government throughout the Union.

Resolved further, That in their attempt to overthrow the Government of this State, and to introduce anarchy and Revolution in its stead, the said nineteen electors have warred against the, order and happiness of society; have sacrificed the best interests of the people of Maryland, have endangered the present prosperity, and blighted for a time all the fair prospects of this city; and that in so doing, they have given us just cause to doubt their claim to the title of *Reformer.*

Resolved further, That in their proclamation of Revolution, and in their attempt to dictate to the people of this State the manner in which they shall form a new government to escape the consequences of anarchy, the said nineteen electors have usurped the sovereignty of the people of Maryland, and put in jeopardy the said principle of all republican institutions.

Resolved, further, That in the attempt by the disregard of a high public duty to prostrate the government, laws and institutions of this state for the accomplishment of *mere Party ends*, the said Nineteen Electors have lost all claim to the support of the virtuous and patriotic of all parties, who abhor the use of wrong means to accomplish any end and who hold the welfare of their country and the permanent prosperity and happiness of their state and city above the mere expedients of Party.

Resolved, further, That the Twenty one Electors of the Senate who have qualified for the discharge of their duty, and who are still continuing their sessions at Annapolis from day to day, for their endeavours to preserve to us the inestimable blessings of Peace, Order and Government, are entitled to the confidence and affections of the People of Maryland; and that it is the most earnest wish and request of this meeting, that the said Electors will there remain prepared to discharge their duty of electing a Senate, until the People of Maryland shall have had time by the power and majesty of public opinion to quell revolution, and to return their Agents to the posts of duty.

Resolved further, That the said 21 Electors in refusing to receive propositions comming from individuals who would not assume the office under color of which they professed to act, and propositions too involving a degrading surrender of their duty, and asking nothing less than the commission of deliberate perjury in the surrender of their own right of choice, have acted the part of honorable men and faithful public servants.

Resolved further, That we are for Reform and against Revolution.

Resolved further, That to make manifest to the People of the State and to our fellow-citizens throughout the union, that Baltimore prefers Peace, Order, good Government, Stable Instructions, and Inviolate Public and private Credit, to Faction and Revolution, this meeting will proceed fourthwith to nominate two suitable individuals as candidates for the offices of Delegates from this city to the next General Assembly of Maryland: and that for that purpose the President of this meeting be requested to nominate fourthwith a committee of 12 to select and report to this meeting for their approbation two suitable individuals for those offices.

Resolved, further, That from this period until the first Monday of October next, we will devote our time and energies in the endeavour to make manifest by the success of our candidates, "that *Baltimore is against Revolution*:" and that that day we will set apart as a day sacred to the cause of Peace, Order, and the Preservation of our Institutions, Persons and Property, and on that day close our shops, our stores and our offices, and abandoning all other avocations, we will devote ourselves to the endeavour to secure the success of the candidates whom this meeting may select.

Whereupon the President appointed said committee which nominated SAM. JONES, Jr. and SAMUEL THOMPSON Esq. to represent Baltimore City, in the next Legislature of Maryland.

Baltimore, Sept. 26, 1836.

A rude but expressive toast.—At the dinner given to Mr. Peyton in Tennessee we find the following toast ——

By B. S. Cardwell: Gen. Jackson—"I love *him*, but d—n his *dog.*"

N. Y. Star.

ly made an excursion to the west, and in the last number of the "Cultivator," he states that he took much pains to ascertain, from the best source, the probable average of the wheat crop. As the result of these inquiries, he gives his conviction, that west of Cayuga Lake it does not exceed half a fair average crop; that in Cayuga and Onondaga, the proportion diminishes to a third, and that in Oneida it will not be one quarter of the quantity required for the population of the country. These counties, it is remarked, embrace the great wheat district of our state. The causes of failure are attributed to a snowy winter, which smothered much of the grain, a wet spring, and the grain warm."

"From a review of the information from all the states bordering on the Atlantic, (continues Mr. Buel) it is very evident, that the crops of bread-corn are uncommonly deficient; that prices must consequently be high, and but for the prospect of our receiving heavy importations of grain from Europe, the prospect of a scarcity would be alarming. With these prospects before us, it becomes a matter of duty, as well as of interest, to husband well our means, and to endeavor by prudence and economy, to avert the evils which threaten, at least the indigent classes of our population the coming winter."

Kingston, U. C. Aug. 20.—The prospects of the farmers in this part of the province are on the whole cheering. Hay has proved a full crop. Wheat, barley, oats & rye, all look extremely well—the former a little blighted, but making up for quality in quantity. The late night frosts have almost ruined the corn, which will prove deficient, both in quality and quantity. Potatoes are a more than average crop. Prices still continue remunerative, and the farmer has not much to complain of. The harvest is nearly over.

THE WEST.

The following from the Wisconsin Democrat, published at Green Bay, shows how the "far west" keeps "going ahead."

Buildings are erected here with astonishing rapidity. Our town has increased one third within the last two or three months. Frames are scattered in every direction, and the hammer of the busy mechanic is the music of morn and night. Our merchants, generally, do a very good business—our taverns, and even private houses, are filled to overflowing.

Our progress in civilization and christianization may be inferred from the fact that we have a book store, a reading association, and a temperance society—an Episcopal church that is to be, and a large Methodist church that is partly erected.

The country on either side of the Fox river is generally very good—the soil fertile. Our virgin globe would soon enrich a skilful farmer. Vegetables, such as potatoes, beets, radishes, onions, &c. grow to an astonishing size. The spontaneous productions of the earth are very numerous—whortleberries, strawberries, cranberries, and wild rice. This is emphatically a western Eden.

It seems, however, that this "Eden" is very imperfect after all. There is not an Eve for each western Adam, and this is a very important deficit in their Paradise. The Buffalo Journal says, "There is a loud call for unmarried ladies in the Wisconsin Territory, and no questions asked as to age. It is only a few days since we saw it stated in a western paper, that a lady had just been sentenced to a long imprisonment for having three husbands! A hard fate, and yet we presume to say she had no more than her share, after an equal apportionment. We will do all we can for our western brethren, by keeping our eastern ladies apprized of their wants. [North. Cour.

PRICES CURRENT.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 30.

Flour, per bbl.	$8.75 a 9.00
Wheat,	1.04 a 2 15
Corn,	94 a 05
Rye,	1.00 a 1 02
Oats,	45 a 00

Died

Departed this life on Tuesday 20th inst. Samuel King, youngest son of John U. Dennis, after a short illness.

DIED in Tallahassee, Florida, on the 7th inst. Capt. SHANNON, Paymaster of the U. S. Army.

LETTERS

Remaining in the Post office at Salisbury Md. on the first of October 1836.

Widdow Adkins Mary Adkins Henry Brewington Henry Banks Henry M Birch William Banks William J Dawning Wm Curll Mrs or Miss Christopher Edwin J Calley Isaac Dale Ambers Dixon Robert Elligood John Gale William Gorday Miss Margaret Gunby Luther Gladding Levin Hitch Isaac Hasting Samuel J. K Handy John Godderd Mary Hasler Daniel Jackson Andrew Jackson Larmore Elijah C Johnson John H Kellom Josiah Kenny George Livingston John Leatherbury Robert Malone Thomas Morris 2 Thomas Morris of Jacob, Easter Morris Hutson L Mills Susan Malone James Micklin Uriah Owings George Parsons Samuel Pallitt Alexander Price, Capt William Patrick Samuel Phillips Sampson Wright Robert J Stewart 2 Isaac Stevens Right Rev. W M Stone 3 Peter Shirer, John Tome Purnell T Truitt Daniel D. Truitt Arah Williams Cassemor Smallwood 2.

R. LEMMON, P. M.

oct 4

Trustee's Sale.

By virtue of a Decree of the High Court of Chancery, the undersigned, as Trustee, will sell, at public sale, at the Post Office, at Barron Creek Springs, on FRIDAY the 4th of November next, at 3 o'clock, P. M., all the

REAL ESTATE

of Thomas Badley, late of Somerset county died seized, which said Real Estate is situated in the vicinity of Sharptown, and near the Nanticoke River.

The terms of sale are, two hundred dollars of the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale, and the residue to be paid in equal instalments, in twelve and twenty four months, from the day of sale, with interest on each instalment, till paid, to be secured by bond with security to be approved by the trustee.

On the ratification of the sale and payment of the whole of the purchase money, (and not before) the Trustee is authorized, to convey, by a good deed, to the purchaser or purchasers, his, her, or their heirs, the property, to him, her, or them sold, free, clear, and discharged from all claim of the complainants and defendants, and those claiming by, from, or under them.

Notice is hereby given to the creditors of the said Thomas Badley to exhibit their claims, with the vouchers thereof, in the Chancery office, within FOUR months from the day of sale.

ISAAC D. JONES, Trustee.

oct 4 ts

For Sale.

BY virtue of the last Will and Testament of John H. Bell, late of Somerset county, dec'd., will be exposed to public sale, at the front door of the court house, in Princess Anne, on TUESDAY 25th October, (inst) the

House and Lot



formerly the property of said deceased, and now occupied by the subscriber.

—ALSO—

A vacant Lot, adjoining the same, containing about

1 Acre of Land:

The above property will be sold on a credit of six months, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond, with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale, for the payment of the purchase money.

Upon the payment of the whole of the purchase money, and not before, the subscriber will convey to the purchaser or purchasers, his, her or their heirs, a good and sufficient title to said property.

JAMES STEWART.

oct 4 ts

To Rent.

The farm on Goose Creek, formerly owned by S. G. Holbrook, Esq. for the ensuing year.

WM. SUDLER, Adm'r of Nehemiah Walston, dec'd.

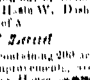
oct 4

Land for Sale.

The subscriber will offer at public sale, on THURSDAY the 20th day of October, inst., the farm whereon Hasle W. Dashiell now resides, being part of a

Tract of Land

called Western Fields, containing 200 acres more or less. The improvements, are a small Dwelling House, Kitchen, and apple orchard.



There are about 84 acres of said land in cultivation, and the balance of which is well timbered, with heart pine, red oak and chesnut, and is contiguous to and adjoining the land of I. ho S Creek [illegible] Lambert H [illegible] Any person wishing to purchase [illegible] the same on the [illegible] The terms will be made known on the day of sale. Sale to commence between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clk, A. M., on the premises.

ESTHER DASHIELL.

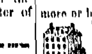
oct 4 3w

Land for Sale

The subscriber being duly authorised by Isaac F. [illegible], Esq. will offer at public sale, on Tuesday the 1st day of November, the farm on Goose Creek, at present occupied by James C. Elzey, containing

300 ACRES,

more or less.



There is a good brick dwelling on this property, and it has an abundant supply of

WOOD & TIMBER,

It is well situated, convenient to navigation, and susceptible of a high degree of improvement.

I will also offer at the same time and place, the

HOUSE & LOT

in Princess Anne, where Mr A H. Ballard now lives. This is one of the most desirable lots in town, and has a large and convenient house on it; which is suitable either for a store, or dwelling, or both. The property may be examined by calling on the subscriber, and Mr. Elzey will shew the farm to those desirous of purchasing.

The terms of sale will be one fourth cash, the balance in three equal instalments, payable in six, twelve and eighteen months; to be secured by bond and good security, bearing interest from date. On the payment of all the purchase money, the property will be conveyed by Mr. Williams, by a good and sufficient deed, to the purchaser.

J. W. CRISFIELD.

oct 4 6w

The infamous Slander effectually [illegible]

RICHMOND, September 12, 1836

DEAR SIR,—Your political opponents in the State of Maryland have, for some time, been actively urging against you a new charge, that of *selling white men,* which probably had no inconsiderable effect in the recent elections in that State; and which is evidently relied upon to influence the approaching elections throughout the United States. I enclose you a paper, (the Baltimore Republican) containing the charge in full, and I beg of you as an act of justice to yourself and your friends, to enable me to refute a charge against the uniform tenor of your life, which I am well aware has been replete with instances of distinguished private liberality and public sacrifice.

With the highest respect, I have the honor to be, your fellow-citizen,

GEN. WM. H. HARRISON. JOHN H. PLEASANTS.

RICHMOND, Sept. 15, 1836.

DEAR SIR,—I acknowledge the receipt of your favor of this date. I have before heard of the accusation to which it refers. On my way hither. I met with a young gentleman of Maryland, who informed me, that a vote of mine in the Senate of Ohio had been published, in favor of a law to sell persons under a judgment for debt, for a term of years, if unable otherwise to to discharge the execution. I did not for a moment hesitate to declare that I had never given any such vote, and that if a vote of that description had been published and ascribed to me, it was an infamous forgery. Such an act would have been repugnant to my feelings, and in direct conflict with my opinions, public & private, through the whole course of my life. No such proposition was ever submitted to the Legislature of Ohio—none such would for a moment have been entertained—nor would any son of her's have dared to propose it.

So far from being willing to sell men for debts which they are unable to discharge, I am, and ever have been opposed to all imprisonment for debt. Fortunately, I have it in my power to shew that such has been my established opinion; and that in a public capacity, I avowed and acted upon it. Will those who have preferred the unfounded and malicious accusation, refer to the journals of the Senate of the United States, 2d session, 19th Congress, page 325—it will there be seen that I was one of the committee which reported a bill to abolish imprisonment for debt. When the bill was before the Senate, I advocated its adoption, and on its passage voted in its favor. See Senate Journal, 1st session, 20th Congress, pages 101 and 102.

It is not a little remarkable, that if the effort I am accused of having made, to subject men to sale for the non-payment of their debts, had been successful, I might, from the state of my pecuniary circumstances at the time, have been the first victim. I repeat, the charge is a vile calumny. At no period of my life, would I have consented to subject the poor and unfortunate man to such a degradation; nor have omitted to exert myself in their behalf, against such an attempt to oppress them.

It is sought to support the charge by means of garbled extracts from the journals of the Senate of Ohio. The section of the bill which is employed for that purpose, had no manner of reference to the relation of creditor and debtor, and could not, by possibility, subject the debtor to the control of his creditor. None know better than the authors of the calumny, that the alleged section is utterly at variance with the charge which it is attempted to found upon it, and that so far from a proposition to invest a creditor with power over the liberty of his debtor, it had respect only to the mode of disposing of public offenders, who had been found guilty by a jury of their fellow-citizens, of some crime against the laws of their State. That was exclusively the import and design of the section of the bill, upon the motion to strike out which, I voted in the negative. So you perceive, that in place of voting to enlarge the power of creditors the vote which I gave concerned alone the treatment to malefactors, convicted of crimes against the public.

It would extend this letter to an inconvenient length to go fully into the reasons which led me at the time, to an opinion in favor of the proposed treatment of that class of offenders, who would have fallen within its operation, nor is such an expose called for. The measure was by no means a novelty in other parts of the country. In the State of Delaware there is an act in force in similar words, with the section of the bill before the Ohio Senate, which has been made of late the pretext of such insidious invective. Laws with somewhat similar provisions, may probably be found in many other of the states. In practice, the measure would have meliorated the condition of those who were under condemnation. As the law stood, they were liable under the sentence to confinement in the common jail, where offenders of various degrees of profligacy—of different ages, sex and color—were crowded together. Under such circumstances, it is obvious that the bad must become worse, whilst reformation could hardly be expected in respect to any. The youthful offender, it might be hoped, would be reclaimed, under the operation of the proposed system; but there was great reason to fear his still greater corruption amid the contagion of a common receptacle of vice. Besides, the proposed amendment of the law presupposed that the delinquent was in confinement for the non payment of a fine and costs of prosecution (the payment of which was a part of the sentence)—it seemed, therefore humane, in respect to the offender, to relieve him from confinement which deprived him of the means of discharging the penalty, and to place him in a situation in which he might work out his deliverance, even at the loss, for a time, of his personal liberty.

But I forbear to go farther into the reasons which led me sixteen years ago, as a member of the Ohio Senate, to entertain a favorable opinion of an alteration, which was proposed in the criminal police of the State. It is certain that neither in respect to myself, nor those who concurred with me, was the opinion at the time considered as the result of an unfriendly bias towards the poor and unfortunate. Nay, the least objection which I could have anticipated, even from the eager and reckless desire to assail me, was a charge of unfriendliness to the humble and poor of the community.

I am, my dear sir, with great respect,

Your humble servent,

WM. H. HARRISON.

J. H. PLEASANTS, Esq.

New Spring Goods

Wm. W. Johnson

HAS just returned from Baltimore with a large and general assortment of GOODS, which will be sold low for cash, or on time to punctual dealers.

April 19, 1836.

NOTICE.

THE creditors of the late Francis D. Nelson, deceased, are hereby notified that the subscriber has taken out letters of administration de bonis non on the estate of said deceased, and they are hereby warned to exhibit their claims, properly authenticated, to the Register of Wills of Somerset county, on or before the 1st day of September next.

JAMES ROUNDS, Adm'r, d. b. n. of Francis D. Nelson, dec'd

August 2, 1836.

MR. AND MRS. HAMILTON'S

Boarding and day school for young ladies,

Corner of Courtland and Saratoga streets, Baltimore,

WILL BE RE-OPENED on Monday, the 5th of September next. As this Institution during the present year, has received the most extensive improvements and additions, the Principals feel a confidence in saying they believe it to be now superior to any similar establishment ever offered to public patronage both in the School and Boarding departments.

Although the character of this institution is generally well known, yet for the satisfaction of those unacquainted with it, they give the following gentlemen as reference:

Rev Dr JOHNS, Rev. Dr. HENSHAW Rev J M DUGAN.

A prospectus of the School may be obtained by addressing (post paid) William Hamilton, Baltimore.

For Sale.

THE FARM on which the subscriber resides. This tract contains one hundred and thirty [illegible] acres of cleared, and ninety four [illegible] woodland, and has attached to it an extensive range of Marsh.

It can conveniently be sold in LOTS to suit purchasers.

There is a WINDMILL on the premises. For terms apply to

ROBT PATTERSON.

April 11 [illegible]

Last Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber by note or book account, are earnestly requested to pay the same on or before the 1st day of MAY next, as farther indulgence cannot be given.

T. TOWNSEND.

Oak Hall, Worcester co.
April 14th, 1836.

NOTICE.

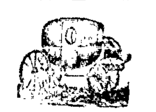
THE subscriber having leased that large and commodious tavern establishment, in Princess Anne, called the

WASHINGTON HOTEL,

lately in the tenure of Henry K. Long, Esq. hereby notifies his friends and the public generally that he [illegible] JOHN W. B. PARSONS [illegible] well [illegible]

His BAR and LARDER are [illegible] of the [illegible] Persons visited by the [illegible] His STABLES, [illegible] [illegible] Private Rooms [illegible] the [illegible] portion of the public patronage.

The public's obedient servant,
JOHN W. B. PARSONS.
Princess Anne, July 19, 1836.
The Snow Hill [illegible] and Baltimore [illegible] will insert the above three times and charge this office.



COACH, GIG & Harness Making.

THE subscribers beg leave to inform [illegible] that they have opened [illegible] CAM-BRIDGE, where all kinds of work [illegible] line of business will be done in a [illegible] ful and workmanlike manner. [illegible] [illegible]

They would particularly invite [illegible] of Somerset, notwithstanding [illegible] to favor them with orders [illegible] work. They think that [illegible] Gigs, Barouches, &c. at their shop [illegible] will lose nothing by a comparison [illegible] those manufactured in large cities, they therefore, only wish their friends [illegible] them a trial, in order to ensure general satisfaction.

Carey & Schleigh.
Cambridge, August 2, 1836.

Commission.

THE subscriber has commenced a [illegible]

Commission Business,

At No. 12, Light St. Wharf, BALTIMORE, Where he will sell *Grain,* at every [illegible] tion, and has opened [illegible] *Butter, Lard,* &c. and [illegible] the Farmer has to dispose of. [illegible] confident that those who will trust [illegible] their cargoes, [illegible] secure themselves the best prices the [illegible] afford.

He will fill up orders of every description, such as *Groceries, Clover Seed, [illegible], Lime,* &c.

JOSEPH RASIN.

REFERENCES.

Wm. Jarrett, Giles Hicks,
Thomas Cotter, J. P. H. Robertson,
Henry Rhodes, Wm. Lawton,
Samuel Kennard, Dr. R. G. Hib[illegible],
Peter Wilson, John C. Palmer,
John C. Spencer, Samuel Thompson,
Wm. Edwards, J. B. Lee.

N. B. I have on hand [illegible] C. Ball [illegible] Crusher and [illegible] Straw Stalker which will [illegible] For particulars [illegible] the Farmer and [illegible]

April 12 [illegible]

NOTICE.

The subscriber begs leave to inform the citizens of Somerset and the adjacent counties that he is prepared to execute all kinds of PLASTERING, in the best style and on the most accommodating terms.

LITTLETON FURNISS.
[illegible] Aug 9 [illegible]

In Chancery

In Somerset County Court:

[illegible] August 16, 1836.

ORDERED that the sale of the real estate of [illegible] Littleton P. Dennis, deceased, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] a copy of this order be inserted [illegible] weeks in [illegible] [illegible] printed and published in Princess [illegible] before [illegible]

WM. TINGLE [illegible] Associate Judge of the 4th Judicial District.
True copy. Test
GEO. HANDY, Clk.
August [illegible] 1836.

Collector's Notice.

THE subscriber being desirous of completing his collections for the years of 1834 and 1835, earnestly requests all persons who stand indebted to him for County Taxes and Officers Fees, to come forward and settle them without delay, as he must, if possible, settle with all those who have claims against him, and it is impossible for him to pay them unless he is first paid, therefore, all those that do not comply with this notice may certainly expect the letter of the law to be enforced against them, without respect to persons, as his duty as an officer will compel him to this course. Persons holding property in the county and residing out of it will please pay attention to this notice and save themselves trouble.

S. J. HOLBROOK, Collector.

Cash in Hand!

THE subscriber is at all times prepared to give the HIGHEST CASH PRICES FOR NEGROES. He will give [illegible] number of male and female slaves between the ages of 12 and 25 years, and give more [illegible] any purchaser on the Shore. Please call at his store in Little Annamessex, Somerset county.

WM. ROACH, Jun.
Jan. 27, 1836.

A CARD.

M. PAGE,
Attorney at Law,

WILL attend the Courts of Somerset and Worcester counties. His office in the former place will be in the [illegible] of Mr. Wallace, in the latter in that of M. [illegible]

Dec. 1, 1835.

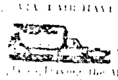
WANTED,
Fifty Cords of Tan Bark,

At the PRINCESS ANNE TAN YARD, for which liberal cash prices will be given.

THOMAS LANGSDALE.
May 24, 1836.

Baltimore & White-Haven,

VIA FAIR HAVEN, HERRING BAY,



THE Steam Boat PATUXENT [illegible] commenced her trips between the above places, leaving the Maryland State Wharf [illegible] of Baltimore at 6 A. M. [illegible] the 22d March inst. and every [illegible] thence to White Haven, Eastern Shore, [illegible] and returning from thence will leave White Haven, at 6 A. M. the following [illegible], Wednesday, and every Wednesday hereafter for Baltimore, touching at Fair Haven, Herring Bay, going and returning.

GEORGE WELMS, Master.
March 29.

CASH FOR NEGROES.

Including both sexes, from 12 to 25 years of age. Persons having likely servants to dispose of will find it to their interest to give us a call, as we will give higher prices in cash, than any other purchaser who is now in this market, or may come in. We can at all times be found at Mrs. Dishroon's Tavern, Princess Anne, Md.

OVERLEY & SANDERS.

All communications addressed to us at [illegible] will be punctually attended to.
[illegible] 23, 1835.

[illegible] The subscribers are particularly anxious [illegible] of Negroes shortly [illegible] have SLAVES to dispose [illegible] give them a call [illegible]

O. & S.
[illegible] 21

Negroes Wanted.

[illegible] wishes to purchase NE-GROES [illegible] to forty [illegible] for which he will give the [illegible] CASH prices.

W. B. JONES.

N. B. [illegible] directed to him at Princess Anne will be punctually attended to.

W. B. J.
March 22, 1836.

Insolvent's Notice.

The creditors of Lewis Waters, (free negro) are hereby notified that he has applied for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of Maryland, and the [illegible] Tuesday in the next November Term of Somerset County Court, is the day appointed for his appearance before the Judges of the said Court to answer such interrogatories as may then and there be propounded to him relative to his said application.

August 16.

Insolvent's Notice.

The creditors of JOSEPH VENABLES are hereby notified that he has applied for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of Maryland, and the first Tuesday in the next November Term of Somerset County Court is the day appointed for his appearance before the Judges of the said Court to answer such interrogatories as may then and there be propounded to him relative to his said application.

August 16, 1836.

Insolvent's Notice.

The creditors of [illegible] are hereby notified that he has applied for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of Maryland, and the first Tuesday in the next November Term of Somerset County Court is the day appointed for his appearance before the Judges of the said Court to answer such interrogatories as may then and there be propounded to him relative to his said application.

Aug. 9.

Wanted.

An intelligent and active boy, 14 or 15 years of age, to be bound to the mercantile business, with whose morals and education [illegible] will be taken, and every effort made to instruct him in his vocation.

S. W. JONES.
July 26.

$150 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on Sunday the 14th August negro man Bench [illegible] aged 22 years, about 5 feet 10 inches high, [illegible] and grum when spoken to, had on when he went away a Blue Coat with [illegible] and a white fur hat. The above reward will be given if taken and secured in Somerset County and if taken out of said County I will give $200 [illegible]

WILLIAM H. COLLIER.
August 23, 1836.

Last Notice.

THE subscriber being conscious that he has already extended to his customers, the utmost indulgence, and feeling every disposition to lengthen that indulgence, would his situation permit, is at length compelled, and he hopes for the last time, to invite those indebted to the late firm of DONE & GALAND, to come forward without further delay, and settle their accounts, as he is very anxious to close the concerns of said firm.

He would also apprise his customers and the public generally that he will sell off at cost his stock of GOODS now on hand. Those wishing bargains will do well to call.

J. S. GALAND.
August 23, 1836.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber [illegible]

Dry Goods and Groceries,

[illegible] STORE [illegible]

[illegible] JOHN AUSTIN.

$150 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber living [illegible] Somerset county, [illegible] two negro men [illegible] HARRY, [illegible] about 11 years [illegible] dark [illegible] GEORGE, [illegible] HENRY, [illegible] JOHN HENRY and [illegible] JOHN SMITH, [illegible] about 20 or 21 [illegible] inches high, [illegible] slightly [illegible] [illegible] is a first rate servant. The above negroes took with them such a variety of clothing that it is needless to describe any. If the said negroes, or either of them be taken and secured in any jail, so that the subscriber gets them, or him, a reward of $150 will be given for each than apprehended and secured.

ROBERT J. HENRY.
Kingston Post Office, Somerset county, Md., July 16, 1836.

NOTICE.

CASH and fair prices will at all times be given for NEGROES of both sexes, by application to

ALEXANDER S. JONES.

N. B. All communications attended to immediately.
Jan. 21, 1836.

BOARDING

BY

Mrs. Skelly & Miss Warren,
NO. 61, MARKET STREET,
Between South and Gay Streets,
BALTIMORE.
March 29.

P. H. KNAPP,

Surgeon Dentist:

N. W. corner of Charles & Fayette sts

BALTIMORE

State of Maryland, sc:

SOMERSET COUNTY ORPHANS COURT.

July 12th, 1836.

[SEAL] ON application of Stephen Miles and John W. Handy, Administrators of William Miles Sen., late of Somerset county, deceased, it is ordered by the Court, that the said Adm'rs give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the estate of the said deceased, and that the same be published once a week for three weeks, in a paper printed in Princess Anne.

True copy. Test,
JAMES POLK, Reg. W S C

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given

That the subscribers of Somerset County have obtained from the Orphans Court of said County, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the Personal Estate of William Miles Sen., late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers on or before the 31st day of Feb., 1837, they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 12th day of July, A. D. 1836.

STEPHEN MILES and
JOHN W. HANDY,
Adm'rs. of William Miles, Sen., dec'd.
July 12, 1836.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

THE undersigned having moved from the Eastern Shore, Maryland, to the city of Baltimore and associated themselves together in the

Grocery & Commission Business,

On Dugan's Wharf, No. 6, respectfully beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they are prepared to receive consignments of GRAIN and all other COUNTRY PRODUCE, which they pledge themselves to sell, on commission, for the very highest price the market will afford. They have large room for storage and if storing is preferred to selling at particular times, consigners can be accommodated. Persons who have grain or any country produce, (however small in quantity,) for this market, would do well in patronizing the undersigned, as they are determined to spare no pains in doing justice to their consigners, by securing the market for the very highest price. The money of the consigners will be [illegible] unless ordered to the contrary, and in case of an order to deposite, certificates of deposite will be sent to the owner.

The undersigned keep constantly on hand a general assortment of GROCERIES which they offer to the public as low as they can be bought in the city. Country merchants and others would do well in giving them a call.

JOHN J. DASHIELL &
JNO. R. DASHIELL.
April 26, 1836.

REFERENCES.

Wm. W. Handy, Esq. Thos. K. Carroll, Esq. Lane D. Jones, Esq. Jos. S. Cottman, Esq.	*Somerset*
Col. R. Stewart, Ceadle Townsend, R. Evans, Dr. Collis,	*Worcester,*
Jas. A. Stewart, Esq. Dr. Wm. Jackson, Wm. H. Yates,	*Dorchester*
Mr. Alfred Lewis, Wm. E. Cooper, Esq. Jno. Polk, C. Ross,	*Sussex county, Delaware*

For Sale,

THE FARM on which the subscriber resides. This tract contains one hundred and thirty six acres of cleared, and contains [illegible] of woodland, and has attached [illegible] extensive range of Marsh.

It can conveniently be sold in LOTS to suit purchasers.

There is a WINDMILL on the premises. For terms apply to

ROBT. PATTERSON,
April 12 Jun.

Last Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber by note or book account, are earnestly requested to pay the same on or before the 1st day of MAY next, as further indulgence cannot be given.

T. TOWNSEND.
Oak Hall, Worcester co., April 12th, 1836.

Bank of Salisbury,

June 6th, 1836.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, to the Stockholders of this Institution, that in pursuance of a resolution of the Board of Directors, they are required to pay the remaining seven dollars and fifty cents due on each share of the capital stock of said Bank, at the times and in the manner hereafter specified, to wit:

An instalment of $2.50 cents on each and every share on the 15th of August next.
An instalment of $2.50 on each and every share on the 15th of October next.
And an instalment of $2.50 on each and every share on the 15th of December next.

The charter provides that "if any Stockholder shall fail to make regular payments, at the times and in the manner required, a loss of interest or dividends will be incurred, until the instalments or calls shall be made good, not *only* upon the money paid after default, but upon *all monies* paid antecedently to such failure." By order.

WM. H. RIDER, Cashier.
June 14, 1836.

ATHENÆUM AND VISITER.

The publishers of this popular Literary and Miscellaneous Family Newspaper, having greatly enlarged and improved it, now put in their claims for public patronage with every confidence of success. Assisted by many writers of known talents, and having before them the most liberal sources for selection from the best European and American Journals, they can offer a [illegible] which cannot fail in interest to every class of readers.

The contents of the ATHENÆUM AND VISITER will be as follows:

LITERARY. From the pens of many popular writers will be presented [illegible] Tales, Familiar and Amusing Sketches, Poetry, &c. and a choice variety gleaned from the best literary Journals at home and abroad; in selecting, the mere desire to fill up our columns will not be the motive; no labor will be spared, in reading extensively, to cull the very best of all the journals. Besides the higher portions of light literature, the man of wit will find in our columns the cream of all the good things said and done in the world of humor.

NEWS. In our columns will be found the latest Domestic and Foreign News, either condensed or in detail, according to its interest and importance.

GENERAL MISCELLANY. Besides the Literary and News Departments of the ATHENÆUM AND VISITER, a weekly condensed summary will be found of matters of local and general interest. The Farmer will find a word in season, the Mechanic a timely hint of the progress of his art and the Merchant be kept constantly advised of the state of the markets. Our Prices Current are corrected regularly according to the fluctuations of trade; and our weekly *Review* shows in detail the state of our business. The care and attention given to the commercial department of our paper makes it valuable to country merchants, who by this means can be kept regularly advised of the state of our market.

TERMS.

THE BALTIMORE ATHENÆUM AND VISITER is published weekly by ARTHUR S. COX in Gay st., opposite the Exchange, at $2.50, Payable in advance. No paper sent to the county unless the order be accompanied with the advance subscription.

Editors with whom we exchange will oblige us by giving the above a few insertions.

Seventeen popular Novels
VIZ.

Peter Simple,
Jacob Faithful,
Pacha and Three Cutters,
Frank Mildmay,
King's Own,
Newton Forster,
Pacha of Many Tales,
Japhet in Search of his Father.
By Captain Marryatt,
Pelham,
The Disowned,
Devereux,
Paul Clifford,
Eugene Aram,
Last Days of Pompeii,
Rienzi,
Falkland,
Pilgrims of the Rhine,
By E. L. Bulwer.

Will be given as a premium to any person who will send the names of Ten Subscribers, and Twenty dollars in cash, to the [illegible] of

The Saturday News and Literary Gazette.

And to every person who will send Five Subscribers, and Ten Dollars in cash, a complete set of either Bulwer or Marryatt, as may be preferred.

The price of the novels above mentioned [illegible] of the booksellers, would [illegible] $21 [illegible] cheap and [illegible] They can be had [illegible] $3 [illegible] for Bulwer, or $3 [illegible] Marryatt complete.

The Cultivator

[illegible] publication of 15 [illegible] [illegible] 200 pages [illegible] at Albany, by the New York State Agricultural Society [illegible] Agriculture and [illegible] Youth. The publisher [illegible] J. Buel [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] exceed eleven thousand, and comprise residents of twenty one of the United States.

The second volume was commenced in March. The pages are so enlarged, that each number contains as much matter as eighteen pages of the first volume. It contains many engravings and cuts, executed by good artists, illustrative of implements and operations of husbandry. FIFTY CENTS per annum. The postage will not exceed 1 1/2 cents the year to any part of the Union. The first volume [illegible] continue to be furnished at 50 cents a [illegible] copy.

Communications to be addressed to J. B[illegible] Albany, N. Y.

PRINTING.

THE PRINTING OF

BOOKS, PAMPHLETS,
Blanks, Cards, Labels,
HANDBILLS, &c.

Is thankfully received and neatly executed At the Village Herald Office.

BLANKS

OF THE FOLLOWING KINDS
For Sale at the Office of the Village Herald

Fi Fa's before Sup's,	*Appeal Bonds,*
Do do after do	*Constable* [illegible]
Ca Sa's before do	[illegible] *tisements,*
Do do after do	*Bills of*
Warrants,	*Venditioni's,*
Narrations &c.	

THE VILLAGE HERALD.

BY S. T. CALLAHAN, PRINCESS ANNE, SOMERSET [illegible]

Vol. X —Whole No. 49[illegible]. [illegible]

POETRY.

[illegible]

All [illegible]
Faith set upon a world to come,
And patience through life's [illegible] day

(From the [illegible])
THE HUSBAND'S GRAY HAIR

Time's hand [illegible] Kate,
Yet [illegible]
It gives me no regretful [illegible],
Nor should [illegible]
'Tis very white, I grant [illegible] Kate,
Yet pluck it not I pray,
Why should thy [illegible] regret
That I am turning gray?

Four lustres, Kate, have ta'en their flight
Since thou and I first met
And darken'd moons have sped since then
And [illegible]
Yet light from that warm heart of thine
Has been around my way,
And with so dear a guide and friend
I would again turn gray.

The wise may view with [illegible]
Time's signet on the brow,
Who ne'er [illegible] heart
A single thread of woe,
And [illegible] Kate,
Might keep the [illegible]
Time ne'er had placed [illegible] there,
His banner [illegible] gray

Then for thee [illegible]
Amid [illegible] locks,
Until they too in turn shall pale
Beneath the spoiler's mark.

[illegible]

THE HERALD.

From the Balt. Chronicle.

We took occasion in the last number of the Chronicle, to express ourselves in strong but as we think just terms, of the proposition of the Van Burenites to hold a Convention in Annapolis, for the purpose of abrogating the present government of Maryland and setting up a new one, provisionally, in its stead. This scheme began, as our readers are aware, with Mr. Francis Thomas, and the first movement in pursuance of it was to place him at the head of the committee from Frederick county. We have now received the proceedings of the Frederick meeting and find them to surpass, in audacity and presumption, even the original proposition of the nineteen. The following were among the resolutions adopted:

Resolved, That this Convention nominate six suitable persons to recommend to the suffrages of the people, as a delegation to represent this county in the State Convention before named.

Resolved, That these six persons, when elected, be invested with the power of representing this county, in said convention, and that they be, and are hereby authorised to join with the delegates from other counties and cities, in continuing the appointment of all officers, military and civil, whose terms of service expire annually, *and to exercise such powers as may be necessary for the welfare of the state*, and that they be recommended, also, to endeavour to settle the basis of representation of a convention for the purpose of altering and amending the present form of Government or *framing a new one*.

Resolved, That we recommend to the friends of Reform in the several election districts to appoint three Judges and two Clerks of election for each district, to receive the ballots of the voters of each district, cast for six Delegates to represent this county in the Convention to be held in Annapolis, and that the Judges so appointed be qualified to receive the votes of the people in the same manner as if they had been regularly qualified under the laws of the State. And, that all persons offering to vote for the aforesaid six Delegates shall be subject to the same restrictions and required to possess the same qualifications as the election laws of the State now require, and that the Judges so appointed shall make their election returns on the Wednesday succeeding the election, in the same manner and form as the Judges appointed under the law, to a committee to be chosen by the Convention.

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed by this Convention to receive the returns made by the Judges of election chosen by the people, whose duty it shall be to certify that the six persons whom the Judges declare to have received the greatest number of votes of the county are duly elected to represent this county in the Convention to be held in Annapolis on the third Monday of November next, for the purpose already mentioned; and that their certificate shall be a full warrant for their exercising the authority for which they have been chosen.

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves to sustain the Convention to be held in Annapolis in the execution of the duties entrusted to them.

It will be seen, by the terms of the second resolution, that the proposed convention is to be invested with authority "*to exercise such powers as may be necessary for the welfare of the state*"—which, of course, is a grant of *all* power which *they* may see fit to exercise. Mr. Dallas' doctrine is that a "Convention is the provided machinery of peaceful revolution." But he spoke of a Convention held in obedience to the decree of a pre existing authority. Mr. Thomas claims for his grog shop Convention even superior faculties.

We have not the honor to know Gov. Veazey's opinion upon this matter, but it appears clear to us that the assembling of this convention cannot be permitted, without a sacrifice both of the rights and the dignity of the acknowledged Executive of Maryland. There can be no cavil about the existence, at this time, and until the first Monday in January, at least of a full and complete executive authority and any assemblage of men presuming to usurp or even to exercise concurrently, executive power, is clearly illegal, insurrectionary & rebellious. It is to our mind entirely unquestionable that it will become the duty of the Executive to arrest, as rebels against the State of Maryland, as well as violators of the peace, dignity and good government of the State, every man who may dare to participate in such an overt and manifest breach of allegiance. And this, we trust, will be done, without regard to consequences, whenever this unlawful assemblage may be convened, & its edicts attempted to be carried into effect.

Tennessee.—The special session of the Legislature, convoked by the proclamation of the Governor, commenced on Monday, the 3d Oct. inst. On the same day Governor [illegible] of the constitution no business can come before the Legislature "except that for which they were specially called together." The Governor's message is a business paper, and in style and brevity is a model for others to follow. He enumerates the objects for which he convoked the Legislature to be—to consider the propriety of an appropriation towards a survey of the Cincinnati & Charleston Rail Road, which he recommends as a measure appealing strongly to their State pride, and which he considers as involving the character of the State."

To provide for the incorporation of the county of Sevier into one of the electoral districts—its having been accidentally omitted in the act prescribing the mode of choosing electors of President and Vice President.

The subject of the disputed boundary between Mississippi & Tennessee. He says that both States are now claiming jurisdiction over the territory lying between Walker's and Winchester's line, and the evils resulting from this state of things are of such a character as to require a speedy remedy.

The attention of the Legislature is called to the late treaty with the Cherokees, to the end that such measures may be taken in relation thereto, as its provisions and the interest of the State may seem to require.

The following paragraph presents a curious state of things, in which the general government is made to appear in a very contemptible light. On whom the blame rests we cannot say, but it would seem from the intimation thrown out by Gov. Cannon, that the President is not free from the charge.

Your attention is particularly invited to the situation of that portion of our citizens who tendered their services under the several calls for volunteers, which were made during the last summer, and who were not received, or were discharged without compensation for the sacrifices and expenses to which they were subjected. They have hitherto been paid nothing by the General Government, although it has been repeatedly promised, that a disbursing officer would be sent here long since with the necessary funds for that purpose. The only remuneration they have received has been afforded by the Executive, out of funds obtained on his individual responsibility and that of his friends; and the liabilities thus incurred, involving to some extent a portion of the volunteers themselves, it will be necessary in a short time to meet. Documents now in my possession, which will be laid before you, if desired, abundantly prove that I have in no instance whatever, complied with any requisition without the express authority of the President of the United States; nor have our citizens failed to respond to every call in the most prompt and patriotic manner.

The "Deposite bill" is the principal subject of his message. He recommends the passage of the necessary acts to insure the reception of the part allotted to Tennessee. He congratulates the Legislature on the passage of the act by Congress, as calculated to advance the best interests of the State, and as affording him the liveliest gratification, and says "its happy influence in stimulating us to increased and vigorous exertions, in the prosecution of our systems of Education and Internal Improvement, must be extensively beneficial to the whole community.

A RAY OF LIGHT.—A public meeting of the friends of Reform in Washington County, was held in Hagerstown on Wednesday last, at which Col. William H. Fitzhugh, (V. B.) presided, and in which Messrs Magill and Wason, two of the "19" Electors of Senate took part—at which the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

"Whereas, we view the subject of Reform as paramount to every other, and are prepared to sink every other question in its advancement, and whereas many profess to be in favour of Reform, provided it be not connected with the politics of the General Government, therefore as a means of uniting the friends of Reform of all parties, be it

Resolved, That as soon as satisfactory assurances are given that a majority of State Senators will be chosen favourable to the passage of a law calling a Convention for the purpose of remodelling the present constitution of the State of Maryland, we recommend Robert Wason and Charles Macgill, the Senatorial Electors for Washington county, to enter the Electoral College, and aid in forming a Reform Senate, even if the members thereof be selected from the Whig party.

Resolved, That until said assurances be given, we recommend Messrs. Wason and Macgill to maintain the stand they have taken and not to participate in selecting a Senate not known to be in favour of a State Convention."

This meeting, it will be seen, change the condition precedent to the 18 going into the Electoral College, from a Van Buren Senate, to a "Senate favourable to Reform" or in other words, to a Senate favourable to the passage of a law authorizing the call of a Convention to amend the State Constitution.—The 23 Electors can of course enter into no pledges whatever. That is entirely foreign to their duty and official character, and therefore out of the question. But if the overture is made in good faith, we have no hesitation in saying that the Whigs will meet it in good faith in an individual or collective character. A Reform Senate is the thing wanted! If that be all, let the 18 Electors, or at least, let the 2 from Washington county, assume their post at once in the Electoral College; for they can hardly assist in the election of a Whig Senate which will *not* be in favour of a Reform in our State government. We undertake to say that the electors would find some difficulty in choosing a Senate from the more prominent materials composing the Whig party which would be opposed to Reform. If Reform, in good faith, is the word, let our friends the Van Burenites avoid hereafter mixing up Van Burenism with their efforts and objects in that behalf; and we venture to say that the whole body of the Whig party will readily co-operate, and will in fact yield precedence to none in that good cause.

Balt. Patriot.

"How stands Maryland?"

As yet only one of the seceding members of the Electoral College, has expressed a willingness to comply with the wishes of his constituents—two more are wanted. We hear with no small degree of surprise, that Gen. Jackson approves of the revolutionary movement, and even after the late unquestionable demonstrations of public opinion, is active in encouraging the recusant members of his own clan not to go into the college, and thus defeat what he always pretended to support, *the will of the people*. That the blow will recoil on the head of his candidate there can be no doubt—he loses friends daily and deserves richly for this daring act, not to receive a single vote in Maryland. How it will fare with Van Buren at the next election, we may gather from the following estimate, which we copy from the Baltimore Chronicle.

	White population.
Baltimore city,	61,719
" county,	30,610
Washington county,	20,227
Cecil county,	11,173
	125,084
Represented by the 19 Van Buren Delegates.	
Harford, Allegany, &c., giving an average whig majority, of course are included as Whig counties in this classification, which leaves, as represented by the 60 Whig delegates,	166,024
Showing a Whig majority of even according to this extreme method of estimating the respective forces	40,940
If the basis of *total* population instead of White population be assumed, it would stand,	
Baltimore city,	80,620
" county,	40,250
Cecil county,	15,432
Washington county,	25,268
Represented by the 19 V. B del.	161,570
Leaving as representing the 60 Whig delegates,	285,470
Shewing a Whig majority of	113,900
The Whig majority, if the Constitutional population be assumed, would be upwards of	83,000

The New York Express, says:—"Look over this country now, and at the public. Why, some of the very men of John Quincy Adams' household are the leaders of the Van Buren party now! Richard Rush, Mr. Adams' Secretary of the Treasury, is now as it were, a co-editor of the Globe!—A. H. Everett, Mr. Adams' Minister to Spain, is a Van Buren candidate for Congress in Massachusetts! The fact is this, as a general truth, the old Adams party is going to Van Buren, and the old Jackson party is coming over to us. Even that curious, but highly gifted man, John Q. Adams himself is in a quandary, and without a compass, knows not which way to steer."

NEW YORK MONEY MARKET

The New York Express of Saturday says—"The pressure upon the money market in the city for two or three days, has been unusually severe, notwithstanding the State Bank has been discounting very liberally. Stocks have fallen some in consequence, as our table will show. The present pressure is caused by various circumstances, among which is the great accumulation of the surplus revenue in the Treasury not so judiciously managed as it might be, which is soon to be distributed among the several States. The money market has also been affected and seriously, it is probable, by the recent movements of the Bank of *England*, for there is now a great *sympathy* between this and the English market. The recent elections in Pennsylvania, are also not without their effect upon thinking men, for it cannot be disguised, that it is almost the universal opinion of mercantile men, that if an administration could be created which would leave the currency alone, the money market would be less subject to mutation—money more easily got at, and business better.

"There are still *forty-one millions two hundred and eighty-three thousand dollars* in the Treasury, besides *five millions three hundred and twenty-six thousand dollars* in the hands of disbursing officers! There are but three months to the first of January, when the distribution of deposites takes place.

From Florida.

Charleston. Oct. 10 1836.

"The steam boat Charleston, Capt. Bonnell, arrived last evening from Jacksonville, which place she left on Friday. From a passenger we learn that the forces under Gov. Call had met with some Indians near Fort Drane, and after a short skirmish with them on Monday last, drove them into the hammocks, the Indians leaving four of their dead on the field. Next day (Tuesday,) another skirmish took place, with similar results, the Indians leaving five dead on the field. The gentleman, from whom we derived this information, understand that none of our men were injured. Major Peirce was on his way to join Gen. Call, at Volusia.

From Texas.

The New Orleans Bulletin, Oct. 5, says—Col. C. A. Greene, of the Texian army, passenger by the Independence, arrived yesterday from Velasco, Texas, reports to us that, the day before sailing an express arrived official from Gen. Rusk, at head quarters of the army, stating that, Carnes and Teal, the commissioners, who had been detained and imprisoned in Matamoras, had just arrived in camp, making their escape from close imprisonment. They state the Mexican forces to be at that time, the 5th of last month, 1600—that Gen. Bravo had been appointed to the chief command of the army, and Gen. Valencia second; that Bravo was to have taken up his march with large reinforcements for Matamoras, and that the reinvasion of Texas would soon after commence.

Col. Greene left the Texian army in good health and spirits, upon the LaBaca river. Gen. Rusk had just recovered from severe illness. Gen. Greene and F. Huston were both in good health.

Postscript,—Report says that our prisoners in the hands of the Mexicans at Matamoras, were to be shot in pursuance of order received to that effect from the Mexican Government. We give this as a report, for we have not yet learned it in a manner which will enable us to give it as positive fact. We are at a loss to assign motives for so barbarous a proceeding, seeing that their conduct with regard to Col. Fannin and his men was so loudly condemned by the whole world, and especially by the foreign ministers residing at Mexico; for the sake of humanity we hope that the report is incorrect.

BATTLE OF THE THAMES.—The anniversary of the battle of the Thames was celebrated by the Whigs of Kentucky by a great Barbacue, given near Lexington in that State, on Wednesday the 5th inst. The Intelligencer of the 7th contains an account of the proceedings at this festive scene, from which we learn that upwards of 5000 persons were present on the occasion. Large numbers were in attendance from all the adjoining counties; and as that paper well remarks, the festival will be long remembered by those present, both on account of the interesting event in our national history commemorated, and the immense and enthusiastic multitude in attendance to participate in the proceedings and enjoyments of the occasion. Tables were spread sufficient to accommodate 2000 persons at once. R. Wickliffe Esq. presided, assisted by the following gentlemen as Vice Presidents; Jos. T. Morehead, Esq., Gen James Shelby, Gen. John Williams, Maj George C. Thompson, Col. Wm. B. Blackburn, Col Thomas H. Bradford, Martin P. Marshall, Esq. Hon. John Chambers, Isaac Cunningham, Esq., Col. Charles S. Todd, Col Benj. G. Burks, Richard Hawes, Esq., Dr Benj. W. Dudly, Benj. F. Thomas, Esq., Col Daniel Brock, James E. Davis, Esq., Col. James Davidson, Thos. Smith, Esq., Gen. John Faulkner, Col. Robert Jones.

Among the guests present were Messrs Clay, Crittenden, and Poindexter, who were each toasted, and severally addressed the company.

At the conclusion of the entertainment, a number of spirited and patriotic sentiments were offered and greeted by the assemblage, from which we make a few selections, as follows;

General William H. Harrison: For his Military services we honour him; for his political integrity and civil virtues, we yield him our entire support.

Our Senators in Congress—Kentucky confides her sovereignty to them, with the proud consciousness, that power cannot intimidate nor patronage *buy* them.

The Whig Delegates from Kentucky in the House of Representatives in the Congress of the U. S.—Faithful sentinels on the battlements of the Constitution: "faithful among the faithless."

The Spirit of Revolution—It spurned the authority of the British King; it will not now tamely submit to the dictation of a domestic despot.

North Carolina.—Old Rip Van Winkle has awaked from his long sleep, and cast from him with scorn the hirelings of Power, who thought they had fettered him.

Maryland.—Is the spirit of our fathers dead, that *treason* may triumph? Down with the modern Marats and Robespierres!

Henry Clay—To the impartial of the present age, we commit his public fame as a sacred charge. As our fellow citizen—our old and faithful public servant—our neighbour and our friend—we grapple him to our souls with hooks of steel.

Rice, the American Comedian, commonly called "Jim Crow," who is now in England, offered 75 dollars for a seat in the car of the balloon which carried up the Duke of Brunswick.

Items of News.

The Editor of the New York Gazette says:—"We have perused a letter from a gentleman in Charleston, to his friend in this city, which gives quite a gloomy picture of the ravages of the Cholera on some of the plantations in the vicinity of Charleston. Thomas Pinckney, Esq. of S[illegible] lost 48 negroes. Wm. Mazyck, Esq of [illegible] same place, lost 18.

On the plantation of Wm. F. Capers Esq Daniels' Island, 31 slaves died. Mrs F[illegible] lege, Mrs Lowndes and others, were s[illegible] sufferers, and the disease was eviden[illegible] spreading from place to place. It had, however, entirely subsided on the above named plantations, and at Daniels' Island there had not been a case for ten days. The letter adds that the billious fever measles had been almost as destructive as the cholera."

S. Barnes, Esq. has retired from the editorship of the Baltimore Chronicle, and the entire ownership devolves on N[illegible] Poe, Esq. who has been for some time the Junior Editor.

Joseph B. Patterson has been re-elected President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Co.

The amount of paper offered for discount at the Bank of the state of N. York on the first day of its operations amounted to $8,600,000, of which about $1,[illegible] 000, was received.

ST. John's College at Annapolis (Md) is in an unusually flourishing condition, and numbers 110 pupils.

From Michigan we learn that the Convention at Ann Arbor, after having rejected the terms proposed by Congress for the admission of the State into the Union, have appointed three delegates (Austin E. King, Andrew Mack, and Robert Clark) to repair to Washington during the session of Congress, in behalf of the rights of Michigan as she understands them. Balt. Chron.

Richard K. Cralle, Esq. a gentleman of distinguished talents and erudition, has commenced his duties as editor of the United States Telegraph, the former editor of this inflexible democratic journal, Gen. Green, having recently undertaken the direction of other Literary concerns.

The New York Courier says—"We have good reason to believe that General Gaines has been recalled from his command in Texas, and that Col. Arbuckle will succeed him as long as our troops remain there. It is probable, however, they will be ordered into winter quarters somewhere in our undisputed territory."

At Mobile, turkies are selling at $5,00 a piece, and milk one dollar per gallon. Dont mention high prices here.

A hypocrite is always a knave in his own eyes though he may appear an honest man in the eyes of others.

United States.—All the United States cover a surface of nearly two millions and a half square miles, capable of maintaining a population of five hundred millions of human beings.

Emblematical.—We lately read an account of a rascal who concealed his counterfeit money within the leaves of a Bible. This may be considered a very just emblem of those very common characters, who conceal the villainy of their designs under a great outward respect to religion and the customs of society.

Cure for the Quinsy Sore Throat.—Salt, soft soap and Scotch snuff, an equal quantity of each, thoroughly mixed together, and applied as a plaster to the part affected, is said to be an infallible remedy for quinsy sore throat.

Mr. Dallas.—The Mobile Register, one of the most violent Van Buren papers in the United States, says, in speaking of Mr. Dallas' letter, that *it proves the author insane.*

CATHOLIC STATISTICS.—There are now in the U. States three hundred and eighty two churches, three hundred and forty-eight priests, twenty colleges and seminaries for males, sixty seminaries for females, and seventeen convents.

N. Y. Era.

The Mobile Chronicle of the 30th ult says "We understand that an agent from a company of land speculators, has drawn from the banks of this city, one hundred and sixty thousand dollars *in specie*. This drain of our specie is the result of the order of the President to the land offices to receive nothing but gold and silver in payment for lands. This added to the scarcity of money in this city, will, by the necessary curtailment of the issues of the banks, render the pressure almost insupportable."

PRICES CURRENT.

Baltimore, Oct. 21.

Flour, per bbl.	$8 75 a [illegible]
Wheat,	1,93 a 1[illegible]
Corn,	83 a [illegible]
Rye,	1,00 a 1[illegible]
Oats,	45 a [illegible]

Died

At his residence in this county on the 21st inst. at a quarter past twelve A. M. Ballard Reid, Esq. aged eighty-two years and five months.

THE HERALD.

Princess-Anne, Md.

TUESDAY, OCT. 25, 1836.

WHIG NOMINATIONS

FOR PRESIDENT

WM. H. HARRISON

of Ohio.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

JOHN TYLER

of Virginia.

MARYLAND ELECTORAL TICKET

For President and Vice President

Election on the first Monday in November next,

BY GENERAL TICKET

WM. PRICE
THOMAS BURCHENAL,
JOHN S. PURNELL
JAMES B. RICAUD,
ELIAS BROWN
GEORGE HOWARD,
DAVID HOFFMAN,
ANTHONY KIMMEL,
JAMES M. COALE,
ROBERT W. BOWIE,

THE ELECTIONS.

On Monday 17th inst., Gen. Samuel Smith was elected Mayor of Baltimore city.

Pennsylvania—In this State the Van Burenites have succeeded in electing a majority of their candidates. The Whig gain, however, since last year, amounts to some two or three thousand votes. So that we may not yet despair of Pennsylvania's Electoral vote in November being cast for Harrison. The defeat of the Whig party at the recent election, it seems is mainly attributable to local causes, which will not, of course operate upon the Presidential election.

The annexed explanatory paragraph, we copy from the Philadelphia U. S. Gazette:—

We have letters from the interior, expressive of entire confidence that the Electoral vote of this State will be given to Harrison. We have many such letters from different Counties, and have conversed with a friend who has just returned from a visit in several counties that have most disappointed the Whigs by Van Buren Majorities. He assures that but a small part of the votes were given in; and also that the proscriptive course of the Antimasons, especially the unfortunate affair at Harrisburg, operated strongly on the public mind, and induced a vote which could not fail, as it certainly was intended, to be considered as a direct rebuke of the Legislators concerned in that "untoward event." It will be found that the failures have been in Antimasonic counties, we may allude especially to Adams, and the Congressional District of which it formed a part, also Lebanon, Dauphin, Allegany, &c. We have only to do with the fact, and to show that such a motive, is one common to the people; they do not like to see an individual oppressed. Our citizens remember the circumstance which deprived them of the services of *Alderman* Watson as Mayor, and they know also that what was generally deemed an oppressive course towards the present Mayor at a recent public meeting, has strengthened him with the people.

We repeat that we mention none of these things with a view of offering an opinion upon their merits but to show that the people are acting consistently in voting against those men who they think did wrong—and in sustaining, as we believe they will sustain, the Presidential nomination which those very defeated men made. The friend to whom we refer, assured us that he saw many men in Adams County who voted against the Anti masonic Legislative ticket, and avowed their intention of voting *for* the Harrison & Granger Electoral Ticket, and this we believe will be the case in Bucks, Montgomery, Delaware, Franklin, Lebanon, Dauphin, Washington, Alleghany, &c though in some of those counties the same causes did not operate to diminish the Anti Van Buren vote.

Ohio—The returns from this State are incomplete. Yet, so far, they show an overwhelming majority for Harrison.

We take the following from the Baltimore Chronicle.

"The changes in Ohio, have exceeded all calculation, and in some counties where Jackson had a large majority, Harrison is far ahead. Well done, Ohio! A fair day and a full vote, and Pennsylvania will follow your example.

In thirty four counties the Whig gain since the election of 1834, amounts to 5358, or 2068 over and above the entire majority then obtained by Gov. Lucas."

Eight Whigs and *three* Van Burenites have been elected to Congress.

The Legislature—so far as heard from—stands, Senate, 6 Whigs and 8 V. Buren men. Delegates, 21 Whigs and 14 Van Buren men.

Georgia.—The Congressional returns from fifty two counties have been received. The result of the election can hardly be ascertained with sufficient certainty to found a calculation upon, but we think we hazard nothing in saying, that it exhibits a vast gain to the Anti-Van Buren party, and may reasonably be hailed as a convincing evidence, that the White Electoral Ticket will succeed in November.—Thirty eight more counties to be heard from. At present the State Rights Ticket is about 2,500 ahead. The State Rights party has gained about 13 members in the Legislature, on joint ballot.

We are authorised to announce

Arnold H. Ballard, Esq

As a candidate for the next Sheriffalty of Somerset county.

Oct 18.

We are authorized to announce

John N. Rowland, Esq.

As a candidate for the next Sheriffalty of Somerset county,

Oct. 11, 1836.

We are authorized to announce

John B. Slemons, Esq.

As a candidate for the next sheriffalty of Somerset county,

Oct 11, 1836.

We are authorized to announce

Robert Stewart, Esq.

As a candidate for the next sheriffalty of Somerset county,

Oct. 11, 1836

State of Maryland, sc:

SOMERSET COUNTY ORPHANS COURT,

Oct 11th, 1836

[SEAL] ON application of Wm. Sudler Adm'r, of Thos H Walston late of Somerset county, dec'd it is ordered by the Court, that the said Adm'r give the notice required by Law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the estate of the said deceased, and that the same be published once a Week for three weeks, in a paper printed in Princess Anne.

True copy Test,
JAMES POLK, Reg. W. S. C.

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given

That the subscribers of Somerset County have obtained from the Orphans Court of said County, in Maryland letters of administration on the Personal Estate of Thomas H. Walston, late of said county, deceased, All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers on or before the 31st day of May, 1837; they may otherwise by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.—Given under my hand this 11th day of Oct. A. D. 1836.

WM. SUDLER Adm'r
of Thomas H Walston, dec'd.

Oct. 18, 1836

All persons indebted to the Estate of the said dec'd—are requested to make immediate payment to the Administrator.

LETTERS

Remaining in the Post office at Salisbury Md. on the first of October 1836.

Widdow Adkins Mary Adkins Henry Brewington Henry Banks Henry M Birch William Banks William J Dawning Wm Caril Mrs or Miss Christopher Edwin J Calley Isaac Dole Ambura Dirson Robert Ellegood John Gale William Gordey Miss Margaret Gunby Luther Gladding Levin Hitch Isaac Hasting Samuel J. K. Handy John Goddard Mary House Daniel Jackson Andrew Jackson Larmore Elijah G Johnson John B Kellom Josiah Kenny George Livingston John Leatherbury Robert Malone Thomas Morris 2 Thomas Morris of Jacob, Easter Morris Hutson L Mills Susan Malone James Macklin Uriah Owings George Parsons Samuel Pollitt Alexander Price, Capt William Parrick Samuel Phillips Simpson Wright Robert J Stewart 2 Isaac Stevens Right Rev. W M Stone 3 Peter Shirer, John Tame Parnell T Truitt Daniel D. Truitt Arah Williams Governor Smallwood 2.

R. LEMMON, P. M.

oct 4

$300 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscribers on the 19th instant, two negro women—one named LETTA, dark mulatto color, about 4 feet 11 inches high, 27 years old, and speaks very proper; the other named SARAH, of the same color, about 4 feet 8 inches high, 25 years old. It is very likely they are in the neighborhood of Barren Creek, as they both have husbands in that neighborhood. The above reward will be given, or $100 for either of them if taken in the county and secured so that we get them again. If taken out of the county, we will give $150 for either, or $300 for both of them, if secured so that we get them again.

BECHAMP RHODES,
JAMES RHODES.

Near Springhill Church,
August 2, 1836.

Bank of Salisbury

June 6th, 1836.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, to the Stockholders of this Institution, that in pursuance of a resolution of the Board of Directors, they are required to pay the remaining seven dollars and fifty cents due on each share of the capital stock of said Bank, at the times and in the manner hereafter specified, to wit:

An instalment of $2 50 cents on each and every share on the 15th of August next

An instalment of $2 50 on each and every share on the 15th of October next,

And an instalment of $2,50 on each and every share on the 15th of December next.

"The charter provides that "if any Stockholder shall fail to make regular payments, at the times and in the manner required, a loss of interest or dividends will be incurred, until the instalments or calls shall be made good not *only* upon the money paid after default, but upon *all monies* paid antecedently to such failure."

By order.
WM. H. RIDER, Cashier,

June 14, 1836.

CASH FOR NEGROES.

Including both sexes, from 12 to 25 years of age. Persons having likely servants to dispose of will find it to their interest to give us a call, as we will give higher prices in cash, than any other purchaser who is now in this market, or may come in. We can at all times be found at Mrs. Disharoon's Tavern, Princess Anne, Md.

OVERLEY & SANDERS.

All communications addressed to us, at this place, will be punctually attended to.

Sept. 23, 1834.

☞ The subscribers are particularly anxious to make a shipment of Negroes shortly. All persons who have SLAVES to dispose of will do well to give them a call as soon as possible.

O. & S.

Jan 21

Negroes Wanted.

The subscriber wishes to purchase *NEGROES* of both sexes, from six to thirty years of age, for which he will give the highest CASH prices.

W. B. JONES.

N. B.—*All letters directed to him at Princess-Anne will be punctually attended to.*

W. B. J.

March 22, 1836.

$450 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, living in Somerset county, Maryland, on Saturday the 6th instant, the following negro men, to wit:—HARRY, who sometimes calls himself HARRY HANDY, about 43 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, dark mulatto complexion—he is an intelligent fellow, can read tolerably well, and talks in a sharp and rapid voice, especially when under the influence of strong drink, to which he is much addicted—he is an excellent field hand, and can turn his hands to any kind of work that may be required of him.—GEORGE, who calls himself GEORGE HENRY, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, bright mulatto complexion, stout and extremely well made—polite and conciliating in his conversation.—George was brought up as a house servant and continued in that employment until about 6 years past, since which time he has worked as a field hand. As a house servant and waiter, few could equal him, and as a field hand none could excell him. JOHN, who calls himself sometimes JOHN HENRY and sometimes JOHN SMITH, is about 20 or 21 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, dark mulatto complexion, slightly but well formed, walks and stands erect, speaks rather slowly and has a down look. He was brought up as a house servant and continued in that employment to the time he went away, and in this calling he is a first rate servant. The above negroes took with them such a variety of clothing that it is needless to describe any. If the said negroes, or either of them, be taken and secured in any Jail, so that the subscriber gets them, or him, a reward of $150 will be given for each thus apprehended and secured.

ROBERT J. HENRY.

Kingston Post Office, Somerset county, Md., July 15, 1836.

$150 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on Sunday the 14th August negro man Beauchamp aged 22 years about 5 feet 10 inches high very black thick lips and stums when spoken to, had on when he went away a Blue Coat white Pantaloons and a white fur hat the above reward will be given if taken and secured in Somerset County and if taken out of the said County I will give $200 if secured so that I get him again.

WILLIAM H. COLIER,

August 23d 1836

Last Notice.

THE subscriber being conscious that he has already extended to his customers, the utmost indulgence, and feeling every disposition to lengthen that indulgence, would his situation justify it is again compelled, and he hopes for the last time, to invite those indebted to the firm of DONE & HYLAND, to come forward, without farther delay, and settle their accounts, as he is very anxious to close the business of said firm.

He would also apprise his customers and the public generally, that he will *sell off at cost* his stock of GOODS now on hand. Those wishing bargains will do well to call.

J. C. HYLAND

August 23, 1836.

NOTICE.

Trustee's Sale.

REAL ESTATE

COACH, GIG & Harness Making.

For Sale.

House and Lot

1 Acre of Land.

To Rent.

Land for Sale.

Commission.

Land for Sale

State of Maryland, sc.

200 ACRES,

WOOD & TIMBER.

HOUSE & LOT

The infamous Slander effectually put down.

RICHMOND, September 10, 1836.

DEAR SIR,—Your political opponents in the State of Maryland have, for some time, been actively urging against you a new charge, that of *selling white men*, which probably had no inconsiderable effect in the recent elections in that State; and which is evidently relied upon to influence the approaching elections throughout the United States I enclose you a paper, (the Baltimore Republican) containing the charge in full, and I beg of you as an act of justice to yourself and your friends, to enable me to refute a charge against the uniform tenor of your life, which I am well aware has been replete with instances of distinguished private liberality and public sacrifice.

With the highest respect, I have the honor to be, your fellow-citizen,

GEN. WM. H. HARRISON. JOHN H. PLEASANTS.

RICHMOND, Sept. 15, 1836.

DEAR SIR,—I acknowledge the receipt of your favor of this date I have before heard of the accusation to which it refers. On my way hither, I met with a young gentleman of Maryland, who informed me, that a vote of mine in the Senate of Ohio had been published, in favor of a law to sell persons under a judgment for debt, for a term of years, if unable otherwise to to discharge the execution. I did not for a moment hesitate to declare that I had never given any such vote, and that if a vote of that description had been published and ascribed to me, it was an infamous forgery. Such an act would have been repugnant to my feelings, and in direct conflict with my opinions, public & private, through the whole course of my life. No such proposition was ever submitted to the Legislature of Ohio—none such would for a moment have been entertained—nor would any son of her's have dared to propose it.

So far from being willing to sell men for debts which they are unable to discharge, I am, and, ever have been opposed to all imprisonment for debt. Fortunately I have it in my power to shew that such has been my established opinion; and that in a public capacity, I avowed and acted upon it. Will those who have preferred the unfounded and malicious accusation, refer to the journals of the Senate of the United States, 2d session, 19th Congress, page 325—it will there be seen that I was one of the committee which reported a bill to abolish imprisonment for debt. When the bill was before the Senate, I advocated its adoption, and on its passage voted in its favor. See Senate Journal, 1st session, 20th Congress, pages 101 and 102.

It is not a little remarkable, that if the effort I am accused of having made, to subject men to sale for the non payment of their debts, had been successful, I might, from the state of my pecuniary circumstances at the time, have been the first victim. I repeat, the charge is a vile calumny. At no period of my life, would I have consented to subject the poor and unfortunate man to such a degradation; nor have omitted to exert myself in their behalf, against such an attempt to oppress them.

It is sought to support the charge by means of garbled extracts from the journals of the Senate of Ohio. The section of the bill which is employed for that purpose, had no manner of reference to the relation of creditor and debtor, and could not, by possibility, subject the debtor to the control of his creditor. None know better than the authors of the calumny, that the alleged section is utterly at varience with the charge which it is attempted to found upon it; and that so far from a proposition to invest a creditor with power over the liberty of his debtor, it had respect only to the mode of disposing of public offenders, who had been found guilty by a jury of their felllow-citizens, of some crime against the laws of their State. That was exclusively the import and design of the section of the bill, upon the motion to strike out which, I voted in the negative. So you perceive, that in place of voting to enlarge the power of creditors, the vote which I gave concerned alone the treatment to malefactors, convicted of crimes against the public.

It would extend this letter to an inconvenient length to go fully into the reasons which led me at the time, to an opinion in favor of the proposed treatment of that class of offenders, who would have fallen within its operation, nor is such an expose called for. The measure was by no means a novelty in other parts of the country. In the State of Delaware there is an act in force in similar words, with the section of the bill before the Ohio Senate, which has been made of late the pretext of such insidious invective. Laws with somewhat similar provisions, may probably be found in many other of the states. In practice, the measure would have meliorated the condition of those who were under condemnation. As the law stood, they were liable under the sentence to confinement in the common jail, where offenders of various degrees of profligacy—of different ages, sex and color—were crowded together. Under such circumstances, it is obvious that the bad must become worse, whilst reformation could hardly be expected in respect to any. The youthful offender, it might be hoped, would be reclaimed, under the operation of the proposed system; but there was great reason to fear his still greater corruption amid the contagion of a common receptacle of vice. Besides, the proposed amendment of the law presupposed that the delinquent was in confinement for the non payment of a fine and costs of prosecution (the payment of which was a part of the sentence)—it seemed, therefore humane, in respect to the offender, to relieve him from confinement which deprived him of the means of discharging the penalty, and to place him in a situation in which he might work out his deliverance, even at the loss, for a time, of his personal liberty.

But I forbear to go farther into the reasons which led me sixteen years ago, as a member of the Ohio Senate, to entertain a favorable opinion of an alteration, which was proposed in the criminal police of the State. It is certain that neither in respect to myself, nor those who concurred with me, was the opinion at the time considered as the result of an unfrindly bias towards the poor and unfortunate. Nay, the least objection which I could have anticipated, even from the eager and reckless desires to assail me, was a charge of unfriendliness to the humble and poor of the community.

I am, my dear sir, with great respect,

Your humble servant,

WM. H. HARRISON.

J. H. PLEASANTS, Esq.

Election Notice.

ON MONDAY the 7th of November next there will be an Election held in the several Election Districts of Somerset county, to elect ten electors of President and Vice President of the U. States.

SAML. G. HOLBROOK
Sheriff of Somerset county.

[illegible] 11, 1836.

THE VILLAGE HERALD.

BY S. T. CALLAHAN, PRINCESS-ANNE, SOMERSET COUNTY, MARYLAND.

Vol. X—Whole No. 499. TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 1, 1836. Vol. 2—No. 23.

VILLAGE HERALD.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Three Dollars a year, to be satisfied by $2 00 *if paid in advance;* or $2 50 if paid within six months.

☞ Subscriptions paid within 30 days after delivering the first number, (of the year subscribed for,) will be considered *in advance.*

No subscription will be taken for less than *one year.*

No paper will be discontinued (unless at the editor's discretion,) until all arrearages are paid off; and a failure to notify a discontinuance, previous to the expiration of the year subscribed for, will be invariably considered as a new engagement.

☞ *Advertisements* inserted on the usual terms.

☞ All communications addressed to the editor must come POST PAID.

GEN. HARRISON.

The following is the concluding part of a letter addressed by Gen. HARRISON, when Minister to Columbus, (S. America,) to Gen. *Bolivar,* whose partisans were, at that time, trying to invest him with despotic power. They are sentiments which will elicit the admiration of every one:

"Depend on it, sir, that the moment which shall announce the continuance of arbitrary power in your hands, will be the commencement of commotions which will require all your talents and energies to suppress. You may succeed. The disciplined army, at your disposal, may be too powerful for an unarmed, undisciplined, and scattered population; but one unsuccessful effort will not content them, and your feelings will be eternally racked by being obliged to make war upon those who have been accustomed to call you their father, and to invoke blessings on your head, and for no cause but their adherence to principles which you yourself had taught them to regard more than their lives.

[illegible]

FOR MR. VAN BUREN.

State	Votes
Illinois,	5
Missouri,	4
Arkansas,	3
Rhode Island,	4
Maine,	10
New Jersey,	8
Pennsylvania,	30
In all,	64

AGAINST MR. VAN BUREN.

State	Votes
Louisiana,	5
Alabama,	7
North Carolina,	15
Kentucky,	15
Indiana,	9
Maryland,	10
Vermont,	7
Ohio,	21
In all,	89

So, that, give the spoilsmen New Jersey and Pennsylvania—we should be very sorry to believe that they have bagged either one or the other—and we still beat them *twenty-five electoral votes.* And, as for the remaining ten States, the chances are at least equal in our favour. Look aloft, then, we say, and throw to the winds all vain regrets and needless apprehensions!—*Nat. Int.*

From the Balt. Chronicle.

ALLEGANY TO THE RESCUE!

[illegible]

THE HERALD.

COMMUNICATED.

NOTICE.

The Citizens of Somerset County friendly to a reform of the Constitution of Maryland, are requested to meet at the Court House in said county on Tuesday the 1st of November next, at 11 o'clock A. M. for the purpose of electing six persons to convene in Annappolis with delegates for other counties in the State for the purpose of forming a provisional Constitution for the State of Maryland.

People's Press.

COMMENT.

I have rarely been more astounded at any thing, than at the foregoing advertisement; I was prepared for most things, but for this, I was totally unprepared. I thought the recent elections in Somerset must have satisfied the most incredulous on which side of the question the people were; and it was not to be believed that an attempt would be made in the very teeth of popular opinion, to co-operate with the revolutionists of Frederick and Baltimore, to destroy our Government. Yet true it is, that such an effort is to be made, as will appear by the above advertisement. This is truly a fearful crisis. So far, it has been without bloodshed, but to what extremities these people intend to go, is only to be gathered from the audacity which characterizes their proceeding. What is it that they propose to do? This is an important question, as well for their mature consideration, as for all honest and virtuous citizens. Let every man think, and think well, before he takes a fatal step. But again the question recurs, what is it they propose to do? The advertisement discloses—"To elect six persons, to convene in Annapolis with delegates for other Counties in the State for the purpose of forming a provisional constitution for the State of Maryland." And where is this election to be held? at the Court House, at 11 oclock on Tuesday next,—And who are invited to attend and vote? "Citizens friendly to a reform of the constitution of Maryland." And who is to hold the election? Here the advertisement is silent. Now the large mass of the people are averse to this whole proceeding, and will have nothing to do with it. But some very important questions here suggest themselves. Have we not already a State government? Have we not already a constitution? Has the reckless and disorganizing conduct of the eighteen recusant electors, as yet dissolved the government? If it has not, if we have yet a government and *laws*, may there not be some *danger* in this open and high handed attempt to usurp authority properly belonging to others?

Do gentlemen imagine that such conduct constitutes no offence? Is it no offence to conspire to destroy a constitution which one has sworn to support? I ask these gentlemen, have we a government and laws? If not, why is the clerk's office open every day, and judicial process issued? Why do the County courts, the Orphan's courts, the Levy courts, and the magistrate's courts, hold their regular terms? Have we no grand jury to find presentments, no Attorney General to prosecute, no petty jury to convict, no court to sentence, or Sheriff to hang? These are questions which it behooves every one to answer for himself, and before he goes too far to study well the definitions of Treason, misprision of Treason, Rebellion, Conspiracy, misdemeanors in office, and other misdemeanors. The court may not receive the excuse that the individual supported the constitution as he understood it, it may be necessary that he have supported it as the Judge shall construe it. Let me ask these gentlemen, who gave them the *right* to appoint an election? an election, at which, only a *part* of the people are requested to vote, a one sided election. At which, the friends of the government and laws are excluded—When and where have the people of Somerset even been consulted on the momentous question of sending delegates to Annapolis, to form a *provisional constitution*? Would it not be *decent*, at least, to ascertain that fact before a handful of men undertake so bold, so daring, so hazardous a step? 'Tis plain the people at large, are not to participate in this pretended election. Why should it be necessary in electing a President, a Senate a House of Delegates and a Sheriff, that the election be held in the several election districts, and to be kept open from 9 to 6 oclock, and on this *momentous* occasion, one involving the existence of the state government, & perhaps big with the fate of thousands, it should only be necessary to meet at Princess Anne, and that at 11 o'clock in the day? The answer is plain, the great body of citizens, at this moment are totally ignorant that so important a measure is projected. The whole farce is to be conducted under the exclusive control of the *faithful Van Burenites*. They are to choose six men, to meet others from other counties, to represent, not the *Van Buren party*, but Somerset County, so notwithstanding the large majority of the people are well enough satisfied with our present constitution, and are totally averse to changing the present scale of representation in the House of delegates, so as to give Baltimore city more delegates than all the 8 counties on the Eastern Shore put together, and are opposed to any other mode of changing the constitution than that at present provided by that instrument, yet a very small minority of our people, arrogate to themselves the right of *thinking* and *voting* for us without even consulting us on the subject. And who are they who are ready and anxious to plunge us into this untried and dangerous experiment? Are they not some of those, who before the people of Somerset, and in the Legislature of the State, were loudest in commending our present constitution, in denouncing the call for a convention, and the idea of regulating the scales of representation by the rate of "King numbers?"—What has wrought so marvelous a change; Is it necessary to constitute a good Van Buren man, that these revolutionary doctrines and manners must be maintained and supported, even at the hazard of violating *oaths* and the well ascertained voice of the people? Is it the true genuine Van Buren doctrine? Twice has old Somerset expressed herself, of late by a fair constitutional mode, through the ballot box; and can gentlemen yet plead ignorance of the people's will? Or if they know it, will they run in the teeth of it, and yet have the assurance to call themselves *Republicans, Washingtonian Jeffersonian, Jacksonian, Van Buren Democrats*? But let us proceed to examine some of the probable events of the future. Suppose these six delegates to be elected as proposed by the V. B. party, in each of the counties and cities and that they meet in Annapolis as proposed; what are they? What are their powers? whose representatives are they? Do they represent those who sent them only, or do they represent the whole people? The advertisement in the People's Press is silent on this head, but the proceedings of the V. Buren party, in Baltimore and Frederick, are more explicit, and as it is proposed that the six delegates from Somerset, shall join those from the other counties, it is but fair to infer, similar powers are intended to be executed by them.

Those proceedings authorise the delegates "*to exercise such powers as may be necessary for the welfare of the state*," which, of course, is a grant of all power they may see fit to exercise. Has not Somerset County already elected four delegates to represent her? are these to be superseded in their functions by men whom the Van Buren party could not elect through the ballot box? men whose political views and doctrines are not in accordance with the people? and who are to be commissioned by the Van Buren party, and not by the people, to do what a majority of the people do not want done, and which many of the best Jurists believe to be treason.—Citizens of Somerset, are you prepared tamely to suffer your liberties to be trifled with? are you prepared to surrender all the guarantees of the present constitution, and commit yourselves, your wives, children, *slaves* and other property into the hands of Baltimore and Frederick politicians, and their allies? Have you well considered the dangers of Revolution? Have you read the history of times gone by, and not profited by it? Has the daring conduct of Cæsar, Cromwell, Bonaparte and Bolivar not taught you that Revolution is marked with blood? Is it expected that the people of Maryland will quietly submit to be ruled and governed by a convention such as is proposed by the Van Buren party, without a struggle to support the constitution? Let them not deceive themselves, such a convention will have to enforce its edicts at the point of the bayonet, as all usurpers have.—But is it not ridiculous in the extreme, that the V. B. party in Somerset, at the same time they affect to think a provisional constitution necessary for the State, are yet acting under the present constitution and are now making the most desperate efforts to urge the people to vote for Van Buren on the first Monday of November. If the constitution is in being for one purpose, is it not for all purposes? It was bad enough for the recusant Van Buren Electors to refuse to make a Senate, yet the act was negative, there was no usurpation of powers vested in any other department of government; their friends and apologists said they had committed no *overt act*. But it seems to me something very like an *overt act* for men to assemble at the Seat of Government, claiming to be authorised to administer the government, and "to exercise such powers as may be necessary for the welfare of the State."

Whigs of Somerset County, Whigs of 76 and 36, come to the rescue; you have twice beaten your adversaries, at the Sept. and Oct elections,—weary not in well doing, let one and all come forth on the first Monday of November, and prove once more that old Somerset is not for revolution and bloodshed, but is in favor of peace and order—that she will not submit to the disorganizing measures of Van Buren and his party, but will make a grand rally for the Constitution and Laws.

JUNIUS.

November 1st, 1836.

IMPORTANT RUMOUR.—We have a rumour says the N. Y. Daily Advertiser, that the President and the Mexican Minister have had a serious dispute about the occupation of a part of the Mexican territories, by the American Army under Gen. Gaines. The Mexican minister demanded that it should be immediately withdrawn, which the President, with one of his emphatic oaths said, should not be done, but that the army should retain its position. Whereupon the Mexican minister demanded his passports.—Timid people see in this measure the prospect of a war with Mexico, and perhaps difficulties with England, or at all events that the ocean will swarm with privateers under the Mexican flag, who will have a fine harvest on our unprotected commerce. We hope the story may prove incorrect. The truth of it, however, will be ascertained when this article reaches Washington; if untrue it will be denied.—The silence of the Editor of the Globe will be equivalent to its confirmation.

The following is an extract of a letter, dated at the Head Quarters of the Texian Army, September 18th, and written by General Felix Huston. It was addressed to Col. Louis P. Cook, of the Texian Army, who is at present in New Orleans.

"It is my opinion that the war between Texas and Mexico *is not yet ended*—it has but just begun, and must be terminated beyond the Rio Grande. Mexico is not blind to *her* future destiny, and without a severe contest she will never consent that the Americans shall settle to the Rio Grande. Her murderous and barbarous policy has doomed her, and her pride must be humbled before she yields to the superior power of her more warlike neighbours, who have signalised themselves, as much by their noble traits of mercy and humanity as by indomitable courage."

MR VAN BUREN'S OPINIONS.—A meeting in the Nothern Liberties of Philadelphia, has given this concise summary of *Mr. Van Buren's* opinions—

Resolved, That we will, by every effort, oppose any futher political elevation of Martin Van Buren,

Because he has two sets of opinions on every important national question.

Being, in the North, a tariff man.

In the South, an anti-tariff man.

In New York, a safety-fund bank man.

In Pennsylvania, a pure anti-bank man.

In the North, a foe to slavery and friend of abolition.

In the South, a foe to abolition and friend to slavery.

Professing great confidence in the People, yet opposed to dividing the surplus money in the Treasury, lest it may corrupt the People in the different States.

Because he has shamefully endeavored to mingle religion with politics, by causing his confidential friends, in different parts of the Union, to electioneer his religious opinions in aid of his ambition, being by them in one place represented as an Episcopalian; in another as a Baptist, here a German Reformer, there a Catholic, at one time inclined to Methodism, still having some inclination to Presbyterianism; willing to be any thing, and every thing, that will in any way aid him to higher office and power.

GRAIN IN THE UNITED STATES.—The following is taken from a late number of the Fredericksburg Arena:—

Much curiosity has been exhibited to know the average annual amount of grain produced in the United States. There is no data which enables us to arrive at an accurate result, but the following table, it is said, presents as close an approximation as the circumstances of the case will allow.

Indian Corn,	100,000,000
Wheat,	60,000,000
Rye,	20,000,000
Oats,	20,000,000
Barley,	1,200,000

Items of News.

The number of Post Offices in the United States is 11,000; the amount of postage received is about $3,000,000 a year.

In Claremont, N H. they complain that not a pound of butter is to be had in the town. Tons of it are packed away in tubs and firkins until mid-winter, when it is expected to bring a higher price.

Mr. Thomas Penniman, of Plainfield, N H, took from a sheep of the Guadaloupe breed, a fleece which, after being well washed, weighed 9lb and 2oz!

The steamboat Huntsville arrived at N Orleans from Bayou Sarah with the immense freight of 1000 bales of cotton of the new crop.

A meeting of the friends of Texas was held on Monday Oct 10th, at Norfolk, at which General Hunt, who was called upon delivered an address. Some 40 or 50 young men, it is thought, will emigrate with him from Norfolk.

A corps of engineers has been organized at Petersburg, (Va) to make surveys of the contemplated route for a rail road from Petersburg to the South west, and has commenced operations.

It is intimated in a northern paper, that the President will recommend, in his next message, the repeal of the distribution bill. We, says the Baltimore Chronicle, have not the least doubt that he will, having been for some time aware that one of his most confidential friends in this city had expressed the same opinion.

The silver mines of Mexico have it is said, averaged $10,000,000 per annum for three hundred years.

General Mina is lingering in a dying state at Barcelona. No hopes are entertained of his recovery.

In nine cases out of ten, men owe their influence more to their habits and their conduct, than either to their talents or their acquirements.

The New Orleans Bee, a Van Buren paper, entertains the following very respectable opinion of New York.

New York is the sink of the Union. The honest foreigner is sifted through, and settles upon the western lands; while the loafer, the pauper, and the cut throat remains behind!

MEXICO.—The affairs of Mexico are said to be in a very bad state. The Treasury is so exhausted that money cannot be raised to pay the troops, and a revolt of the soldiery it was feared would be the consequence.

On the 16th of September the Anniversary of Mexican Independence was celebrated at Metamoras with great pomp. During the night transparencies were hung out bearing the motto—"Texas or death."

Little anxiety appears to be felt about the fate of Santa Anna.

Great insecurity is felt in Metamoras by the merchants, who have lost all faith in the government, and are in actual fear of pillage from the discontented soldiery.

Preparations are going on for another attack on Texas which was anticipated about the 1st of October.

From Florida.

From the Jacksonville Courier, Oct. 13.

Extract of a letter to the Editor, dated MICANOPY, Oct. 8th, 1836

We arrived here yesterday together with Maj Pierce and about 100 regulars. We met 100 of Gov. Call's volunteers under Col. Cuthbert, at Santeffee, as an additional escort to hurry on provisions to the Governor, who, with 1700 men, lately arrived at Fort Drane, probably on the 3d. They left this place on the 5th, and about 20 miles on towards Santeffee, at Daniel's place they surprised and killed four Indians. The house is situated about 100 rods from the road and feeling themselves perfectly secure from observation, were cooking and preparing a meal, but the smoke let the secret out and the volunteers surrounded them. They all ran and attempted to break through the line but were shot down making no resistence.—I was at the house yesterday, and Billy, (Oneathla's cousin) was along. He examined the dead bodies, and is of the opinion that they were Creeks. He says no Seminole ever goes from home so poorly dressed as these were, one of whom was naked.

"We expected to leave to night for Gov. Call's head quarters, and from thence we do not yet know.

"The Indians have dug up almost every thing which the troops buried on leaving this place in the summer, and even Lieut. Wheelock's grave was yesterday found open on our arrival. They had dug to the coffin but left it unmolested when they discovered it to be a grave.

St. Marks, (Flo.) Sept. 30.

"Great sickness I understand, prevails at Suwanee Old Town. Maj. R. M. Sands died there on the 19th inst. Gov. Call has marched from that post with his command, and will aim to cut off the Indians now attacking the nothern frontier. A steamer is in this harbour having on board 120 sick Tennesseans, from the Suwanee bound to Pensacola. They were too anxious to march, in the field; and too many were allowed to leave Tallahassee; the result is that they are prostrated at the first march. They have stout hearts, and will to much if they have good health. Heaven grant us success!

THE HERALD.

Princess-Anne, Md.

TUESDAY, NOV. 1, 1836.

WHIG NOMINATIONS

FOR PRESIDENT

WM. H. HARRISON

of Ohio.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

JOHN TYLER

of Virginia.

MARYLAND ELECTORAL TICKET

FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT

Election on the first Monday in November next,

BY GENERAL TICKET

WM. PRICE,
THOMAS BURCHENAL,
JOHN S. PURNELL,
JAMES B. RICAUD,
ELIAS BROWN,
GEORGE HOWARD,
DAVID HOFFMAN,
ANTHONY KIMMEL,
JAMES M. COALE,
ROBERT W. BOWIE,

REMEMBER,

On Monday next each voter will have the privilege of voting for *ten* Electors of President and Vice President of the U. States. Do not neglect to vote the entire Whig ticket, composed of Wm. Price, Th. Burchenal, J. S. Purnell, J. B. Ricaud, E. Brown, Geo. Howard, D. Hoffman, Anthony Kimmell, J. M. Coale, and R. W. Bowie, Esq'rs.

To the Polls.

Fellow-Citizens of Somerset,—Next Monday you will be called on to discharge an important duty. A duty to yourselves—to your God—and to your country. On that day, to the People of Maryland, will be assigned the glorious task of electing ten Electors of President and Vice President of the United States. All parties are flushed with hope. But it is for you—the People—to determine which shall triumph. Your verdict is looked to with intense anxiety. In the name of Heaven, let it be a just one. Weigh well the merits of each Presidential candidate, before taking a step which may confer a blessing or a curse upon your beloved country.—It is a subject pregnant with the destinies of a great Republic. Give it, therefore, your entire and undivided attention, between this and the day on which the solemn verdict is to be cast. Do this, and we have no fearful apprehensions of the result.

Patriots of Maryland—remember that Mr. Van Buren *entirely approves* of base and treasonable conduct of the mad Revolutionists which are now aiming at the total destruction of your State Government. Remember, too, that if these deluded men succeed in their unhallowed designs, an axe is laid at the very root of the Tree of Civil Liberty. And all this is done with Mr. Van Buren's approval!—This is truly a grave consideration. At this momentous period, it behooves every man who loves his country, to resist, as far as he can, every measure, which has for its object, Treason, Rebellion or Conspiracy. Yes, follow-citizens, it behooves you, one and all, to resist all such measures, and rally forthwith to the support of the Constitution and Laws.

On the Whigs we cannot too strongly urge the importance of a *general turn out*—Let every true patriot be nerved for the contest, and determined to do his part in achieving a glorious victory over the instruments of misrule and corruption. Another opportunity will be afforded you on Monday next, to pass another, and a more powerful verdict of condemnation, upon the reckless course of the eighteen Conspirators. We sincerely hope, every honest son of Maryland will be found at his post on that eventful day, ready and willing to discharge the sacred obligations which he owes no less to his country, than to the safety and security of his own life, liberty and property.

Again we say, place not so much confidence in the success of your cause, as to lull you into the belief that your vote will not be necessary. The friends of Treason, Rebellion and Conspiracy, will be out in all their numbers, with their forces well drilled. Hence, the necessity for being early at the polls. Upon all Whigs we call loudly, come to the polls, nor let the occasion pass without testifying your wish to preserve the Constitution and Laws inviolate, from the hands of corrupt and intriguing politicians.

We commend the communication of Junius, in to-day's paper, to the calm and dispassionate consideration of every friend of good order, good government, and a faithful obedience to the laws.

We are requested to say, there will be a public meeting at Mr. John Nelson's store, in Little Annamessex, on Thursday next. The public are respectfully invited to attend. Thomas K. Carroll, Esq., it is expected, will address the meeting.

We are authorized to announce

Arnold H. Ballard, Esq.

As a candidate for the next Sheriffalty of Somerset county.

Oct 18.

We are authorized to announce

John N. Rowland, Esq.

As a candidate for the next Sheriffalty o Somerset county.

Oct. 11, 1836.

We are authorized to announce

John B. Slemons, Esq.

As a candidate for the next sheriffalty of Somerset county.

Oct. 11, 1836.

We are authorized to announce

Robert Stewart, Esq.

As a candidate for the next sheriffalty of Somerset county.

Oct. 11, 1836

State of Maryland, sc:

SOMERSET COUNTY ORPHANS COURT.

Oct. 11th, 1836.

ON application of Wm. Sudler Adm'r. of Tho's H. Walston late of Somerset county, dec'd it is ordered by the Court, that the said Adm'r give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the estate of the said deceased, and that the same be published once a week for three weeks, in a paper printed in Princess-Anne.

True copy, Test,
JAMES POLK, Reg. W. S. C.

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given

That the subscribers of Somerset County have obtained from the Orphans Court of said County, in Maryland, letters of administration on the Personal Estate of Thomas H. Walston, late of said county, deceased, All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers on or before the 31st day of May, 1837; they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand, this 11th day of Oct., A. D. 1836.

WM. SUDLER, Admr.
of Thomas H Walston, decd.

Oct. 18, 1836.

All persons indebted to the Estate of the said dec'd, are requested to make immediate payment to the Administrator.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having leased that large and commodious tavern establishment, in Princess-Anne, called the

WASHINGTON HOTEL,

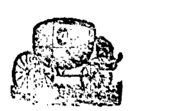
Lately under the tenure of Henry K. Long, Esq., hereby notifies his friends and the public generally, that his most active and indefatigable exertions, united to those of his son, RUFUS M. PARSONS, will be put in operation to sustain the well established reputation of the house.

His BAR and LARDER are abundantly stored with a choice selection of Liquors and Provisions suited to the season. His STABLES, already supplied with Provender, will shortly undergo extensive repairs, and every facility will be afforded Travellers to be conveyed to any part of the Peninsula. Private Rooms can at all times be assigned to customers. He hopes by a studious desire to accommodate the public, and unremitting exertions to render comfortable those who may honor him with their custom, to share a portion of the public patronage.

The public's obedient servant,
JOHN W. B. PARSONS.

Princess Anne, July 19, 1836

The Snow Hill Sentinel and Baltimore Republican will insert the above three times and charge this office.



COACH, GIG & *Harness Making.*

THE subscribers beg leave to inform their customers and the public generally, that they have opened a shop in CAMBRIDGE, where all kinds of work in their line of business will be done in a substantial and workmanlike manner. They hope that their assiduity and attention to business, combined with a determination to keep in their employ the most approved workmen, and materials of the best quality, will warrant a large share of the public patronage.

They have constantly on hand

Gigs, Barouches, Carriages, &c.

Manufactured out of the best materials, and finished in the most approved style.

Orders for new Gigs, or other articles in their line, from any part of the Eastern Shore, will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

They would particularly invite their old friends of Somerset, notwithstanding the distance, to favor them with orders for new work. They think that they can furnish Gigs, Barouches, &c., at their shop which will lose nothing by a comparison with those manufactured in large cities: they, therefore, only wish their friends to give them a trial, in order to ensure general satisfaction.

Carey & Schleigh.

Cambridge, August 2, 1836

Commission.

THE subscriber has commenced a General

Commission Business,

At No. 12, Light St. Wharf, BALTIMORE. Where he will sell *Grain*, of every description, and he has opened a market for *Bacon, Lard, Butter, Fruit, &c.*, and every thing the Farmer has to dispose of. He feels confident that those who will favor him with their consignments, however small, will assure themselves the best prices the market affords.

He will fill up orders of every description, such as Groceries, Clover Seed, Plaster, Lime, &c. JOSEPH RASIN.

REFERENCES:

Wm. Ancll,	*Giles Hicks,*
Thomas Carter,	*J. P. W. Richardson,*
Henry Rhodes,	*Wm. Lowelan,*
Samuel Kennard,	*Dr R. G. Uhborough,*
Pere Wilmer,	*John C. Palmer,*
John C. Spencer,	*Samuel Thompson,*
Benj. Farickson	*J. W. Legg.*

N. B.—I have on hand James C. Baldwin's Virginia Corn and Cob Crusher and Grinder, also, his Corn Sheller which will shell from 250 to 300 bushels a day. For particulars reference to the Farmer and Gardener.

April 12 3w

State of Maryland, sc.

SOMERSET COUNTY ORPHANS COURT,

Oct 11, 1836.

[SEAL] *ON application of William Sudler, Admr d b n of Nehemiah Walston, late of Somerset County, dec'd, it is ordered by the Court that the said Administrator give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the estate of the said deceased, and that the same be published once a week for three weeks, in a paper printed in Princess Anne.*

True copy. Test,
JAMES POLK, Reg. W. S. C

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Somerset County hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said County, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Neh. Walston late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the 31st day of May, 1837, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.—Given under my hand this 11th day of October, A. D. 1836.

WM SUDLER, Admr.
of Nehemiah Walston, decd.

Oct. 18, 1836.

All persons indebted to the Estate of the said dec'd—are requested to make immediate payment to the administrator.

Trustee's Sale.

By virtue of a Decree of the High Court of Chancery, the undersigned, as Trustee, will sell, at public sale, at the Post Office, at Barron Creek Springs, on FRIDAY the 4th of November next, at 3 o'clock, P. M., all the

REAL ESTATE

of Thomas Badley, late of Somerset county died seized, which said Real Estate is situated in the vicinity of Sharptown, and near the Nanticoke River.

The terms of sale are, two hundred dollars of the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale, and the residue to be paid in equal instalments, in twelve and twenty four months, from the day of sale, with interest on each instalment, till paid, to be secured by bond with security to be approved by the trustee.

On the ratification of the sale and payment of the whole of the purchase money, (and not before) the Trustee is authorized, to convey, by a good deed, to the purchaser or purchasers, his, her, or their heirs, the property, to him, her, or them sold, free, clear, and discharged from all claim of the complainants and defendants, and those claiming by, from, or under them.

Notice is hereby given to the creditors of the said Thomas Badley to exhibit their claims, with the vouchers thereof, in the Chancery office, within FOUR months from the day of sale.

ISAAC D. JONES, Trustee.

oct 4 ts

To Rent.

The farm on Goose Creek, formerly owned by S. G. Hollbrook, Esq for the ensuing year.

WM. SUDLER Adm'r of
Nehemiah Walston, dec'd.

oct 4

WANTED,

Fifty Cords of Tan Bark,

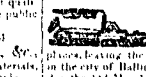
At the PRINCESS ANNE TAN YARD, for which liberal cash prices will be given.

THOMAS LANGSDALE.

May 24, 1836

Baltimore & White-Haven,

VIA FAIR-HAVEN, HERRING BAY.



THE Steam Boat *PATUXENT* has recommenced her route between the above places, leaving the Maryland State Wharf in the city of Baltimore at 6 A. M. on Tuesday the 22d March inst. and every Tuesday thereafter for White Haven, Eastern Shore, Md. and running from thence will leave White Haven at 6 A. M. the following morning, Wednesday, and every Wednesday thereafter for Baltimore, touching at Fair Haven, Herring Bay, going and returning.

GEORGE WELMS, Master

March 29

CASH FOR NEGROES.

Including both sexes, from 12 to 25 years of age. Persons having likely servants to dispose of will find it to their interest to give us a call, as we will give higher prices in cash, than any other purchaser who is now in this market, or may come in. We can at all times be found at Mrs. Dasharoon's Tavern, Princess Anne, Md.

OVERLEY & SANDERS

All communications addressed to us at this place, will be punctually attended to.

Sept 21, 1834.

☞ The subscribers are particularly anxious to make a shipment of Negroes shortly. All persons who have SLAVES to dispose of will do well to give them a call as soon as possible.

O. & S.

Jan 21

Negroes Wanted.

The subscriber wishes to purchase *NEGROES* of both sexes, from six to thirty years of age, for which he will give the highest CASH prices.

W. B. JONES.

N. B.—*All letters directed to him at Princess-Anne will be punctually attended to.* W. B. J.

March 22, 1836

$450 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, living in Somerset county, Maryland, on Saturday the 6th instant, the following negro men, to wit:—HARRY, who sometimes calls himself HARRY HANDY, about 43 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, dark mulatto complexion—he is an intelligent fellow, can read tolerably well, and talks in a sharp and rapid voice, especially when under the influence of strong drink, to which he is much addicted—he is an excellent field hand, and can turn his hands to any kind of work that may be required of him.—GEORGE, who calls himself GEORGE HENRY, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, bright mulatto complexion, stout and extremely well made—polite and conciliating in his conversation.—George was brought up as a house servant and continued in that employment until about 6 years past, since which time he has worked as a field hand. As a house servant and waiter, few could equal him, and as a field hand none could excell him. JOHN, who calls himself sometimes JOHN HENRY and sometimes JOHN SMITH, is about 20 or 21 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, dark mulatto complexion, slightly but well formed, walks and stands erect, speaks rather slowly and has a down look. He was brought up as a house servant and continued in that employment to the time he went away, and in this calling he is a first rate servant. The above negroes took with them such a variety of clothing that it is needless to describe any. If the said negroes, or either of them, be taken and secured in any jail, so that the subscriber gets them, or him, a reward of $150 will be given for each thus apprehended and secured.

ROBERT J. HENRY.

Kingston Post Office, Somerset county, Md., July 15, 1836.

The infamous Slander effectually put down.

RICHMOND, September 12, 1836.

DEAR SIR,—Your political opponents in the State of Maryland have, for some time, been actively urging against you a new charge, that of *selling white men*, which probably had no inconsiderable effect in the recent elections in that State; and which is evidently relied upon to influence the approaching elections throughout the United States. I enclose you a paper, (the Baltimore Republican) containing the charge in full, and I beg of you as an act of justice to yourself and your friends, to enable me to refute a charge against the uniform tenor of your life, which I am well aware has been replete with instances of distinguished private liberality and public sacrifice.

With the highest respect, I have the honor to be, your fellow-citizen,

GEN. WM. H. HARRISON. JOHN H. PLEASANTS.

RICHMOND, Sept. 15, 1836.

DEAR SIR,—I acknowledge the receipt of your favor of this date. I have before heard of the accusation to which it refers. On my way hither, I met with a young gentleman of Maryland, who informed me, that a vote of mine in the Senate of Ohio had been published, in favor of a law to sell persons under a judgment for debt, for a term of years, if unable otherwise to to discharge the execution. I did not for a moment hesitate to declare that I had never given any such vote, and that if a vote of that description had been published and ascribed to me, it was an infamous forgery. Such an act would have been repugnant to my feelings, and in direct conflict with my opinions, public & private, through the whole course of my life. No such proposition was ever submitted to the Legislature of Ohio—none such would for a moment have been entertained—nor would any son of her's have dared to propose it.

So far from being willing to sell men for debts which they are unable to discharge, I am, and ever have been opposed to all imprisonment for debt. Fortunately, I have it in my power to shew that such has been my established opinion; and that in a public capacity, I avowed and acted upon it. Will those who have preferred the unfounded and malicious accusation, refer to the journals of the Senate of the United States, 2d session, 19th Congress, page 325—it will there be seen that I was one of the committee which reported a bill to abolish imprisonment for debt. When the bill was before the Senate, I advocated its adoption, and on its passage voted in its favor. *See* Senate Journal, 1st session, 20th Congress, pages 101 and 102.

It is not a little remarkable, that if the effort I am accused of having made, to subject men to sale for the non-payment of their debts, had been successful, I might, from the state of my pecuniary circumstances at the time, have been the first victim. I repeat, the charge is a vile calumny. At no period of my life, would I have consented to subject the poor and unfortunate man to such a degradation; nor have omitted to exert myself in their behalf, against such an attempt to oppress them.

It is sought to support the charge by means of garbled extracts from the journals of the Senate of Ohio. The section of the bill which is employed for that purpose, had no manner of reference to the relation of creditor and debtor, and could not, by possibility, subject the debtor to the control of his creditor. None know better than the authors of the calumny, that the alleged section is utterly at varience with the charge which it is attempted to found upon it, and that so far from a proposition to invest a creditor with power over the liberty of his debtor, it had respect only to the mode of disposing of public offenders, who had been found guilty by a jury of their fellow-citizens, of some crime against the laws of their State. That was exclusively the import and design of the section of the bill, upon the motion to strike out which, I voted in the negative. So you perceive, that in place of voting to enlarge the power of creditors, the vote which I gave concerned alone the treatment to malefactors, convicted of crimes against the public.

It would extend this letter to an inconvenient length to go fully into the reasons which led me at the time, to an opinion in favor of the proposed treatment of that class of offenders, who would have fallen within its operation, nor is such an expose called for. The measure was by no means a novelty in other parts of the country. In the State of Delaware there is an act in force in similar words, with the section of the bill before the Ohio Senate, which has been made of late the pretext of such insidious invective. Laws with somewhat similar provisions, may probably be found in many other of the states. In practice, the measure would have meliorated the condition of those who were under condemnation. As the law stood, they were liable under the sentence to confinement in the common jail, where offenders of various degrees of profligacy—of different ages, sex and color—were crowded together. Under such circumstances, it is obvious that the bad must become worse, whilst reformation could hardly be expected in respect to any. The youthful offender, it might be hoped, would be reclaimed, under the operation of the proposed system; but there was great reason to fear his still greater corruption amid the contagion of a common receptacle of vice. Besides, the proposed amendment of the law presupposed that the delinquent was in confinement for the non payment of a fine and costs of prosecution (the payment of which was a part of the sentence)—it seemed, therefore humane, in respect to the offender, to relieve him from confinement which deprived him of the means of discharging the penalty, and to place him in a situation in which he might work out his deliverance, even at the loss, for a time, of his personal liberty.

But I forbear to go farther into the reasons which led me sixteen years ago, as a member of the Ohio Senate, to entertain a favorable opinion of an alteration, which was proposed in the criminal police of the State. It is certain that neither in respect to myself, nor those who concurred with me, was the opinion at the time considered as the result of an unfriendly bias towards the poor and unfortunate. Nay, the least objection which I could have anticipated, even from the eager and reckless desires to assail me, was a charge of unfriendliness to the humble and poor of the community.

I am, my dear sir, with great respect,
Your humble servant,
WM. H. HARRISON.

J. H. PLEASANTS, Esq.

NOTICE.

THE creditors of the late Francis D. Nelson, deceased, are hereby notified that the subscriber has taken out letters of administration de bonis non on the estate of said deceased, and they are hereby warned to exhibit their claims, properly authenticated, to the Registe of Wills of Somerset county, on or before the 1st day of September next.

JAMES BOUNDS, Adm'r
d. b. n. of Francis D. Nelson dec'd.

August 9, 1836.

BOARDING

BY

Mrs. Skelly & Miss Warren

NO 61, MARKET STREET,

Between South and Gay Streets,

BALTIMORE.

MR. AND MRS. HAMILTON'S

Boarding and day school for young ladies,

Corner of Courtland and Saratoga streets, Baltimore,

WILL BE RE OPENED on Monday, the 5th of September next. As this Institution during the present year, has received the most extensive improvements and additions, the Principals feel a confidence in saying they believe it to be *now superior* to any similar establishment ever offered to public patronage both in the School and Boarding departments.

Although the character of this institution is generally well known, yet for the satisfaction of those unacquainted with it, they give the following gentlemen as reference;

Rev Dr JOHNS, Rev. Dr. HENSHAW
Rev. J. M DUNCAN

A prospectus of the School may be obtained by addressing (post paid) William Hamilton, Baltimore.

For Sale,

THE FARM on which the subscriber resides. This tract contains one hundred and thirty six acres of cleared, and about four acres of woodland, and has attached to it an extensive range of Marsh.

It can conveniently be sold in LOTS to suit purchasers.

☞ There is a WINDMILL on the premises. For terms apply to

ROBT. PATTERSON.

April 12 3m

Election Notice.

ON MONDAY the 7th of November next there will be an Election held in the several Election Districts of Somerset county, to elect ten electors of President and Vice President of the U. States.

SAML. G. HOLBROOK.
Sheriff of Somerset county

Oct. 11, 1836.

THE VILLAGE HERALD.

BY S. T. CALLAHAN, PRINCESS-ANNE, SOMERSET COUNTY, MARYLAND.

Vol. X—Whole No. 500. TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 8, 1836. Vol. 2 No. 24.

VILLAGE HERALD.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Three Dollars a year, to be satisfied by $2 00 *if paid in advance*; or $2 50 if paid within six months.

☞ Subscriptions paid within 30 days after delivering the first number, (of the year subscribed for,) will be considered *in advance*.

No subscription will be taken for less than *one year*.

No paper will be discontinued (unless at the editor's discretion,) until all arrearages are paid off; and a failure to notify a discontinuance, previous to the expiration of the year subscribed for, will be invariably considered as a new engagement.

☞ *Advertisements* inserted on the usual terms.

All communications addressed to the editor, must come POST PAID.

Agricultural.



SUPPLY AND PRICE OF WHEAT AND FLOUR.

The Editor of the Northampton Courier who has recently made a tour through the western part of New York, writes from Rochester, the greatest flour mart in the country, the following judicious remarks upon the prospective *supply* and *prices* of wheat and flour. We copy them because in the present aspect of affairs every thing which tends to throw light upon the subject is of deeper concern to the community at large, and to no part more than the farming interest.

"The conspicuous building and the grand staple commodity of Rochester, is *flour*. The world over, this place is celebrated for the article. Especially now it is selling for *nine dollars* at the mill! The people at the ... attributing the recent sudden advance to speculations, and they flatter themselves that the prices will be reduced again. I have made diligent and careful enquiries among the most ... and find that this belief is fallacious. As long as the price of Wheat continues so high, Flour must ... [illegible]

N. Y. MONEY MARKET.

The Pressure.—Saturday was a dreadful day in the money market; and the real fact is, that there is no money in the city. Had there been a supply it would have even fetched five per cent per day, indeed, no sacrifice would have appalled the borrowers, so great was the demand. Real estate is going down rapidly, and, if this state of things continues the bursting of the bubble will be most wholesome. The owners of lots still hold on to their purchases with desperate tenacity, unwilling to give up their golden dreams, and hoping for some sudden turn of affairs, without being able to assign any reason for this credulous anticipation. In the meantime they are engaged in ... mercantile and business concerns, from which they were lured by the extravagant profits realised by land speculations, and the capital belonging to which they invested in lots, making sure of being enabled to recall it with enormous profits, before the exigencies of their legitimate trade required it. Millions of dollars have been withdrawn from business ... and invested in land, which now cannot be realized again without some dreadful sacrifice both in reality and prospect; and every nerve is strained to meet the foreclosure of mortgages, or the payment of interest due thereon, which acts like a gangrene into the substance. On Saturday last, the brokers were comparatively idle; they could do no business, as they had no money; and the paper of a house of the most undoubted ... and whose name is a guarantee of wealth, was hawked about in the street at four per cent per month. Those who are knowing in these matters tell us that things will be still worse before they mend.—*N. Y. Era.*

More ominous signs. We were informed yesterday, by a gentleman in whose word we place implicit confidence, that he witnessed, at the early part of the day, a transaction in Wall street, in which a person offered to give a mortgage deed to the amount of ten thousand dollars, on unencumbered real estate, for ... loan of seven thousand dollars. This is another strong proof of the alarming state of the money market in this city, and ... an additional evidence of the immediate necessity of some relief being extended by the general government ... [illegible]

[illegible]

Items of News.

[illegible]

THE HERALD.

THE FARCE ACTED OUT.

On last Tuesday certain leaders of the Van Buren party acted out the farce which had been commenced on the Tuesday previous. We were not present at the meeting but feeling some anxiety to be informed of the nature of the proceedings, we requested a friend who was present to furnish us with the particulars.

At 11 o'clock, A. M. we understand, the court house was opened, and in a short time quite a respectable number of gentlemen were gathered together, and were anxiously waiting to see the first move of this very extraordinary meeting. One of the leaders of the Van Buren party was heard to say to another, "Dont let there be a failure, if there is but half a dozen of us." Shortly after this, another leader silently touched Col. A. E. Jones, who thereupon, without further ceremony, took the chair, and looked around him as though he felt he held his place by a very doubtful authority. The same silent ceremony was gone through with Mr. John Bundy, who thereupon took his seat as Secretary. There was a large majority of Whigs in the house, many of whom were no little amused to see the actors in the farce eyeing them very closely with intent to ascertain there numbers, as well as intentions. The Whigs had gone to the meeting to take part in the deliberation, and to give their votes on all questions which might be submitted, several of them having previously prepared resolutions which were to be submitted, before the meeting adjourned. So far all had been conducted in silence, and for a few minutes after the chairman was in his seat, there was silence still. All was breathless, anxiety to witness the first blow at the constitution. Great interest was felt because it was apprehended the individual selected for this important service would, like Sampson when he pulled the pillars from the temple, fall the first victim of his rashness. The chairman looked around, and by his looks seemed to say, The meeting is organized. Col Geo. Handy, the Clerk of Somerset County, then rose, and addressing the chair, said, "It was now certain there would be no *Senate*, and that it would be necessary to provide a provisional constitution for the State of Maryland. That some difference of opinion existed as to going into an election of the six delegates as proposed by the notice, or whether the election, should be in the several election districts, and followed up his remarks by a resolution, that the chair appoint a committee of one from each election district to retire, consider, and report to the meeting, the proper course to be pursued.

When the mover of this resolution took his seat, he was followed immediately by W. W. Handy, Esq. who said "Mr. Chairman, I rise for the purpose of opposing the resolution offered by the gentleman," No sooner were these words uttered than the same gentleman who had moved the resolution started to his feet and exclaimed with vehemence, "If we are to be opposed in this way, Mr. Chairman I move that we adjourn to some *private place*. The actors in the farce, at once, as at the word of command, raised a noise and clamor manifestly to prevent Mr. W. W. Handy from being heard. The Whigs were aroused at the outrage and gathering close around their speaker, said, "go on" "go on." Mr W. W. Handy mounted the table appropriated to the members of the Bar, and raising his voice above the clamor proceeded for thirty or forty minutes to declaim against the conduct of those who were conducting these disorderly and anti-Republican proceedings. Whether the Van Burenites retired to the "*private place*," is not known, but they left the Court house and did *not* return for two hours, when it is said that *ninteen* of them did reassemble and elect their delegates to meet in Annapolis as proposed in the advertisement. The Whigs thought it best to let the farce be acted out, and did not attend.

When however, it was announced that they had left the Court House, the Whigs assembled; as late as it was, and having organized passed a resolution to adjourn to the eighth of November and appointed a committee to invite all the voters of Somerset county to attend, to participate in the deliberations, and to vote. It remains now to be seen whether the Van Burenites will abide this fair and honourable issue the Whigs have tendered them.

COMMUNICATED.

"COME—LET US REASON TOGETHER!"

Fellow-citizens of Somerset County!

I most earnestly beg you to attend the meeting to be held in the Court House this day, at 11 o'clock, and lend the aid of your best counsel in the present trying situation of our public concerns. It is useless any longer to disguise it—a crisis is upon us! a crisis big with mischief to us and to our children. Nothing but the sternest virtue, the calmest deliberation and the most unflinching firmness, on the part of the people can save us from the horrors of wild and bloody anarchy. Let it be known amongst you, that the daring arm of *Rebellion* to your Constitution and your Laws, is uplifted and ready to strike! Let it be known that measures are already plotting, meetings are held, and even the chosen instruments already selected, without your approbation, consent, or knowledge, to demolish the whole structure of your Government, and to build anew the laws that are to govern you and all your interests. Let it be known to you—let it be proclaimed from the housetop and market places, that a reckless faction has sprung up among us, who openly avow themselves in favor of *Revolution*, and treat your Government with scorn, derision, & *defiance*, who, tho' a minority, presumptuously and wickedly arrogate all authority, and insolently attempt to dictate to the whole people what kind of Government they shall have. Let it be remembered well, that all this pretended anxiety about a reform in the Constitution is nothing more than a sneaking effort to make us all "*fall down and worship the* IMAGE *which Nebuchadnezzar the King has set up.*"

My Countrymen! Can you view these things without indignation, and without resistance? Are you of the temper to be thus wronged and insulted, without making at least, one manly effort to vindicate your rights? I know you are not! I know you *will* stand forth to the rescue. *It may be*, there is yet time enough for the moral influence of your opinions to be heard and heeded. Now, if ever, speak out, and speak boldly. Come forth then this day, and be prudent, *but be firm*—Let all the world see, you are opposed to tyrants and to *tyrant's tools*, wherever they may be found, and in favour of the peace, government & dignity of the State, and that to uphold these, you are ready now, as your forefathers were of old, to pledge "your lives, your fortunes, and your sacred honor."

PHILO JUNIUS.

COUNTY MEETING.

On Tuesday the 1st. of Nov. 1836 a meeting of Whigs was organized in the Court House in Princess Anne at half past 3 o'clk, by calling Daniel Ballard, Esq. to the chair and appointing Samuel W. Jones, Esq. Secretary.

William W. Handy, Esq. then rose and addressed the chair. He said he had risen for the purpose of offering a resolution which had for its object, to afford the people of Somerset County a full and fair opportunity to be present and participate in the deliberations of this meeting. He said he proposed that this meeting adjourn until Tuesday the 8th of November, and that a committee of three be appointed by the chair, to prepare, cause to be printed and circulated, an invitation to the voters of Somerset County, to meet in Princess Anne on that day with a view of expressing their opinions concerning the dangerous and alarming condition of our public affairs This resolution was briefly enforced by Mr. Handy, and also by Mr. Crisfield, after which the resolution was unanimously adopted. So it was resolved that the meeting stand adjourned to Tuesday the 8th of November at 11 o'clock. The chair proceeded to appoint the committee in pursuance of the above resolution and announced them as follows, R. H. Winder, C. C. Carroll, and Doct. James Stewart.

DANIEL BALLARD, Ch'n.
S. W. JONES, Sec'y.
Nov. 1.

TO THE VOTERS OF SOMERSET COUNTY.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:—

At a respectable meeting of the people of Somerset at the Court House in Princess Anne, this afternoon, but at an hour too late for the proper consideration of what requires deliberation, and in numbers too few for deciding on what concerns you all, it was agreed to adjourn the meeting to eleven o'clock on next Tuesday morning, to be held at the same place; and the undersigned were appointed a committee to invite you all to attend it.

By a notice, published in the People's Press, printed at Princess Anne, the citizens of Somerset county friendly to a reform of the Constitution of Maryland were requested to meet in the Court House at eleven o'clock of the morning of this day "for the purpose of electing six persons to convene in Annapolis with delegates for other counties in the State for the purpose of forming a provisional constitution for the State of Maryland." As the subject matter of the notice concerned the whole county, and it was thought that all the voters of the county had a right to express their opinions and give their votes in regard to it, numbers attended the meeting, who were not favorable to the measure of sending delegates to a convention at Annapolis for the purpose specified in the notice; and with the intent to offer, discuss, and vote upon, resolutions touching the subject, in regard to which the meeting was called; and to discuss and vote upon motions made and resolutions offered by others. But when one of them rose to oppose a motion, that had been made by one of the gentlemen, who called the meeting, that gentleman immediately starting from his place said "then we will adjourn to some private place," &, though some irregular discussion took place, the meeting as an organized body was broken up:—an issue much to be regretted, as there was a purpose to offer resolutions, which were intended to be, and it is thought probable, would have been, acceptable to a majority of all parties. Some of those, for whom the meeting seems to have been exclusively intended, met again at the Court House at about two o'clock in the afternoon, and, as the undersigned have been informed and believe, appointed six delegates in pursuance of the notice, by which the meeting had been called. The important question is with you then, fellow-citizens, whether six men, chosen, it is verily believed, by less than six times their own number, and at a meeting, in which the voters generally of the county were not allowed to participate, or so many of the six as shall see fit to attend the proposed convention at Annapolis, are to be allowed to be considered as the representatives of a county containing about two thousand voters; and its representatives in regard to matters, that deeply and vitally concern its dearest and all its interests, and the dearest and all the interests of the whole State and to pledge you to changes of unknown extent, changes to be effected not by constitutional means, but by a revolution.

It is to be remembered that the doctrine has lately been advanced and maintained that even those conventions, which are constitutionally called for the purpose of revising organic laws, have power to abolish charters, to prohibit such trades and pursuits in life as they shall see fit to prohibit, and to write their laws in blood:—In fine it is demanded by the advocates of this doctrine *what can they not do?* And the proposed convention at Annapolis, which has not been called constitutionally, but in defiance of the constitution, may exclude the large majority of you from the right of voting, and from all power, under the constitution, which they shall form, as the advocates of the convention here have already excluded a considerable number of you from the right of deliberating with them and voting on the expediency of sending delegates to the convention? A number less than one hundred out of about two thousand voters, and known to be opposed to the great majority of these two thousand not only in general politics, but also in regard to the very matters on which they were acting, have taken upon themselves, so far as Somerset County is concerned, the whole power of governing. Is this a specimen of the reforms, which gentlemen propose to give us? And Fellow citizens, will you quietly allow all power to be thus taken by a few from the hands of the many? or will you show by your conduct that you mean still to be freemen, and to do your own voting, and whatever else it shall become necessary or proper to do for the defence of your liberties and rights?

The grant of power to the delegates appointed to day, according to our information, is not defined by any specification of particulars, not regulated by any instructions; it is largely and generally to form a provisional constitution for the State And the Frederick County resolutions relative to the appointment of six delegates from that county to the proposed convention at Annapolis, authorise them to "exercise such powers as may be necessary for the welfare of the State"—that is for what they shall choose to say is the welfare of the State—an enormous grant of power; a grant of power without any limitation but the will and pleasure of those, to whom it is granted. If you are willing that the delegates this day appointed shall be considered as your representatives, and shall bind you by their acts, it is not important, and will it not tend to quiet the community, if you so declare?

If you are not willing that this should be the case, is it not still more important that you should let it be distinctly known, and that you should express your views in regard to the proper method of proceeding on the subject of Reform? It is not doubted that you wish your own delegates and all the members of the General Assembly to receive with courtesy, to consider with candor and attention, and to act upon with a sincere desire to just and the best results, all proper memorials and motions for reform. And we have reason to entertain the cheering hope, that a large majority of all the reformers, and all the voters of all the State will entirely and heartily concur and co-operate with you in seeking for reforms, for amendments to the Constitution and a redress of grievances by constitutional ways and means, and by constitutional ways and means alone.

These Fellow Citizens, Voters of Somerset County, are the all important matters that demand your attention and action; and the undersigned are persuaded that your intelligence and patriotism render it unnecessary for them to add more, than, in discharge of the duty assigned to them, in the name, and on the behalf of the meeting at which they were appointed, and by all that can be dear to freemen, respectfully and earnestly to invite you, one and all, without distinction of party, to attend without fail, and punctually, the meeting at the Court House at 11 o'clock on Tuesday morning next, to devise and adopt proper measures for the interest & honor of the County, and the safety of the State.

R. H. WINDER,
C. C. CARROLL,
JAMES STEWART.

Nov. 1st, 1836.

ALLEGANY COUNTY.

It appears that the pure Van Buren exclusives, associates of Mr. Editor Blocher, were not satisfied with the proceedings of the meeting on Monday week, at which the venerable Mr. McMahon presided, and Mr. Buchanan, one of the Van Buren delegates elect, acted as Secretary. Mr. Blocher says, when the preamble and resolutions were reported, he expected Mr. Buchanan to have opposed them, as he had "a few days before participated in the proceedings of a meeting of the *Democratic Reformers*, in which measures of a conciliatory and harmonizing character were had, the *effects* of which we are in daily expectation of hearing from,"—"but to our astonishment he sat mum, and suffered them to pass, as if he had known nothing of the proceedings of the former meeting."

The Editor of the Advocate adds—

"It is reported in the bills, giving the proceedings of the first meeting that the resolutions "passed without a dissenting voice, save that of Mr. Daniel Blocher, the Editor of the Advocate." We believe that we were the only person who *spoke out* on the final passage of the resolutions referred to, but we can inform the public that there were several in the house who *thought no*, and did not and would not say *yes* to such proceedings."

It seems that Mr. Blocher and those who *thought no*, determined to have a meeting of their own, purely Democratic Van Buren Reformers of Allegany county, and adopt resolutions to which they could *think yes*, and a meeting they accordingly held; James Tutten of Westernport district, and Daniel Welford, of Flintstone, presiding, John M. Carleton, Secretary. The meeting was addressed by Messrs. John McNeil and Matthews, and then Mr. Blocher prepared his own resolutions, which he says were adopted without a dissenting voice. The preamble expresses apprehension that the proceedings of the preceding meeting might widen the breach now existing between the parties; therefore

Resolved, That the proceedings referred to, meet with our decided disapprobation, and are calculated rather to prevent, than to secure the election of a Senate.

Resolved, That as we had no voice in the election of the 19 Electors, we have no right to dictate or instruct them; but respectfully to invite them, *if it be possible*, to return to the College and go into the election of a Senate.

Resolved, That should it be illegal and unconstitutional for the 19 to return to the College to elect a Senate, we will use fair exertions to have Allegany represented in the provisional convention, in order that her rights may be protected.

Resolved, That we oppose every thing like bloody Revolution."

Now if there be any virtue in the advice of a *pure* Van Buren meeting, unalloyed by admixture, we hope the "glorious eighty" have it here.—[Md. Repub.

Washington and Frederick Counties.

By the mail last night, we received Frederick and Hagerstown papers of yesterday morning. They contain very important matter in reference to the present state of affairs in Maryland. The largest meeting ever convened in Washington county, was held near Hagerstown on Saturday last. It was addressed by a number of gentlemen in the most eloquent manner, amongst whom we are glad to perceive the names of Major J. M. Coale and David Hoffman, Esq. two of the Whig candidates for Electors. We have room to day for but two of the resolutions.

Resolved, That we solemnly pledge ourselves to the friends of order and law throughout the State, and with equal solemnity, warn those who have defied and are yet seeking to subvert both, that we deem it our first duty, under Heaven, to defend the institutions bequeathed to us by our wise and gallant sires:—That we acknowledge the authority of the Constitution and Laws, and will uphold them as they now stand until peacefully and constitutionally changed; and that we disclaim and utterly renounce the illegal convention proposed by the faithless electors, and deny that it can have *any power*, but further to disturb the peace.

Resolved, That we will support our institutions, and resist their lawless assailants by any the means in our power;—and as our forefathers did, so do we now, in this cause, in the sight of Heaven, solemnly pledge our lives, our fortunes, and our honor.[—Chronicle of Saturday.

LETTERS

Remaining in the Post office at Salisbury Md. on the first of October 1836.

Widdow Adkins Mary Adkins Henry Brewington Henry Banks Henry M Birch William Banks William 2 Downing Wm Carll Mrs or Miss Christopher Edwin J Calley Isaac Dole Ambury Dawson Robert Elligood John Gale William Gorday Mrs Margaret Gunby Luther Gladding Levin Hitch Isaac Hastings Samuel J. K Handy John Goddard Mary Hosier Daniel Jackson Andrew Jackson Larmore Elijah C Johnson John H Kellom Josiah Kenny George Living ton John Leatherbury Robert Malone Thomas Morris 2 Thomas Morris of Jacob, Easter Morris Hudson L Mills Susan Malone James Macklin Uriah Owings George Parsons Samuel Pollitt Alexander Prier, Capt William Patrick Samuel Phillips Sampson Wright Robert J Stewart 2 Isaac Stevens Right Rev. W M Stone 3 Peter Shirer, John Tome Purnell T Truitt Dani I D. Truitt Arah Williams Cassemer Smallwood 2.

R. LEMMON, P. M.

oct 4

For Rent.

THE subscriber having determined to remove from White Haven, offers her dwelling for the ensuing year. The situation is a very eligible one, having all the requisite houses, and cannot fail to please any one who is desirous of living at the place.

She has also a small shoe shop situated on an adjoining lot, which she will also rent to a good tenant

HENRIETTA ATKINSON.
W. Haven, Sept. 27.

PRINCESS-ANNE HOTEL.

BY the urgent importunities of his old friends and customers the undersigned has been induced to open again a House of Entertainment in this place. He has opened the large, commodious, NEW HOTEL opposite the Court House, and the offices of the Clerk of the County Court, and Register of Wills, called the PRINCESS ANNE HOTEL, recently occupied by G M Walling, Esq.—The requisite out buildings, of ample dimensions, will be immediately erected. Notwithstanding the high prices of the present season, he has laid in abundant supplies of all the requisites of good eating and drinking, and has made arrangements for the most comfortable accommodation of his customers, and all travellers and others that may favor him with their patronage. From the situation of his Hotel, so contiguous to the Court House and public offices, and its comfortable rooms with fire-places, gentlemen of the bar, and others having business with the Court and in the public offices, will find it to their advantage, convenience, and comfort to patronize his Establishment.

The undersigned hopes to receive, as he will endeavor to merit, largely of the public patronage.

George Dashiell

Princess Anne, Jan 12 '36

N. B. His Hacks will run, for the accommodation of passengers, to and from the Steamboat Patuxent, on the days of her arrival at and departure from White-Haven Travellers will be conveyed, on accommodating terms, to any part of the Peninsula at the shortest notice. G. D.

June 21, 1836.

$300 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscribers on the 19th instant, two negro women—one named LEITA, dark mulatto color, about 4 feet 11 inches high, 27 years old, and speaks very proper; the other named SARAH, of the same color, about 4 feet 8 inches high, 25 years old. It is very likely they are in the neighborhood of Barren Creek, as they both have husbands in that neighborhood. The above reward will be given, or $100 for either of them if taken in the county and secured so that we get them again. If taken out of the county, we will give $150 for either, or $300 for both of them, if so cured so that we get them again

BECHAMP RHODES,
JAMES RHODES.

Near Spring Hill Church,
August 2, 1836.

Bank of Salisbury

June 6th, 1836.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, to the Stockholders of this Institution, that in pursuance of a resolution of the Board of Directors, they are required to pay the remaining seven dollars and fifty cents due on each share of the capital stock of said Bank, at the times and in the manner hereafter specified, to wit:

A instalment of $2 50 cents on each and every share on the 15th of August next
An instalment of $2 50 on each and every share on the 15th of October next.
And an instalment of $2 50 on each and every share on the 15th of December next

The charter provides that "if any Stockholder shall fail to make regular payments, at the times and in the manner required, a loss of interest or dividends will be incurred until the instalments or calls shall be made good, not only upon the money paid after default, but upon *all monies* paid antecedently to such failure." By order.

WM. H. RIDER, Cashier.

June 14, 1836

NOTICE.

I hereby forwarn all persons from crossing my plantation with cart and oxen or any other team after this date.

WM. STEWART

Oct. 25 1836.

THE HERALD.

Princess-Anne, Md.

TUESDAY, NOV. 8, 1836.

We derive the following intelligence from a gentleman who left Baltimore on Saturday evening last. We think the statement may be relied on as correct.

"The returns from Philadelphia by the Saturday evening boat show a majority in the city proper of 2709 votes, being a gain of between 400 and 500 votes since October. In the Northern Liberties Harrison's majority is about 800.

"Dauphin County has given Harrison a majority of 700. In October the Van Buren party, had a majority of 200. This is the county in which Harrisburg is situated Harrison has a majority in Harrisburg.

"Accounts from ten Jackson districts shew a loss to the V. Burenites of 100 in York County."

The city of Charleston has subscribed a million and a half of dollars to the Cincinnati and Charleston Rail Road.

At a large and respectable meeting of the voters of Anne Arundel county and city of Annapolis held at Annapolis on the 25th ult. the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That Sprigg Harwood and Wesley Linthicum, Esqrs. be and they are hereby requested to enter the Electoral College and qualify.

The officers of the meeting, Gustavus Warfield and John O'Donnell, Esqrs. are both Van Buren men, and supported the election of Messrs. Linthicum & Harwood.

In the case of the Trustees of the Bank of Maryland against R. W. Hewson of Cincinnati, which has occupied Baltimore County Court for the past week, the Jury returned a sealed verdict for the plaintiff in the sum of $158,805 21. A detailed report of the trial is to be published.

The money pressure continues at New York. The Express says that during the past week Wall street has been flooded with the best notes in the city, at two, two and a half, and in some cases at three per cent. *per month*.

The Election returns for Somerset county will be given in our next.

LOSS OF THE ROYAL TAR.

We learn by a slip from the office of the Boston Daily Advertiser that this fine steamer, 400 tons burthen, commanded by Capt. Reed, which has been plying for the last summer between St. Johns, N. B. and Portland, took fire on her way to Portland at 2 P. M. on the 25th of October, in Penobscot Bay, within 2 miles of Fox Island, and was destroyed. The fire took under deck, and had got such an ascendancy before it was discovered, that the fire engine, which was also under deck, could not be got out on account of the intense heat, which also prevented the men the men below from working the steam engine sufficiently long to run her on shore. The Revenue Cutter from Castine took off the surviving passengers and crew. It is thought that as many as 30 lives are lost.

The Columbia (Texas) Telegraph of September 13, contains the following interesting information touching the agricultural prospects of Texas:

Corn, sweet potatoes, butter, honey and every other article of subsistence are in demand at this place and bring a good price. Corn is worth $1 50 per bushel, and butter 25 cents per pound. There is no country under the sun where labor is better rewarded than in Texas. The people in the North would consider 25 cents a great price for butter, though the keeping of a cow costs more than she will sell for; but here the keeping is nothing neither in winter or summer. We have heard it said and we believe it, that there is no employment in which the people of the Northern or Eastern States could engage so profitably as the raising of cattle in Texas for the hide and tallow alone, besides, the beef will always be worth 2 cents per pound; corn from 50 to 75 cents per bushel; whilst cotton and sugar give still greater profits. This country, so congenial to the growth and raising of the articles mentioned, and of mules, and produce common to the South, is unlike the Northern and Eastern States, where frugality, superior talent and industry are necessary to procure a competency: here, any of these requisites is sufficient for obtaining the means of support and has often yielded to the possessors a rapid and splendid fortune.

The farmer or planter who may come among us without the resources for acquiring a strong force (say 50 hands) to engage in sugar making, may turn beneficially his attention to the planting of cotton with from 5 to 30 hands; and we know several who successfully undertake this branch of agriculture with no other aid than the white individuals of their own family; if, however, he prefer a more easy mode of living, he may raise horses, mules, horned cattle, or hogs. It is in our opinion scarcely hyperbolical to assert, that oak and pecan mast are sufficiently abundant for a supply of pork for all the United States. To compare the advantages which this country possesses over the Northern, the Middle, and most of the Southern States of the North American Union, we have only to contemplate the gratuitous donations of nature, in our numerous and extensive praries. For example, all the manual labor exerted in one year in Texas would not equal that which the single article of grass takes in the State of New York, and yet more is produced on our *national meadows* than in all the before mentioned States. We would hail with pleasure the appearance of a Texian work, dedicated to the improvement of Agriculture, similar to Mr. Nile's valuable Register, because on that source of wealth will depend for time to come, the prosperity of our Republic, and it is our duty and interest to illustrate its principles and to encourage their application."

Combs were invented in the 15th century—consequently Adam never combed his bair.

Married

On Wednesday evening last by the Rev. Mr. Bell, Mr. George Hopkins to Miss Ann Phoebus both of this county.

Dissolution of Partnership.

The copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers under the style of Dorsey and Curtis, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the firm in any manner, are requested to pay the same to William Dorsey; who alone is authorized to settle the same.

Wm. Dorsey.
Wm. H. Curtis.

Back Creek Somerset County Maryland, November 8 1836.

The Baltimore Chronicle, and Bicknell's Detector are requested to insert the above 1 a w 3 w and forward their account to this office for collection.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of Somerset County Court, and to me directed, at the suit of George W. Dobson, against Elizabeth A. U. Teackle, I have seized and taken in execution the following property to wit; all the right, title, interest and estate of the said Elizabeth, both at law and equity of, in, and to all that lot of ground in Princess Anne, or its vicinity, formerly belonging to Littleton D. Teackle, and which was conveyed to William W. Johnston, by the said Elizabeth A. U. Teackle, as will appear by said deed duly endorsed among the lands record of Somerset County, which I shall proceed to sell on Wednesday the 30th inst. at the Court House door in the town of Princess Anne, at the hour of 3 o'clock, P. M. to the highest and best bidder for cash, to satisfy the above mentioned writ and cost.

J. S. CROCKETT, Shff.

November 8 1836.

Sheriff's Sale

By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Somerset county court, and to me directed, at the suit of William H. Rider, assignee of John Rider, against Robert Morris, George Malone, jr. and George Malone, sen, I have seized and taken in execution the following property to wit; One tract of land called Fitzwaters Study, containing one hundred and fifty acres, more or less as the property of George Malone, jr. and Robert Morris, also, a part of a tract of land called Gasbee's chance, one tract called Malone's Adventure and Goddard's Folly, one tract called Ryley's chance containing thirty seven and a half acres one tract of land called Ryleys Croft, containing forty acres, one tract of land called Lock, containing thirteen acres, one tract of land called Sandhill, containing five acres; one tract of land called Mountain, containing three acres, one tract of land called Second Attempt, containing nine and a half acres—In all one hundred and fifty three and three quarters acres of land, more or less,—Also two cows and six head of hogs as the property of George Malone, jr. which I shall proceed to sell at the court house door in the town of Princess Anne, on Tuesday the 29th inst. at the hour of 1 o'clock, P M to the highest and best bidder, for cash to satisfy the above mentioned writ and cost.

J. S. CROCKETT, Shff.

Nov. 8 1836.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of two writs of Fieri Facias issued out of Somerset county Court, and to me directed, one at the suit of William Crawford, jr. and one at the suit of William Crawford, and David P. McKim, against Peter Bell, I have seized and taken in execution, all the right, title, interest and claim, both at law and in equity of the said Peter Bell, of, in and to, the following lands and tenements, to wit; Wood Yard, Good Luck, Turkey Cock Hill, Tower Hill, Fitch and Safety, containing 513 acres, more or less, 2 head of horses, one yoke oxen, 200 bushels of corn in the field, more or less, which I shall proceed to sell at the court house door in Princess Anne, on Wednesday the 30th day of November, inst. at the hour of 2 o'clock, P. M. to the highest and best bidder, for cash to satisfy the above writs and cost.

S. G. HOLBROOK, late Shff.

Nov. 8 1836.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Somerset County Court, and to me directed, at the suit of Elijah Parsons against James Polk, Thomas Bayley, Levin W. Ballard, I have levied, seized and taken in execution the following property to wit;—One house and lot in Princess Anne, now occupied by James Polk, also all those several tracts or parcels of land lying and being in Somerset County called Wilby chance Hamilton's Fortune and Meadow ground purchased, & now occupied by J. P. Lankford, containing three hundred and twenty-eight acres, more or less, also a house and lot in Quantico occupied by Wm H Collier, as a tavern, and one sorrel mare as the property of James Polk, which I shall proceed to sell at the court house door in the town of Princess Anne, on Wednesday the 30th day of November inst. to the highest and best bidder, for cash to satisfy the above mentioned writ and costs.

S. G. HOLBROOK, late Shff

Nov. 8 1836.

Constable's Sale.

By virtue of two writs of Fieri Facias, issued by John Lowe, a justice of the Peace for Somerset County, and to me directed, one at the suit of William Bennett against Stephen B Collier, and one at the suit of Joshua P Bennet against Stephen B Collier; and by virtue of two other writs of Fieri Facias issued by Jesse Walter, a justice of the Peace for Somerset County and to me directed at the suit of Luther Kennerly, use of Charles Leary, use of William Bennett, against the said Stephen B Collier, I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit, two lots in Sharptown, the name of the land unknown; two houses, two feather beds and furniture, one crop of corn on the ground, all the household and kitchen furniture, as the property of Stephen B Collier; which property I shall proceed to sell at public sale at the office of John Lowe Esq. in Sharptown, on Saturday the 19th day of November inst, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock, to the highest and best bidder for cash, to satisfy the above mentioned writs and cost.

JAMES ROBERTSON, Const.

November 1st 1836.

Sheriff's Sale

By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Somerset County Court and to me directed at the suit of A R. Levering and sons, against George M. Walling, I have seized and taken in execution the following Lands and tenements to wit: a tract of Land called Jones' Choice containing 150 acres more or less, which I shall proceed to sell at the court house door in the Town of Princess Anne, on Tuesday the 22d of November inst. at the hour of 2 o'clock, P. M. to the highest and best bidder for cash, to satisfy the above mentioned writ and costs

J. S. CROCKETT, Shff.

November 1 1836.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of two writs of Fieri Facias issued out of Somerset County Court, and to me directed one at the suit of Thomas A. Spence, adm. d. b. n. of Robert T. Walker against James Polk, and Robert J. H. King, and one at the suit of William Williams, against James Polk, and Robert J. H. King, I have seized and taken in execution the following Goods and chattels Lands and tenements to wit, one house, and lot situated in Princess Anne, now occupied by said Polk, as his dwelling house, and the house and lot adjoining thereto at present occupied by Mrs. Colghen, also the houses, and lots situated in Princess Anne, the one occupied by James C. Hyland, Esq as a store house, and the other occupied by Isaac D. Jones, Esq. as an office with there appertenances, a tract of land called Pea Hall containing 10 acres more or less, a tract of land called Rowleys Ridge containing 20 acres more or less, all those tracts or parcels of land called Welby chance, Hamilton's Fortune, and Meadow Ground containing 328 acres more or less, one negro woman named Leah, one girl named Jane, one ditto named Fanny, one negro man named Natter, one ditto named Frederick, one Bay mare one coachee one sulkey and five beds and furniture taken as the property of said Polk, also a tract of land called Clover Fields, a tract called Hamiltons Fortune containing 9.9 3 4 acres more or less a tract of land called Beverly containing 1357 1 2 acres more or less, one negro named Levi, one named Handy, one named Hamilton, one ditto Jesse, one do Denwood, one do Henry, one do Nehemiah, one do Elisha, one coachee, one gig and harness, one pair of horses, one horse three work horses, two pair of mules, four yoke of oxen, and twenty head of cattle, taken as the property of said King; which I shall proceed to sell at the Court House door in the Town of Princess Anne, on Tuesday the 22d, of November inst at the hour of 2 o'clock, P. M. to the highest and best bidder for cash to satisfy the above mentioned writs and cost.

J. S. CROCKETT, Shff.

November, 1

Sheriff's Sale

By virtue of one writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Somerset County Court, and to me directed at the suit of Henrietta R. Haynie, against William Done, against James Anderson, and Robert W. Swan I have taken in execution the following property, to wit, one negro boy Stephen, one negro girl Hetty, and one horse as the property of Robert W. Swan, which I shall proceed to sell at the Court House door in the town of Princess Anne, on Tuesday the 22d of November inst. between the hours of 1 and 3 o'clock, P. M. to the highest and best bidder for cash to satisfy the above writ and cost, and county levys and officers fees for the years of 1835 and 36.

S. G. HOLBROOK, late Shff.

November, 1 1836.

BLANKS

For Sale at the Office of the Village Herald

SHERIFF'S SALE

By virtue of one writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Somerset County Court, and to me directed at the suit of John B. Slemons Ex'r. of John B. Slemons, against Burton Cannon, and John Fleming, I have taken in Execution the following property to wit, one tract of land called Flemings conclusion, containing 203 acres more or less, one negro Girl Sarah, one do Mary one do Hannah, and two horses the property of said Burton Cannon, which I shall proceed to sell at the Court House door in the town of Princess Anne on Tuesday the 22d. of November inst. between the hours of 1 and 3 o'clock P. M. to the highest and best bidder for cash to satisfy the above mentioned writ and cost.

Nov 1. S. G. HOLBROOK, late Shff.

Sheriff's Sale

By virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas issued out of Somerset County Court, and to me directed, at the suit of John S Stevenson and Jacob Baston, administrators of David Long, against James Tilghman and John Dryden, I have seized and taken in execution the following property of the said Tilghman, to wit; one tract of land, known by the name of Oak Hill, containing one hundred acres, more or less, one slave John, and one gray mare, also one slave Littleton, one do Fredrick, one girl Anna, one horse and two yoke of oxen, as the property of the said Dryden, which I shall proceed to sell at the front door of the Court house in Princess Anne, on Tuesday the 22d day of November inst, to the highest and best bidder for cash to satisfy the above mentioned writ and cost.

S G HOLBROOK late Shff.

November 1st. 1836.

Sheriff's Sale

By virtue of two writs of Fieri Facias issued out of Somerset county court, and to me directed at the suit of the Bank of Salisbury, one against James Tilghman, and the other against John Dryden, I have seized and taken in execution the following property of the said James Tilghman, to wit; one horse, one bed and furniture, one negro John, ten head of hogs, and five head of cattle; also one slave, Littleton, one do Nelson, one do, Frederick, one girl, Anne, two horses, three yoke of oxen, ten head of cattle, twelve head of hogs, four beds and furniture, as the property of the said John Dryden, which I shall proceed to sell at the front door of the court house in Princess Anne, on Tuesday the 22d day of November inst, to the highest and best bidder for cash to satisfy the above mentioned writs and cost.

S G HOLBROOK, late Shff.

November 1st, 1836.

Sheiff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of Somerset county court, and to me directed at the suit of George W Teackle against James Dyden, I have seized and taken in execution the following property of the said James Dryden, to wit; one negro John, two houses, two beds and furniture and six hogs, which I shall proceed to sell at the front door of the court house, in Princess Anne on Tuesday the 22d day of November inst. to the highest and best bidder, for cash to satisfy the above mentioned writ and cost. S. G. HOLBROOK, late Shff.

November 1st, 1836

Rail-Road Notice.

Pursuant to the provisions of an act of the General Assembly of Maryland, entitled, "An act to incorporate the Eastern Shore Rail Road Company," and the several supplements thereto, books of subscription to the capital stock of the Eastern Shore Rail Road Company will be opened on the SECOND MONDAY of NOVEMBER next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. and continue to be opened for the space of thirty days next thereafter, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M. at the county town in each of the counties hereinafter mentioned—That is to say:

At Elkton, for Cecil county, under the direction of James Sewall, Lambert D. Nowland, Henry Hollingsworth, James Gunome, and Dr. Amos A. Evans.

At Chestertown, for Kent county, under the direction of William Mc K. Osborne, George Vickers, James F. Brown, Hugh Wallace, and Barney D. Course.

At Centreville, for Queen Anne county, under the direction of John Brown, Dr. Robert Goldsborough, Peregrine Wilmer, Thomas Emory and George Newman.

At Denton, for Caroline County, under the direction of Thomas Burchenal, Edward B. Hardcastle, Thomas S. Carter, Caleb P. Davis and Philemon Skinner.

At Easton, for Talbot county, under the direction of William Hughlett, Edward N. Hambleton, John Leeds Kerr, Lambert Spencer, and Wm. H. Tilghman.

At Cambridge, for Dorchester county, under the direction of Thomas H. Hicks, Dr. William Jackson, William J. Ford, Dr Joseph Nichols, and Samuel Sewall

At Princess Anne, for Somerset county, under the direction of Arnold E. Jones, Joseph S Cottman, John Dennis, Edward Long, and Littleton D Teackle.

At Snow Hill, for Worcester county, under the direction of Dr John P R Gillas Dr John S Spence, Samuel R Smith, John U Dennis, and Dr John S Martin

At a meeting of the Commissioners appointed under resolution number fifteen of December session, 1835, held at Denton in Caroline county, on Wednesday the fourteenth day of September, 1836, among other proceedings it was ordered that, in pursuance of an act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed at May session, 1836, ch 274, the foregoing notice be published in all the newspapers printed in the several counties therein named, also in the Delaware State Journal, and Delaware Gazette printed at Wilmington, and the Intelligencer, printed at Georgetown, in the State of Delaware, in the United States Gazette, the National Gazette, and the Pennsylvanian, printed in the City of Philadelphia; in the Norfolk Beacon, printed at Norfolk in the State of Virginia—and in the Rail Road Journal, printed in the city of New York, the publication to be commenced in the first week in October, and to be continued Weekly thereafter to the amount of $3 in each of the said newspapers By order

THOMAS EMORY President

L. D. TEACKLE Secr'y.

Denton, Md. Sept. 15, 1836.

Negroes Wanted.

The subscriber wishes to purchase NEGROES of both sexes, from six to thirty years of age, for which he will give the highest CASH prices.

W. B. JONES,

N. B.—*All letters directed to him at Princess-Anne will be punctually attended to.* W. B. J.

Nov. 8 1836.

VENDUE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans Court of Somerset County, will be offered at public sale at the residence of William Newman, late of said county dec'd, on Wednesday the 16th of November inst, all the personal estate of said deceased, consisting of

A selection of valuable and useful Books, the crop of corn and fodder, one horse, gig and harness, cattle, sheep hogs, farming utensils, household and kitchen furniture,
&c. &c.

The terms of sale are—A credit of six months on all sums over five dollars, the purchaser or purchasers giving note with approved security, on all sums of and under five dollars the cash will be required before the removal of the property. Sale to commence at 9 o'clock A. M.

THOMAS NEWMAN, Adm.
of W. NEWMAN, dec'd.

Nov. 1 1836.

New Fall Goods

Wm. W. Johnston

Has just received and is now opening his *first supply of*

Fall & Winter Goods,

Comprising a large and well selected assortment of

NEW & FASHIONABLE DRY GOODS.

—ALSO—

GROCERIES,

Hardware, Crockery, **Drugs & medicines**, BOOTS & SHOES,

HATS:

FUR & SEAL CAPS,

&c. &c.

All which he offers at prices which cannot fail to please, for cash, on time to punctual dealers or in exchange for country produce or manufactures—Such as Wheat, Corn, Rye, Oats, Flaxseed, Wool, Feathers, Virginia Cloth, Fostum, Linsey Tow Linen, Rags and Soap

His old customers, and buyers generally are respectfully invited to call and supply themselves.

Oct 25 5w

NOTICE.

The creditors of Robert Jones are hereby notified that they must leave their claims, in the hands of the Register of Wills of Somerset County, for the purpose of ascertaining each one's distributive share from the amount of money now in the hands of the Adm. by virtue of an order from the orphans Court.

WM. T. WOOD, Adm.
of Robert Jones, dec'd.

Oct. 25 1836.

We are authorized to announce
Arnold E. Ballard, Esq.
As a candidate for the next Sheriffalty of Somerset county.
Oct 18,

We are authorized to announce
John N. Rowland, Esq.
As a candidate for the next Sheriffalty of Somerset county.
Oct. 11, 1836.

We are authorized to announce
John B. Slemons, Esq.
As a candidate for the next sheriffalty of Somerset county.
Oct. 11, 1836.

We are authorized to announce
Robert Stewart, Esq.
As a candidate for the next sheriffalty of Somerset county.
Oct. 11, 1836.

New Goods.

Samuel W. Jones

Has just returned from Baltimore, with a large and choice assortment of

Fall and Winter Goods,

which he offers to his friends, and the public generally on moderate terms.

P. Ann, Oct. 14 1836.

To Rent.

The farm on Goose Creek, formerly owned by S. G. Holbrook, Esq. for the ensuing year.

WM. SUDLER, Adm'r. of
Nehemiah Walston, dec'd.

oct 4

WANTED,

Fifty Cords of Tan Bark.

At the PRINCESS ANNE TAN YARD, for which liberal prices will be given

THOMAS LANGDALE.

May 24, 1836

POETRY.

From the Boston Pearl.

STANZAS.

BY ALBERT PIKE.

Rush on, fierce Time, thou mighty tide,
That sweepest hope from out the soul—
Eternal sea, upon whose wide
And [illegible] dark shadows roll
A cry of anguish [illegible]
The rushing of thy constant waves,
From broken dreams and shattered love,
O'er which thy deep, dark water laves.

Rush on, fierce [illegible] There was a day—
A sunbeam [illegible]
When gaily I [illegible]
And [illegible]
The [illegible]
Was [illegible]
And from [illegible] wide ocean,
Bright, [illegible] appeared to start.

The music of [illegible]
My heart, like [illegible] a flower,
And voices with a [illegible]
Were busy there at [illegible] young hour,
Still, still I hear those sounds afar,
Within its memory [illegible]
Cold, cold and [illegible]
And in their tones thy stern voice swells.

Love [illegible] a glorious star, shot down
From its [illegible]
Made in the boy's young heart his throne,
And life became [illegible] dear.
Insatiate tyrant! [illegible]
With thy relentless hand [illegible] dream
That flattered like a [illegible]
Heart full of joy, is love's bright beam.

On my affections sternly [illegible]
Thy minion, Death, and [illegible] one
Wastes them, and [illegible]
The low tones of [illegible] run—
Sire—sisters torn away, and still
I cannot choose but live and bear
The agonies of woe that thrill
For those that love's own angels were.

Rush on, fierce sea of time—rush on,
The hoary terror of thy tide
Casts not a shade my heart upon,
Thy power—thy wrath [illegible]
Sweep onward! I have little left
To tempt me now to cling to life
Sweep onward! for I scorn thee, Drift—
Drift on, thou sea of storm and strife.

WHAT I HATE

I hate to ride a pacing [illegible]
That's often apt to blunder
I hate to see a woman sad,
I hate much worse to see one mad,
And hear the home made thunder.

I hate a midnight serenade
From cat's a caterwauling;
I hate to see a cross old maid
Broom beating children 'cross the head,
Setting a score a squalling.

I hate the tattler, who goes round
Relating lies and slander,
Some reputation deep to wound,
When there is not the slightest ground,
Such actions raise my dander.

I hate the hypocrite—hate worse
A person void of feeling,
Who hugs you while he steals your purse,
Or if he fails bestows a curse—
I hate this double dealing.

I hate a heart that's full of guile,
I hate a female traitor,
Who under love's or friendships's smile,
Receives your confidence awhile,
And then betrays—I hate her.

I hate in company to meet
With one who will not know me,
I hate despite—I hate deceit,
I hate the worst of all, the greet—
Please pay me what you owe me.

Boot & Shoe Making

The subscribers having entered into co-partnership under the firm of

BOWEN & CROCKETT,

are prepared to do all kinds of work in their line with neatness and despatch. They have just received from Baltimore a fresh supply of

MATERIALS

of the best quality, which they will make up low for cash. In no instance can a credit be given for a longer time than three months. They most respectfully solicit a share of public patronage. They have taken the shop formerly occupied by the late R. H. Colbourn, and next door to the store of J. C. Hyland, Esq.

MARTIN BOWEN,
JOSIAH S. CROCKETT.

oct 25

NOTICE.

I hereby forwarn all persons from crossing my plantation with cart and oxen or any other team after this date.

WM. STEWART.

Oct. 25 1836.

To Rent.

The farm on Goose Creek, formerly owned by S. G. Holbrook, Esq. for the ensuing year.

WM. SUDLER, Adm'r. of
Nehemiah Walston, dec'd.

oct 4

WANTED,

Fifty Cords of Tan Bark,

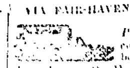
At the PRINCESS ANNE TAN YARD, for which liberal cash prices will be given.

THOMAS LANGSDALE.

May 24, 1836

Baltimore & White-Haven.

VIA FAIR-HAVEN, HERRING BAY.



THE Steam Boat *PATUXENT* has recommenced her route between the above places, leaving the Maryland State Wharf on the city of Baltimore at 6 A. M. on Tuesday the [illegible] March inst. and every Tuesday thereafter for White Haven, Eastern Shore, Md. and returning from thence will leave White Haven at 6 A. M. the following morning, Wednesday, and every Wednesday thereafter for Baltimore, touching at Fair Haven, Herring Bay, going and returning.

GEORGE WEEMS, Master.

March 2[illegible]

CASH FOR NEGROES.

[illegible] from 12 to 25 years [illegible] likely servants to [illegible] we will give higher prices [illegible] purchaser who is now [illegible] Mrs. Disharoon's [illegible] Princess Anne, Md.

OVERLEY & SANDERS

All communications addressed to us at [illegible] will be punctually attended to.

[illegible]

[illegible] SLAVES to dispose of will do well to give them a call as soon [illegible]

O. & S.

June 21

Negroes Wanted.

The subscriber wishes to purchase NEGROES of both sexes, from six to thirty years of age, for which he will give the highest CASH prices.

W. B. JONES.

N. B.—*All letters directed to him at Princess-Anne will be punctually attended to.* W. B. J.

March 22, 1836

$450 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, living in Somerset county, Maryland, on Saturday the [illegible] the following negro men [illegible] HARRY, who sometimes calls himself HARRY HANDY, about [illegible] years of age, about 7 or 8 inches high, dark [illegible] complexion, he reads [illegible] tolerably well, and talks in a sharp and rapid voice, especially when under the influence of strong drink, to which he is much addicted. He is an excellent field hand, and can turn his hands to any kind of work that may be required of him.— GEORGE, who calls himself GEORGE HENRY, about [illegible] years of age, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, bright mulatto complexion, stout and extremely well made—polite and conciliating in his conversation.— George was brought up as a house servant and continued in that employment until about [illegible] years past, since which time he has worked as a field hand. As a house servant and waiter, few could equal him, and as a field hand no one could excell him. JOHN, who calls himself sometimes JOHN HENRY and sometimes JOHN SMITH, is about 20 or 21 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, dark mulatto complexion, [illegible] well formed, walks and stands erect, speaks rather slowly and has a down look. He was brought up as a house servant and continued in that employment to the time he went away, and in that calling he is a first rate servant. The above negroes took with them such a variety of clothing that it is needless to describe any. If the said negroes, or either of them, be taken and secured in any jail, so that the subscriber gets them, or him, a reward of $150 will be given for each thus apprehended and secured.

ROBERT J. HENRY.

Kingston Post Office, Somerset county, Md., July 14, 1836.

Last Notice.

THE subscriber being conscious that he has [illegible] extended to his customers, the [illegible] and feeling every disposition [illegible] that indulgence, would [illegible] compelled, and he hopes for the last time, to invite those indebted to the firm of DONE & [illegible], to come forward, without farther delay, and settle their accounts, as he is very anxious to close the business of said firm.

He would also apprise his customers and the public generally, that he will *sell off at cost* his stock of GOODS now on hand. Those wishing bargains will do well to call.

J. C. HYLAND.

August 23, 1836.

BOARDING

BY

Mrs. Kelly & Miss Waran

NO 61, MARKET STREET,

Between South and Gay Streets,

BALTIMORE.

PRINTING.

THE PRINTING OF

BOOKS, PAMPHLETS,

Blanks, Cards, Labels,

HANDBILLS, &c.

thankfully received and neatly executed

At the Village Herald Office.

Commission.

THE subscriber has commenced a General

Commission Business,

At No. 12, Light St. Wharf, BALTIMORE

Where he will sell *Grain*, of every description, and he has opened a market for *Bacon, Lard, Butter, Fruit, &c.*, and every thing the Farmer has to dispose of. He feels confident that those who will favor him with their consignments, however small, will assure themselves the best prices the market affords.

He will fill up orders of every description, such as *Groceries, Clover Seed, Plaster, Lime, &c.*

JOSEPH RASIN.

REFERENCES:

Wm. Auell,	*Giles Hicks,*
Thomas Carter,	*J. P. W. Richardson,*
Henry Rhodes,	*Wm. Loveday,*
Samuel Kennard,	*Dr. R. Goldsborough,*
Pere Wilmer,	*John C. Palmer,*
John C. Spencer,	*Samuel Thompson,*
Benj. Earickson	*J. W. Legg.*

N. B.—I have on hand James C. Baldwin's Virginia Corn and Cob Crusher and Grinder; also, his Corn Sheller which will shell from 250 to 260 bushels a day. For particulars reference to the Farmer and Gardener.

April 12 3w

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

THE undersigned having moved from the Eastern Shore, Maryland, to the city of Baltimore, and associated themselves together in the

Grocery & Commission Business,

On Dugan's Wharf, No. 6, respectfully beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they are prepared to receive consignments of GRAIN and all other COUNTRY PRODUCE, which they pledge themselves to sell, on commission, for the very highest price the market will afford. They have large room for storage and if storing is preferred to selling at current times, consigners can be accommodated. Persons who have grain or any country produce, (however small in quantity,) for this market, would do well in patronizing the undersigned, as they are determined to spare no pains, in doing justice to their consigners, by seeking the market for the very highest price. The money of the consigners will be returned by the vessel, unless ordered to the contrary, and in case of an order to deposite, certificates of deposite will be sent to the owner.

The undersigned keep constantly on hand a general assortment of GROCERIES which they offer to the public as low as they can be bought in the city. Country merchants and others would do well in giving them a call.

JOHN J. DASHIELL, &
JNO. R. DASHIELL.

April 26, 1836.

REFERENCES.

Wm. W. Handy, Esq.	
Thos. K. Carroll, Esq.	*Somerset.*
Isaac D. Jones, Esq.	
Jos. S. Cottman, Esq.	
Col. R. Stewart,	
Teagle Townsend,	
R. Evans,	*Worcester.*
Dr. Collins,	
Jas. A. Stewart, Esq.	
Dr. Wm. Jackson.	*Dorchester.*
Wm. H. Yates,	
Mr. Alfred Lewis,	
Wm. B. Cooper, Esq.	*Sussex county,*
Jno. Polk,	*Delaware.*
C. Ross,	

The Cultivator

Is a monthly publication of 15 quarto pages, and comprises about 200 pages in 1 volume published at Albany, by the New York State Agricultural Society. It is exclusively devoted to Agriculture and the Improvement of Youth. The publishing committee are J. Buel, J. P. Beekman, and J. D. Watson. The object of the publication is to disseminate useful information, among the agricultural community, in the cheapest practicable form; and the success of the undertaking, and the character of the paper, are indicated by the fact, that although it has been published but ten months, its subscribers exceed eleven thousand, and comprise residents of twenty one of the United States.

The second volume was commenced in March. The pages are so enlarged, that each number contains as much matter as eighteen pages of the first volume. It contains many engravings and cuts, executed by good artists, illustrative of implements, animals and operations of husbandry. Price FIFTY CENTS per annum. The postage will not exceed 1½ a 4 cents the year to any part of the Union. The first volume will continue to be furnished at 50 cents a single copy.

Communications to be addressed to J. Buel Albany, N. Y.

MR. AND MRS. HAMILTON'S

Boarding and day school for young ladies,

Corner of Courtland and Saratoga streets, Baltimore,

WILL BE RE OPENED on Monday, the 5th of September next. As this Institution during the present year, has received the most extensive improvements and additions, the Principals feel a confidence in saying they believe it to be *now* superior to any similar establishment ever offered to public patronage both in the School and Boarding department.

Although the character of this institution is generally well known, yet for the satisfaction of those unacquainted with it, they give the following gentlemen as reference;

Rev Dr JOHNS, Rev Dr HENSHAW
Rev. J. M DUNCAN

A prospectus of the School may be obtained by addressing (post paid) William Hamilton, Baltimore.

BLANKS

For Sale at the Office of the Village Herald

We are authorised to announce

Arnold H. Ballard, Esq.

As a candidate for the next Sheriffalty of Somerset county.

Oct. 18.

We are authorized to announce

John N. Rowland, Esq.

As a candidate for the next Sheriffalty of Somerset county.

Oct. 11, 1836.

We are authorized to announce

John R. Slemons, Esq.

As a candidate for the next sheriffalty of Somerset county.

Oct. 11, 1836.

We are authorized to announce

Robert Stewart, Esq.

As a candidate for the next sheriffalty of Somerset county.

Oct. 11, 1836.

New Goods.

Samuel W. Jones

Has just returned from Baltimore, with a large and choice assortment of

Fall and Winter Goods,

which he offers to his friends, and the public generally on moderate terms.

P. Ann, Oct. 14 1836.

State of Maryland, sc:

SOMERSET COUNTY ORPHANS COURT,

Oct. 11th, 1836.

ON application of Wm. Sudler, Adm'r. of Thos H. Walston late of Somerset county, dec'd it is ordered by the Court, that the said Adm'r give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the estate of the said deceased, and that the same be published once a week for three weeks, in a paper printed in Princess Anne.

True copy. Test

JAMES POLK, Reg. W. S. C.

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given

That the subscribers of Somerset County have obtained from the Orphans Court of said County, in Maryland, letters of administration on the Personal Estate of Thomas H. Walston, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers on or before the 31st day of May, 1837; they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.— Given under my hand this 11th day of Oct., A. D. 1836.

WM. SUDLER, Adm'r.
of Thomas H Walston, dead.

Oct. 18, 1836.

All persons indebted to the Estate of the said dec'd are requested to make immediate payment to the Administrator.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having leased that large and commodious tavern establishment, in Princess Anne, called the

WASHINGTON HOTEL,

Lately under the tenure of Henry K. Long, Esq., hereby notifies his friends and the public generally, that his most active and unfatiguable exertions, united to those of his son, RUFUS M. PARSONS, will be put in operation to sustain the well established reputation of the house.

His BAR and LARDER are abundantly stored with a choice selection of Liquors and Provisions suited to the season. His STABLES, already supplied with Provender, will shortly undergo extensive repairs, and every facility will be afforded Travellers to be conveyed to any part of the Peninsula. Private Rooms can at all times be assigned to customers. He hopes by a studious desire to accommodate the public, and unremitting exertions to render comfortable those who may honor him with their custom, to share a portion of the public patronage.

The public's obedient servant,

JOHN W. B. PARSONS.

Princess Anne, July 19, 1836

The Snow Hill Sentinel and Baltimore Republican will insert the above three times and charge this office.



COACH, GIG &

Harness Making.

THE subscribers beg leave to inform their customers and the public generally, that they have opened a shop in CAMBRIDGE, where all kinds of work in their line of business will be done in a substantial and workmanlike manner. They hope that their assiduity and attention to business, combined with a determination to keep in their employ the most approved workmen, and materials of the best quality, will warrant a large share of the public patronage.

They have constantly on hand

Gigs, Barouches, Carriages, &c.,

Manufactured out of the best materials, and finished in the most approved style.

Orders for new Gigs, or other vehicles in their line, from any part of the Eastern Shore, will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

They would particularly invite their old friends of Somerset, notwithstanding the distance, to favor them with orders for new work. They think that they can furnish Gigs, Barouches, &c., at their shop which will lose nothing by a comparison with those manufactured in large cities; they, therefore, only wish their friends to give them a trial, in order to ensure general satisfaction.

Carey & Schleigh.

Cambridge, August 2, 1836.

LETTERS

Remaining in the Post office at Salisbury, Md. on the first of October 1836.

Widdow Adkins Mary Adkins Henry Brewington Henry Banks Henry M Birch William Banks William J Downing Wm Carll Mrs or Miss Christopher Edwin J Calley Isaac Dole Ambura Dirsoon Robert Ellignod John Gale William Gorday Miss Margaret Gunby Luther Gladding Levin Hitch Isaac Hasting Samuel J. K Handy John Goddard Mary Hosier Daniel Jackson Andrew Jackson Larmore Elijah C Johnson John H Kellom Josiah Kenny George Living ton John Leatherbury Robert Malone Thomas Morris 2 Thomas Morris of Jacob, Easter Morris Hutson L Mills Susan Malone James Macklin Uriah Owings George Parsons Samuel Pollitt Alexander Prier, Capt William Patrick Samuel Phillips Sampson Wright Robert J Stewart 2 Isaac Stevens Right Rev. W M Stone 2 Peter Shirer, John Tome Purnell T Truitt Daniel D. Truitt Arah Williams Cassimer Smallwood 2.

R. LEMMON, P. M.

oct 4

For Rent.

THE subscriber having determined to remove from White Haven, offers her dwelling for the ensuing year. The situation is a very eligible one, having all the requisite houses, and cannot fail to please any one who is desirous of living at the place.

She has also a small shoe shop situated on an adjoining lot, which she will also rent to a good tenant.

HENRIETTA ATKINSON.

W. Haven, Sept. 27.

PRINCESS-ANNE HOTEL.

BY the urgent importunities of his old friends and customers the undersigned has been induced to open again a House of Entertainment in this place. He has opened the large, commodious, NEW HOTEL, opposite the Court House, and the offices of the Clerk of the County Court, and Register of Wills, called the PRINCESS ANNE HOTEL, recently occupied by G M Wilting, Esq.—The requisite out buildings, of ample dimensions, will be immediately erected. Notwithstanding the high prices of the present season, he has laid in abundant supplies of all the requisites of good eating and drinking, and has made arrangements for the most comfortable accommodation of his customers, and all travellers and others that may favor him with their patronage. From the situation of his Hotel, so contiguous to the Court House and public offices, and its comfortable rooms with fire-places, gentlemen of the *bar*, and others having business with the Court and in the public offices, will find it to their advantage, convenience, and comfort to patronize his Establishment.

The undersigned hopes to receive, as he will endeavor to merit, largely of the public patronage.

George Dashiell

Princess Anne, Jan 12 '36

N. B. His Hacks will run, for the accommodation of passengers, to and from the Steamboat Patuxent, on the days of her arrival at and departure from White-Haven. Travellers will be conveyed, on accommodating terms, to any part of the Peninsula at the shortest notice. G. D.

June 21, 1836.

$300 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscribers on the 19th instant, two negro women—one named LETTA, dark mulatto color, about 4 feet 11 inches high, 27 years old, and speaks very proper; the other named SARAH, of the same color, about 4 feet 8 inches high, 25 years old. It is very likely they are in the neighborhood of Barren Creek, as they both have husbands in that neighborhood. The above reward will be given, or $100 for either of them, if taken in the county and secured so that we get them again. If taken out of the county, we will give $150 for either, or $300 for both of them, if so cured so that we get them again.

BECHAMP RHODES,
JAMES RHODES.

Near Springhill Church, August 2, 1836.

Bank of Salisbury

June 6th, 1836.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, to the Stockholders of this Institution, that in pursuance of a resolution of the Board of Directors, they are required to pay the remaining seven dollars and fifty cents due on each share of the capital stock of said Bank, at the times and in the manner hereA specified, to wit:

An instalment of $2.50 cents on each and every share on the 15th of August next
An instalment of $2.50 on each and every share on the 15th of October next,
And an instalment of $2.50 on each and every share on the 15th of December next.

The charter provides that "if any Stockholder shall fail to make regular payments, at the times and in the manner required, a loss of interest or dividends will be incurred, until the instalments or calls shall be made good, not *only* upon the money paid after default, but upon *all* monies paid antecedently to such failure." By order.

WM. H. RIDER, Cashier.

June 11, 1836

A CARD.

H. PAGE,

Attorney at Law,

WILL attend the Courts of Somerset and Worcester counties. His office in the former place will be in the house of Mr Wilting; in the latter in that of Mr [illegible].

Dec 1, 1835.

THE VILLAGE HERALD.

BY S. T. CALLAHAN, PRINCESS-ANNE, SOMERSET COUNTY, MARYLAND.

Vol. X—Whole No. 501. **TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 15, 1836.** **Vol. 2—No. 25.**

VILLAGE HERALD.

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Three Dollars a year, to be satisfied by $2 00 *if paid in advance;* or $2 50 if paid within six months.

☞Subscriptions paid within 30 days after delivering the first number, (of the year subscribed for,) will be considered *in advance.*

No subscription will be taken for less than *one year.*

No paper will be discontinued (unless at the editor's discretion,) until all arrearages are paid off; and a failure to notify a discontinuance, previous to the expiration of the year subscribed for, will be invariably considered as a new engagement.

☞*Advertisements* inserted on the usual terms.

☞All communications addressed to the editor must come POST PAID.



Agricultural.

FARMERS' WORK.

Make the most of your food for Cattle.— If the husks and bottoms of your Indian Corn, when stowed away for winter, are sprinkled with a strong solution of salt in water, taking care not to use such a quantity of the liquid as to cause mould, and when dealt out are cut fine with a straw cutter, they will make excellent fodder, and be much more valuable than if given to your cattle without preparation. Not only the husks, stalks, and bottoms of Indian corn will be rendered of much greater use by cutting, but hay will be worth so much more for cutting or chaffing as to make it well worth the while to be at the trouble and expence of the operation.

Judge Peters, formerly President of the Pennsylvania Agriculture Society, observed that "One bushel of chaffed hay at a mess, given in a trough, three times in twenty four hours is sufficient for a horse, ox or cow. A bushel of chaffed hay, lightly pressed, weighs five to five and a half lbs. A horse or horned beast thrives *more* on 15lbs thus given than on 24 or 25 lbs (including waste) as commonly expended in the manner of feeding in racks to which troughs, properly constructed are preferable.

Feeding your stock by weight and measure of food, will not only save your provender, by its orderly distribution, but frequently save the lives of animals, too often starved by niggardliness, or gorged and injured by profusion. If it be true, as it is, that "the master's eye prevents the horse from being pampered, bloated, foundered, and finally wind broken and blind."

When there is a white frost on the grass, says the Genessee Farmer, keep your cattle in the yard, and give them a little dry fodder. When the frost is melted off, turn them out and they will do well.

When young animals are pinched for food at an early part of their growth, or fed with such as is not of a sufficient good quality, they never thrive so well nor make so good stock afterwards. It is observed in Young's Farmer's Calendar, that "in the winter the yearlings should be fed with hay and roots, either turnips carrots, potatoes; mangel wurtzel, or ruta baga, and they should be thoroughly fed, and kept perfectly clean by means of litter. At this age it is matter of great consequence to keep such young cattle as well as possible; for the contrary practice will stop their growth, which cannot be recovered by the best summer food.—It is not right to keep yearling calves and two year's old together, because, in general, the younger cattle are the better they should be fed."

When a farmer is apprehensive that he has too much stock for his fodder, it is best not to stint them in their allowance as much in the fore part, as in the latter part of winter; for cattle are more liable to be pinched with cold in December and January, than afterwards, when they become habituated to rigorous weather. Advantage may also be made of browsing more in the latter than the fore part of winter, as the buds begin to swell, and the twigs have more sap in them than in the early part of the season.

If the farmer proposes to feed his cattle with potatoes or other roots, it will be best to give them but a small quantity at first, increasing by degrees as they become accustomed to that sort of food. It will be better to give them a little every day than a large quantity once in three or four days or a week.

Some kinds of cattle are said to be greater feeders than other breeds, and it is affirmed that the difference of size makes less difference with regard to quantity of food consumed by cattle than has been generally supposed. A celebrated Treatise on British Cattle, of which we gave some notices, page 110 of the present volume of the New England Farmer, contains the following remarks on this subject.

"That there is a great difference in the quantity of food consumed by different breeds of cattle, cannot be doubted; and that the short horns occupy the highest rank among the consumers of food is evident enough; but we never could be persuaded that the difference of size in the breed made any material difference in the appetite or the food consumed. When they stand side by side in the stall or cow house and experience has taught us the proper average quantity of food, the little one eats her share, and the larger one seldom eats more, even when it is put before her. There are occasional difference in the consumption of food by different animals, but these arise far oftener from constitution, or from some unknown cause, than from difference of size. Experience does however, prove beyond the possibility of doubt, that the larger cattle, the breed and other circumstances being the same, yield the greatest quantity of milk."

The growth of the mighty West in wealth and population has no parallel in the history of any other portion of the globe. As it were but yesterday that vast extent of country was one immense wilderness of forest or of prairie, intersected by mighty streams navigated alone by the tiny canoe of the savage. The only human beings who traversed those wilds were Indians in pursuit of game, or waging an exterminating warfare with opposing tribes. By degrees the white man gained possession of the soil, and with him came the improvements of civilized life. Houses were built, fields were enclosed, towns formed which soon grew into cities, and the luxuries attendant on wealth and prosperity were found in an incredibly short time spreading themselves throughout a noble and enlightened population. Of the difficulties which attended the settlement of the country it is unnecessary to say any thing, as we are all familiar with the history of them, nor is it profitable to look back upon the bloody scenes which characterized the combats between the aborigines and the new comers. It is however pleasing to take a glimpse at the condition of the early society and to compare the tedious and laborious modes of intercommunication between the new and older settlements in order to form a proper estimate of the vast improvements which have taken place within a few years. The editor of the Cincinnati Gazette, in giving an extract from an able speech of Daniel Vanmabre, Esq. on the subject of agriculture, in which the speaker mentions the difficulties with which at the onset the inhabitants were obliged to contend, adds—

"Not only as late as 1785, but as late as 1795, and even later, the conductor of a troop of pack horses, was quite an important personage; on the roads from Philadelphia and Baltimore, to the Ohio River, it was not unusual for an individual to own a caravan of thirty or forty horses, the driver of which, he personally superintended; with the assistance of two or three hands. A saddle, adapted to the business, constructed of crotches of small timbers, with boards for side pieces, and padded with bear skins, or coarse linen, stuffed with straw, was girted upon the horse upon which, his burthen was packed. Eastward, the pack was dressed flax, linen, gensang, and peltries. Westward, it was dry goods, iron, salt, pewter, lead and not unfrequent, rum and brandy.

"Besides these *extended concerns,* there were *small single packers.* A man with his three or four horses—with whom driving pack-horses was his only business. Nor was this all. In the fall season, after their crops were secured, the farmers made up small parties of eight or ten horses, of which one man and two lads would take charge, and proceed to some point east of the mountains to procure salt and iron. In the year 1797; I was myself an understrapper in one of these adventures. My superiors were two men.—Our charge was nine horses, of which my father owned two. We set out, our horses laden with food for them, and provisions cooked for ourselves; hard biscuit, and jerked beef and venison, with little more money than would purchase our return loads.—From time to time, we deposited portions of our provisions at public places, to use on our return.— These deposites were well received; a glass of liquor, a few hours pasturage, or an hundred weight of hay purchased, going and returning, was regarded as satisfactory compensation. The *Packers'* custom was deemed worth having. Our expedition proceeded from near Wheeling, to the eastern foot of the Cove mountain, on the road to Baltimore. There we purchased allum salt, at the price of one dollar and fifty cents for eighty pounds. Each horse was laden with a bag containing two hundred pounds. Three or four of the strongest had fifty pounds or more of iron or steel, added. Two weeks were consumed in this enterprise, and it was esteemed a successful one. Could the present population, on the banks of the Ohio, subsist, in such circumstances?' And this was forty-one years ago! *How amazing, indeed, the advance of the West, in that period!* I have traversed the same road often since, on horseback and in coaches, but never with more satisfaction, than on that occasion, although every step homeward was trudged on foot.

COUNTY MEETING.

At a meeting of voters, from all parts of Somerset county, at the court house in Princess Anne on the 8th of November inst. called by a meeting held at the same place on the 1st., of the month,

Thomas K. Carroll, Esq. was appointed President of the meeting, W. T. G. Polk, & Noah Rider, Esqs. Vice Presidents, and Samuel W. Jones, Esq. Secretary

The object of the meeting having been briefly stated by the President.

R. H. Winder moved that a committee of twenty be appointed by the President to report resolutions for the consideration of the meeting. And the motion having been carried, the President appointed the following committee.

R. H. Winder,	B. I. Jones,
Wm. Miles,	Doct. R. R. Ballard,
Gen. R. J. Henry,	Peter Bell,
Benj. Lankford,	Isaac D. Jones,
Theo. G. Dashiell,	Capt. Laz. Cottman,
Isaac M. Adams,	Wm. S. Handy,
Saml. G. Holbrook,	Jesse Walter,
Robt. Patterson,	John T. Adams,
John Leatherbury,	Thomas B. Robinson,

The committee, having retired, after an absence of some time returned and reported by Mr. Winder, its chairman, the following resolutions.

Resolved,

1 That, whereas the 59th article of the constitution of Maryland, as adopted in the year seventeen hundred and seventy-six, is in these words.

"That this form of Government, and the Declaration of Rights, and no part thereof shall be altered, changed or abolished, unless a bill so to alter, change or abolish the same, shall pass the General Assembly, and be published at least three months before a new election, and shall be confirmed by the General Assembly after a new election of delegates, in the first session after such new election;—provided that nothing in this form of government, which relates to the Eastern Shore particularly, shall at any time hereafter be altered, unless for the alteration and confirmation thereof at least two thirds of all the members of each branch of the General Assembly shall concur;"—And whereas that part of the constitution and the corresponding parts of the declaration of rights have not been so altered, changed or abolished; but remain in full force:

Therefore the convening of delegates in Annapolis for the purpose of forming a provisional constitution for the State of Maryland, and an attempt to carry such provisional government into practical operation, would be unconstitutional and revolutionary.

2 That the Declaration of Independence of the United States and the declaration of rights of the State of Maryland recognize in the people the right of Revolution: That we came into existence as a nation by the exercise of that right: And that we hold it sacred, and ever in reserve for the protection of the other rights & the liberties of the people:—But that the Declaration of Independence recognizes that right as existing in the people whenever their forms of government become destructive of the ends, for which governments are instituted among men; and that the declaration of rights of Maryland recognises it as existing whenever the ends of government are perverted, and the public liberty manifestly endangered, and all other means of redress are manifestly ineffectual;" That it is not a right for every day use, by which its very purpose would be defeated, and communities so much subjected to the calamities and horrors of civil war, that instead of being a remedy for evils, it would become itself the most intolerable of all evils, and drive the people for refuge from it to, what we now so justly detest and dread, a despotism: But that it is a right to be exercised only in great emergencies: *and that those who would make revolution free and frequent as elections, instead of being the best friends, are the worst enemies of liberty:*

That though there are defects in the constitution, that ought to be amended, and grievances in the State, that ought to be redressed, yet in the opinion of this meeting our form of government has not become destructive of the ends, for which governments are instituted among men: that the ends of government have not been so perverted in Maryland, that the public liberty is thereby manifestly endangered; and that all other means of redress but revolution are not manifestly ineffectual, but that on the contrary, not withstanding its defects, our form of government is still highly promotive of the great ends, for which government is instituted—the security of life, liberty, the pursuit of happiness and other rights, and "the good of the whole;" that the public liberty is more endangered by the unwarranted attempts to subvert our form of government, than by the form of government itself; and that the people of Maryland may still by argument and pursuasion be brought to compromise conflicting opinions, and agree in a constitutional and peaceful way upon a redress of grievances: And that attention is invited to the sentiments of the Father of our Country—GEORGE WASHINGTON, as delivered in his Farewell Address to his countrymen.—"The basis of our political systems, he there says, is the right of the people to make and alter their constitutions of government. But the constitution, which at any time exists, till changed by an explicit and authentic act of the whole people, is sacredly obligatory upon all. The very idea of the power and the right of the people to establish government, presupposes the duty of every individual to obey the established government.

All obstructions to the execution of the laws, all combinations and associations, under whatever plausible character, with the real design to direct, control, counteract or awe the regular deliberation and action of the constituted authorities, are destructive of this fundamental principle, and of fatal tendency. They serve to organize faction, to give it an artificial and extraordinary force, to put in the place of the delegated will of the nation, the will of a party, often a small but artful and enterprising minority of the community."

"However combinations or associations of the above description may now & then answer popular ends, they are likely in the course of time and things, to become potent engines, by which cunning, ambitious and unprincipled men, will be enabled to subvert the power of the people, and to usurp for themselves the reigns of government; destroying afterwards the very engines which have lifted them to unjust dominion."

And that those sentiments of the Father of his Country seem to be sanctioned and enforced by the considerations, that all our constitutions contain within themselves a provision for peaceful alteration; *and that elections among us are free and frequent.*

That the majorities of the people in a majority of the counties of the State, and a majority of the people of the whole State, considered with reference whether to white population alone, or to total or to federal number, did at the October elections, it would seem to this meeting, express their disapprobation of the revolutionary proceedings now on foot within the State:—in other words, that a majority of the Delegates to the General Assembly who were elected in October last, are opposed to those proceedings, & that they represent a majority of the people of the State:

That a majority of the people appearing to be opposed to revolution, it would seem from that fact, and from the considerations before stated, & others that might be added, to be the duty of the existing authorities of the State to endeavour to maintain the Constitution and Laws, and to resist revolution; and consequently, if attempts at a revolution be persisted in and pushed to overt acts, what can result but that, which it is almost too painful to name, a forceful conflict, a civil war, and what citizen of Maryland, without greater necessity for it, than exists, would have the soil of the state reddened with the blood of its citizens, shed by the hands of their fellow citizens? And other mischiefs, mighty and incalculably greater than those, that result from the existing state of things, it is to be apprehended, might follow a persistance in revolutionary movements.

That therefore in the opinion of this meeting neither necessity, nor expediency nor the public sentiment demand a revolution; but that the public sentiment, and the most urgent considerations, appealing alike to the head and the heart, and connected with the cause of liberty throughout the world, forbid it; that consequently a persistance in attempts to force a revolution would be without justification; and that under the arrangements for that purpose, which have been made and are in progress, a convention for forming a provisional constitution for Maryland ought not to be held.

3 That, whereas in a newspaper recently established in Princess Anne, there was published on the twenty of last month a notice, signed by one of our fellow citizens as chairman, and by another of them as secretary, without its being stated or at all appearing in the paper, and without it being known to the public by any means, of what the one was chairman, or the other secretary; and without its being even yet known to the public where, or when their meeting was held; or whether there were any persons present at the meeting but the chairman and the secretary thereof; and certainly without its having been known to the voters or citizens generally of the county, or even of Princess Anne, that there was to be such a meeting, and without an opportunity having been allowed to them to attend it: And whereas it was requested by the said notice, not that the voters or citizens generally of the county, but only a portion of them under the vague description of citizens friendly to a reform of the constitution of Maryland, should meet in the court house on the first day of the present month, not for the purpose of rousing, rallying, or increasing a political party with a view of meeting an opposing political party with advantage at the ballot box; not for acts, that should affect those only, who sh'd unite in doing them, nor yet those only, who should consent to be bound or affected by them—but to elect delegates, who should represent all Somerset County in a convention, to be held at Annapolis, to form a provisional constitution for the state of Maryland, and thus to bind by their doings that county and the whole state.—And whereas at the meeting on the first instant the gentleman, who had signed the notice as secretary, without any public call, or remark to the assembled people, took by the arm the gentleman, who had signed the notice as chairman, and pointed to a chair; and by the arm another gentleman, and pointed to another chair; and then addressed the first as Mr. Chairman, by which only the meeting learned that it was organized, and made a few remarks, and a motion "that a committee of six should be appointed to report whether the election of six delegates to the proposed convention at Annapolis should be made upon the spot, or by districts," or to that effect. And whereas inasmuch as the proposed doings of the meeting were intended to affect and bind in the most interesting manner the whole county, and it was therefore thought that all the voters, of the county had a right to be present at the meeting and a number of those voters opposed to the measure of sending delegates to a convention for the purpose, set forth in the notice did attend the meeting with a view to offer and discuss resolutions, and to vote upon them; and of discussing and voting upon resolutions offered, and motions made by others.

And whereas when one of them rose to oppose the aforesaid motion, he, who moved it stepping from his place, as if to lead the way, exclaimed with violence "[illegible] I move that we adjourn to some private place," and the meeting was [illegible]

ken upon, [illegible] chairman refused to resume the chair and whereas at about two o'clock in the afternoon of the same day some of those, for whom the meeting seemed to have been exclusively intended, and who had declined to act in the morning, when, it is believed, a majority, opposed to their views were present, met again in the Court House, and six delegates were then elected by less than thirty persons in a county containing about two thousand voters, —not to represent those alone, who elected them; nor only a political party, but the whole county; not for any ordinary object either, but in a Convention intended to subvert the existing government, and substitute another in its stead; and thus vitally to affect the dearest and all the interests of the whole county and all the State to an unknown extent by unconstitutional and revolutionary means—without the voters generally of the county being allowed to consult and vote with these few electors on the expediency or propriety of their measures, or to participate at all in their proceedings, when too there was every reason to believe that a large majority of the voters of the county were decidedly opposed to their measures, and thus a few of the voters of the county have attempted to disfranchise a large majority thereof, and to take all power from the many into the hands of a few, and to effect the most important measures in opposition to the will of that majority.

Therefore this meeting is unwilling that the delegates, elected as aforesaid, should be considered as representatives of of Somerset County, or should bind the county or the state of Maryland by their votes or doings —But as along with the assertion and maintainance of our rights a great object of this our meeting is conciliation and peace, veiling the arrow and displaying to view & offering the olive branch in the hope of its being accepted, & contenting ourselves with declaring further that we mean still to be freemen, and to do our own voting, we forbear to mark the proceedings, alluded to, in all respects as we think they might well be marked by us.

That the conduct of Doctor Hyland and Wm H. Curtis, Esq in refusing to serve as delegates to the proposed convention at Annapolis commands our respect and approbation, as evincing a proper respect for the Constitution and laws of the State, and for public opinion.

4 That in the opinion of this meeting, the constitution and Declaration of Rights of the state standing as they now do, the Legislature of Maryland, by passing an ordinary act of legislation to authorize a convention to alter the constitution, would violate the constitution, by which it exists and acts; and the members of the Legislature, by voting for such an act, would violate their oaths of office —That therefore our Fellow Citizens of Washington County, in whose proceedings at a meeting, at which Col. Fitzhugh presided, we perceive a spirit, that gives us cheering hopes—that they, we say, and the advocates of reform throughout the State are respectfully invited, and affectionately invoked by the interesting and endearing ties that unite us, and for the sake of the peace, honor, prosperity and happiness of our beloved state and Country, and for the sake of the cause of rational liberty throughout the world, and the hopes and welfare of the human family, to consider these matters, and to forbear to press such an act, and to limit their exertions to endeavouring to procure by their electors in college assembled, a Senate favourable to reform; and to endeavouring to procure reforms and a redress of grievances by constitutional ways and means, and by constitutional ways and means alone. That one of the changes of the constitution and the Declaration of Rights, if it can be agreed on, may be to authorize conventions for future amendments.

5 That the proceedings of the electors of Senators, who having met in September last in Annapolis, refused to proceed to elect fifteen Senators, as required by the constitution to do, and this with the avowed purpose of preventing an election of Senators; & called a convention to form a provisional government for Maryland, and to provide for a further convention to form a new constitution for the State, contravened the Declaration of Rights and the constitution and laws, that the tendency of those proceedings was to involve the State in a revolution, and that they are deeply to be deplored, and greatly to be condemned.

That the only proper pledge, which these electors could give to those, who elected them, and the only pledges, which, as we believe, they did give, were that they would endeavor by their manner of discharging their duties as electors to secure the election of a Senate of a particular political cast, and prevent the election of a Senate of a contrary political cast, that they could not properly give pledges to those, who elected them, and, it is believed, did not give pledges, to prevent the election of a Senate of a political cast, opposed to them, by perventing the election of any Senate whatever, and that they were not bound by duty to their constituents so to prevent the election of a Senate, politically opposed to them. That the conduct of John S. Sellman, Esq. one the electors, who at first declined to go into an election, and who, when he found by the elections in October that that course was not approved by his county, nor the voters generally of the State, qualified and took his seat as an elector, merits and meets our marked approbation. AND THAT WE RESPECTFULLY AND EARNESTLY RECCOMMEND THAT THOSE WITH WHOM HE ACTED IN THE FIRST INSTANCE, DO IN LIKE MANNER: And that the twenty-one electors of Senators, who repaired to the seat of Government, qualified and took their seats for the discharge of their duties, at the time prescribed by the constitution; and have patiently kept the electoral college open in the hope that other electors would come in and join them in electing Senators, and to allow time to the good people of Maryland to consider what measures should be adopted in the present unprecedented, and alarming state of their affairs, have for this their conduct our high approval and hearty thanks.

6 That the delegates from this County to the General Assembly of Maryland are requested, and it is respectfully recommended to all the Members of that Assembly, to receive with courtesy, to consider with candor and attention, and to act upon with a sincere desire and aim for just and the best results, such memorials and motions for amendments to the constitution and a redress of grievances, as shall be offered to them, and as it shall be proper for them to receive and consider: And that for ourselves, when submitted to us, as they must be before they can be confirmed, we will in likemanner receive, consider and act upon such amendments to the constitution as the General Assembly shall adopt.

7 That our Fellow Citizens of the several counties and cities of the State are respectfully invited to unite with us in a resolution to the effect of the last aforegoing of these resolutions; in the recommendations, made in the fifth of these resolutions; and generally in endeavors to settle our difficulties in a constitutional and amicable way, to tranquilize the public mind, and promote the honour, prosperity and happiness of Maryland.

8 That the Editors of the Village Herald and the People's Press, printed in this town are requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting in the next numbers of their papers; and that the Editors of News-papers throughout the State are requested to insert these resolutions in their papers. And that the President of the meeting appoint a committee of three, of whom the secretary shall be one, to furnish copies of the proceedings to the Editors of the Herald and the People's Press, and to transmit copies of them to the other editors of Newspapers in the State.

On motion that these Resolutions be adopted Mr. Winder, and Isaac D. Jones, Wm. W Handy, C. C. Carroll, and J. W. Crisfield Esqs. severally addressed the meeting in support of them.

The meeting being ready for the question whether the resolutions should be adopted, and it having been suggested that it might be well to ascertain the number present, on motion of I. D. Jones Esq which was carried, the President appointed two tellers Isaac D. Jones and Alex. Donoho, Esqs., to take the vote on the Resolutions, and the tellers, having taken the vote, reported in favour of the Resolutions one hundred, and against them one. So the Resolutions were adopted.

The President appointed as the committee, under the 8th Resolution R. H. Winder, C. C. Carroll, and S. W. Jones,

On motion of Isaac D. Jones, Esq. the meeting voted its thanks to its officers, and adjourned.

T. K. CARROLL, Pres't.
W. T. G. POLK, } V. Prets.
S. W. Jones, Sec. NOAH RIDER, }

CIRCULAR.

To Editors of News-papers.

The undersigned in discharge of the duty, devolved on them as the Committee under the 8th of the forgoing Resolutions, respectfully request the Editors of Newspapers throughout Maryland to insert in their several papers the Resolutions and so much of the proceedings, of the meeting, at which they were adopted, as shall be necessary for the purpose of explanation.

R. H. WINDER.
C. C. CARROLL.
S. W. JONES.

The names of Daniel Benson and Alexander Donoho, Esqs. members of the committee on Resolutions at the meeting, the proceedings of which are published above, were accidentally omitted in the account of the proceedings, furnished by the Secretary.

The Annapolis Maryland Republican of the 5th inst., thus speaks of an *appointing* Reform meeting, recently held in Anne Arundel county:—"According to the recommendation of the "glorious nineteen," the people of the counties were to have an opportunity at least of voting once, in some shape on the topic. True no vote was to be allowed them, as to whether they would have a Convention of sixes at Annapolis, to supercede the present government, or not. That was kindly decided in the affirmative without asking the people. A Convention was to be had—but then the people of the counties might have a vote as to who should be entrusted with such formidable powers. So said the "glorious nineteen," and so responded all the Reform meetings that we have any accounts of. An election accordingly—so say all their papers—is to be held on Monday next, by the Reformers themselves, by Judges and Clerks appointed by themselves in Frederick, Baltimore, Harford and Cecil counties, &c. for six delegates from each to this Convention of Sixes.

But even this poor privilege, slight as it is, it seems is not to be allowed the people of Anne Arundel county. Mr. Chairman Weems and his associates at Bell's and Cecils' have undertaken to dispense with that troublesome formality altogether and as a substitute, they just modestly install themselves at once as this delegation of sixes from Anne Arundel county. The following are the resolutions unanimously adopted to that effect.

Resolved, That we approve of the plan of holding a convention in the city of Annapolis on the 3d Monday in November, as the most peaceable and proper mode of obtaing a radical reform in the constitution of the state.

Resolved, That this convention nominate and appoint John C. Weems, Edm'd Claget, Philip Pettibone, Resin Hammond George Cooke, and Dr. R. D. Hewitt, who are hereby invested with the power of representing the county in said convention.

Resolved, That the Chairman of this convention inform the delegates appointed to represent this county in the State Convention, of their appointment, and in case of any of them declining to accept the same, the vacancy so occurring shall be filled by those accepting the trust.

There good people, if that be not a dose of Revolution for you, we have done. Elections being troublesome affairs, and not always going according to the wishes of the designing, the first step of a Usurper always is to dispense with them if he can. It absolutely out Herods Herod. Elections being according to their system, a mere matter of form, are dispensed with already by the Usurpers, and some half dozen of them undertake without even the pretense of any election whatever, to name for the people of Anne Arundel county six of themselves to undertake all the powers of government!

Why and because.—Why are certain metals malleable, or reducible into thin plates or leaves by hammering.

Because their atoms cohere equal in whatever relative situation they happen to be, and therefore yield to force, and shift about among each other, almost like the atoms of a fluid, without fracture or change of property.

Gold is remarkably malleable, for it may be reduced to leaves of the thinness of 282,000 to the inch. For gold-beaters the metal is first formed into rods, these are afterwards rolled or flattened into ribbands, cut into portions, which are extended by hammering to great breadth and thinness, and which being again divided into portions, are hammered and extended to the thinness described.—*Arnott*.

Why do bubbles rise on a cup of tea when a lump of sugar is dropped into it.

Because the sugar is porous, and the air which filled its pores then escapes to the surface of the tea, and the liquid takes its place.

Why does a bottle of fresh water, corked and let down 30 or 40 feet into the sea, then come up again with the water saltish, although the cork be still in its place.

Because the cork, when far down, is so equeezed as to allow the water to pass in or out by its sides, but on rising, it resumes its former size.

From Florida.

The National Intelligencer of Saturday says:—We learn that an express started from the city yesterday morning to Florida, to relieve Gov. Call from the command of the army, and assign it to Gen. Jesup.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia Gazette writes from Washington that Gen Call had resigned the command of the army of Florida.

The steamer Meridian, from Tampa Bay, arrived at Apalachicola on the 17th of October, bringing news of the failure of the deputation sent to negotiate with the Seminoles for peace, of which we have already given a full account. Hajjo, the chief of the deputation reports that he found the chiefs of the Seminoles in a hammock in the Withlacoochie Swamp, surrounded on all sides by deep morasses, ponds, and an almost impenetrable underbrushwood, with about three thousand five hundred of their people—men, women & children. On the proposal being made to Oceola to lay down his arms, and retire Westward, the reply was firmly and decisively—"Never—the land is ours, and we will die on it." They boasted of having beaten all other armies of whites, and speak confidently of their ability to withstand the present preparations against them.

The U. S. steamer Gen. Lord, in attempting to ascend the Wythlacoochee with supplies for the depot, got aground at the mouth of the river, with her bows on the bank on one side, and her stern on the other, and 8 feet water in the middle of the channel. In this awkward position they remained till the tide went out, when her centre timbers gave way and she broke down. Her stores being mostly wet, it is supposed will be saved.

How she came to get into this awkward position, seems to be not well understood. It is said that she was made fast over night by bow and stern line; and in the morning it was found that her bow line had been loosened, and that she had floated round into the position above stated. Mr Nobody appears to have done the deed—perhaps a bold and crafty Seminole.

We learn from the Georgetown Metropolitan that an ordinance of great severity against free negroes and mulattoes, has just been promulgated by the Corporation of Washington. By this act all free colored persons are obliged to have their title to freedom recorded; and to give bonds, renewable yearly, with "five good and sufficient freehold securities" in the penal sum of $1000, for their good and orderly conduct, under a penalty of $20, and an instant departure from the city, on the order of the Mayor, or imprisonment for six months on refusal. By the third section the Mayor is prohibited from granting licenses for any purpose whatsoever to colored persons except to drive carts, drays, hackney coaches, or wagons. The fourth section totally prohibits colored persons from selling all kinds of spirituous or fermented liquors, either on their own or on another's behalf, or from keeping "any tavern, ordinary, shop, porter-cellar, refectory, or eating house of any kind, for profit or gain." A rigid construction of this section would break up even the apple stalls. The fifth prohibits private meetings of any kind, and meetings for religious worship, after ten o'clock at night. Colored persons staying after the hour at any such meeting shall be liable for every offence to a fine of five dollars—and police constables who shall neglect or refuse to disperse the same, render themselves liable to a fine of fifty dollars, and become incapacitated from holding office under the Corporation for one year.

Items of News.

Notice is given in the Jerseyman, by Jackson and others, that an application will be made at the next session of the Legislature; for manufacturing iron, cotton, and wool, in all their various branches, with a capital of $100,000, with the privilege of increasing it to $500,000—at Rockaway, Morris County, New Jersey.

Hon. Samuel Prentiss (Whig) has been elected by the Legislature of Vermont, Senator from that State, for six years from the fourth of March next.

A schooner of 120 tons burthen, intended for the South Sea exploring expedition, was launched on the 15th ult., at the Navy Yard, Brooklyn.

Seven thousand one hundred and sixty six barrels of flour arrived at the port of Boston, last week, in the course of two days.

The Vaucluse gold mine in Virginia, has been brought into market, for $51,000 or $30 per share; 700 shares have been taken.

A lake boat, loaded with about 45 tons merchandise, from Elmira, New York, was sunk lately, about seven miles west of Montezuma.

Apples are selling in New York for thirty seven and a half cents a bushel.

An English paper states that a ball of Demarara cotton may be spun into a thread of the amazing length of 240,000 miles, Long enough to reach to the moon.

A sudden gust of wind in Philadelphia, on the 20th inst., prostrated a number of fine cedar trees in the vicinity of Girard College, and carried away one third of the roof of the bridge on the Schuylkill for the Columbia railroad.

The Hon. G. P. Gordon, Senator from Putnam county, Georgia, died at Milledgeville, on the 9th inst.

NOTICE.

The Trustees of the Poor for Somerset County, will elect an overseer of the Poor House, for the ensuing year, on Friday the 4th November next. Applicants will hand in their written proposals to either of the Board on or before the said day.

SAMUEL W. JONES, Clk.
Oct. 11th 1836.

Boot & Shoe Making

The subscribers having entered into co-partnership under the firm of

BOWEN & CROCKETT,

are prepared to do all kinds of work in their line with neatness and despatch. They have just received from Baltimore a fresh supply of

MATERIALS

of the best quality, which they will make up low for cash. In no instance can a credit be given for a longer time than three months. They most respectfully solicit a share of public patronage. They have taken the shop formerly occupied by the late R. H. Cotbourn, and next door to the store of J. C. Hyland, Esq.

MARTIN BOWEN.
JOSIAH S. CROCKETT.

oct 25

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having leased that large and commodious tavern establishment, in Princess Anne, called the

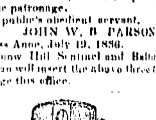
WASHINGTON HOTEL,

Lately under the tenure of Henry K. Long, Esq., hereby notifies his friends and the public generally, that his most active and indefatigable exertions, united to those of his son, RUFUS M. PARSONS, will be put in operation to sustain the well established reputation of the house.

His BAR and LARDER are abundantly stored with a choice selection of Liquors and Provisions suited to the season. His STABLES, already supplied with Provender, will shortly undergo extensive repairs, and every facility will be afforded Travellers to be conveyed to any part of the Peninsula. Private Rooms can at all times be assigned to customers. He hopes by a studious desire to accommodate the public, and unremitting exertions to render comfortable those who may honor him with their custom, to share a portion of the public patronage.

The public's obedient servant,
JOHN W. B. PARSONS.
Princess Anne, July 19, 1836.

The Snow Hill Sentinel and Baltimore Republican will insert the above three times and charge this office.



COACH, GIG &
Harness Making.

THE subscribers beg leave to inform their customers and the public generally that they have opened a shop in CAMBRIDGE, where all kinds of work in their line of business will be done in a substantial and workmanlike manner. They hope that their assiduity and attention to business, combined with a determination to keep in their employ the most approved workmen, and materials of the best quality, will warrant a large share of the public patronage.

They have constantly on hand

Gigs, Barouches, Carriages, &c.

Manufactured out of the best materials and finished in the most approved style.

Orders for new Gigs, or other articles in their line, from any part of the Eastern Shore, will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

They would particularly invite their old friends of Somerset, notwithstanding the distance, to favor them with orders for new work. They think that they can furnish Gigs, Barouches, &c., at their shop which will lose nothing by a comparison with those manufactured in large cities; they therefore, only wish their friends to give them a trial, in order to ensure general satisfaction.

Carey & Schleigh.
Cambridge, August 2, 1836.

Bank of Salisbury

June 6th, 1836.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, to the Stockholders of this Institution, that in pursuance of a resolution of the Board of Directors, they are required to pay the remaining seven dollars and fifty cents due on each share of the capital stock of said Bank, at the times and in the manner hereafter specified, to wit:

An instalment of $2.50 cents on each and every share on the 15th of August next.
An instalment of $2.50 on each and every share on the 15th of October next.
And an instalment of $2.50 on each and every share on the 15th of December next.

The charter provides that "if any Stockholder shall fail to make regular payments at the times and in the manner required, the loss of interest or dividends will be incurred until the instalments or calls shall be made good, not *only* upon the money paid after default, but upon *all monies* paid antecedently to such failure." By order.

WM. H. RIDER, Cashier.
June 14 1836.

PRINTING.

THE PRINTING OF

BOOKS, PAMPHLETS,

Blanks, Cards, Labels,
HANDBILLS, &c.

thankfully received and neatly executed
At the Village Herald Office.



THE HERALD.

Princess-Anne, Md.

TUESDAY, NOV. 15, 1836.

ELECTION RETURNS FOR SOMERSET COUNTY.

Districts.	HARRISON.	V. BUREN.
Princess Anne	137	74
Brinkley's	240	66
Dublin	75	83
Dame's Quarter	57	63
Hungery Neck,	44	9
Trap,	67	70
Tyaskin,	112	27
Salisbury,	94	40
B. C. Springs,	79	78
Quantico,	97	70
Smith's Island,	16	3
Totals,	1030	523
	523	
Harrison maj.	507	

Most sincerely do we congratulate our friends at home and abroad, upon the truly auspicious result of the late election, not only in this county, but throughout the whole State.

Maryland has nobly resisted the vile measures of those who would tyranize over her, and who would consign her sacred Institutions to ignominy and disgrace. The victory over this reckless band of corrupt and abandoned political knaves, has been a signal one. One that cannot but be hailed by the friends of law, order and good government throughout the world, as an evidence that the patriotic sons of old Maryland were fully alive to the importance of the interests at stake—and, determined to a man, to frown down indignantly all attempts of the designing to bring upon them the evils of civil discord, and to plunge the State into unknown and unheard of difficulties.

Indeed, we had feared, that the band of Conspirators had become too formidable to warrant the belief that Maryland would emerge from her present troubles without bloodshed. But, it is useless to add, all those fears have vanished. The wronged—the insulted people of Maryland, have spoken in a voice too loud to be misunderstood, and in a language too plain to be misinterpreted, commanding their unfaithful servants to return to the discharge of their duty. And, we trust and believe, that a sufficient number of them will speedily obey the call—and, that a Senate will be made.

Election Returns.

Maryland.

The Harrison majority in this state is 3886. A full statement of the returns will be given in our next number.

Delaware.

We learn from a gentleman who passed through Delaware on Saturday that the Harrison Electors had carried the state by 400 majority.

Virginia

Returns have been received from 24 counties—The Whig Ticket considerably ahead.

Pennsylvania.

We have not yet received complete returns from this great state, yet, so far as they have come in, a tremendous gain is shown for Harrison. Partial returns have reached us from 50 counties, and yet, the result is involved in much doubt. The State is claimed by both parties—hence, the majority cannot be large either way.

If the counties to be heard from give the same vote to Mr. Van Buren that General Jackson obtained in '32, his majority in the State, will probably reach 2000.

Ohio.

In this State, as far as heard from, the Harison Ticket is triumphant. We shall, undoubtedly, get the State by at least, 5,000 majority.

Connecticut.

We learn verbally that the V. B. ticket has succeeded in this State by about 300 majority.

GOVERNOR'S PROCLAMATION.

By his excellency,
THOMAS W. VEAZEY,
Governor of Maryland.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, by the Constitution of this State, and with the view, as well of perpetuating an essential branch of the Legislative Department of the Government, as of providing for such changes in the members thereof periodically, as the people might desire to make, it was provided that the people of the several Counties & of the Cities of Baltimore and Annapolis, duly qualified as electors, should, on the first Monday of September last, elect two persons for each of the said counties and one person for each of the said cities, to be Electors of the Senate, who were required to meet in the City of Annapolis, on the third Monday of said month: and they or any twenty four of them, so met, were directed, after having qualified in the manner provided for, to proceed to elect fifteen Senators; who, when so elected and duly qualified as such, were to constitute "the Senate of Maryland," in the place of those who then constituted that branch of the General Assembly;

And Whereas, Eighteen of the persons who were chosen Electors, in pursuance of the aforesaid provisions of the Constitution, and in conformity to Law, have failed to perform the duty enjoined upon them as aforesaid, by refusing, and continuing to refuse, or neglect to meet the other Electors who have attended, qualified and held themselves in readiness to perform their duty: in consequence whereof no new Senate has yet been elected;

And Whereas, the said unfaithful agents of the people, in addition to their violation of duty as aforesaid, seem vainly to have imagined that the effect of their conduct would be the destruction and overthrow of the Constitution & Government of the State, which many, if not all of them, had heretofore sworn to support; and, accordingly presumptuously proceeded to recommend measures for substituting another Constitution and Government for that which they seem to have supposed they had destroyed, or, at least, morally wounded;

And Whereas, sundry evil disposed, or misguided citizens have taken, and are continuing to pursue and prosecute measures in accordance with said recommendation, and designed to carry out & consummate the disorderly designs and purposes aforesaid;

And Whereas, these unprecedented, unconstitutional, disorderly, and Revolutionary occurrences and proceedings, although wholly inefficient to accomplish any of the avowed objects of those engaged in them, are fraught with incalculable evils and mischiefs, and must if persisted in, & sustained by any considerable portion of the people, greatly disturb the tranquility and peace of the State—impair her credit and resources—arrest her great works of internal improvement—blight her late brilliant prospects of increasing prosperity, and finally, involve us in all the horrors and unspeakable calamities of anarchy, intestine commotion and CIVIL WAR, and therefore demand from the Executive the adoption of such Constitutional and legal measures as may seem to them best adapted to quiet the public mind, which has been thus wantonly disturbed, to defeat the unholy designs and purposes aforesaid, and maintain and support the Constitution and authority of the Government, by all the means and powers with which they are entrusted;

And Whereas, we are well advised, & entirely satisfied, that the aforesaid unfaithful "Trustees of the public," and their abettors, have as entirely mistaken their power of destroying the Constitution & Government of the State, as they have clearly violated a solemn duty—that the Constitution and Government yet exist in all their integrity and power—that the Senate elected in September 1831, continues to be "the Senate of Maryland," & will so continue until superceded by the election of successors, as Constitutionally provided for, and with the House of Delegates elected in October last, now constitute "the General Assembly" of this State.

Now therefore, I, THOMAS W. VEAZEY; Governor of the State of Maryland, with the advice of the Council, and in virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution, deeming it proper and necessary, in the present crisis of our affairs, that the General Assembly should be convened before the time fixed for the next annual Session, to which it stands ajourned, do hereby appoint and proclaim MONDAY, the 21st. of NOVEMBER, Instant as the time of the next meeting of the General Assembly and call upon and require the several Senators and Delegates to attend at the Seat of Government; on that day, to take into consideration the present condition of our public affairs and adapt such measures as to them may seem meet and expedient in relation thereto, and for the transaction of such other business as the welfare of the State may require.

And I do furthermore declare and proclaim, to all whom it doth or may concern, that, as Chief Magistrate of the State, I shall exert to the utmost, all the powers which have been, or may be vested in me by the Constitution and Laws, and which it may become necessary to employ, to curb the spirit of anarchy, disorder and revolution, manifested by the aforesaid conduct and proceedings, and to support the Constitution and enforce the laws upon all offenders against their majesty, who shall proceed, by OVERT ACTS either of resistance to the constituted authorities of the State, or of carrying out and consummating the revolutionary designs and purposes of the aforesaid recusants and their abettors; and I do hereby require and enjoin all civil officers of the State, to be vigilant in the performance of their several and respective duties, at this important crisis, and upon all military officers and citizens to hold themselves in readiness, in case their services may become necessary aid of the civil authorities, to maintain the public peace, repress disorder, uphold the Constitution, or enforce the Laws; and, finally, with humble supplications for, and reliance upon Divine Providence for direction and aid, and also with the firmest reliance upon the people of the State, to support, and if necessary, enforce the declaration, I do solemnly DECLARE AND PROCLAIM that the Constitution of the State MUST BE PRESERVED, and the Government maintained, *as they now are* until "altered, changed or abolished," in the manner Constitutionally provided for.

(L.S.) Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State of Maryland, at the City of Annapolis, this eighth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, and of the Independence of the United States the sixty first.

THO. W. VEAZEY.

By the Governor,
THOS. CULBRETH, Clerk
of the Council,

ORDERED, That one thousand copies of the foregoing Proclamation be printed in hand bill form, and that it be published, until the time fixed for the the meeting of the general assembly, in all the news-papers printed in the State; whose proprietors and conductors are in favor of upholding the Constitution and Laws, and defeating the Revolutionary designs and proceedings intended to accomplish their overthrow.

VENDUE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Somerset County, will be exposed to public sale on Wednesday the 14th of December next, at the late residence of Robert Cliff, late of said county deceased, the following property, being a part of the personal estate of said dec'd.

Horses, three yoke of Oxen, two cows, corn, fodder, wheat, oats, potatoes, &c.

The terms of sale are A credit of six months on all sums over five dollars, the purchaser or purchasers giving note with approved security, on all sums of and under five dollars the cash will be required before the removal of the property. Sale to commence at 9 o'clock A. M.

E. P. CLIFF, Admr.
Nov 15 of R. Cliff, dec'd.

Vendue.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Somerset county, will be sold at public sale, at the late residence of Josiah Coulbourn, late of Somerset county dec'd, on Thursday 24th of November, inst., all the personal estate of said dec'd. consisting of

A Schooner, nearly new, Cattle, hogs, household and kitchen furniture, &c. &c.

The terms of sale are A credit of six months on all sums over five dollars, the purchaser or purchasers giving note with approved security, on all sums of and under five dollars the cash will be required before the removal of the property. Sale to commence at 9 o'clock A. M.

JAMES LAWSON Adm'r
of Josiah Coulbourn, dec'd.

Nov 15

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to me for feather, whose accounts have been standing six months, must come and settle, or otherwise, I shall proceed to collect them according to law.

THOMAS LANGSDALE.

State of Maryland, sc:

SOMERSET COUNTY ORPHANS COURT,

Nov. 8th, 1836.

ON application of Rob't C. I. Waters Adm'r w. a. of Esther Broughton late of Somerset co. dec'd—It is ordered by the Court, that the said Adm'r give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the state of the said deceased, and that the same be published once a week for three weeks, in a paper printed in Princess Anne.

True copy Test,
JAMES POLK, Reg. W. S. C.

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given

That the subscriber of Somerset County hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said County, in Maryland, letters of administration on the Personal Estate of Esther Broughton, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the 31st day of May, 1837, they may otherwise by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand the 8th day of Nov. A. D. 1836.

ROBERT I. C. WATERS Admr.
w. a. of Esther Broughton, dec'd.
Nov 15, 1836.

BLANKS

For Sale at the Office of the Village Herald

Dissolution of Partnership.

The co-Partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers under the style of Brodwater & Briding, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the firm in any manner, are requested to pay the same to Levin J. M. P. Brodwater, as early as possible, as he is anxious to close the business, and who is alone authorised to give receipts.

LEVIN J. M. P. BRODWATER,
E. W. BRIDING.

Nov 9—15if

N. B.—The Establishment will be conducted in future, in the name of L. J. M. P. Brodwater.

Commission.

THE subscriber has commenced a General

Commission Business,

At No. 12, Light St. Wharf, BALTIMORE

Where he will sell *Grain*, of every description, and he has opened a market for *Bacon, Lard, Butter, Fruit &c.*, and every thing the Farmer has to dispose of. He feels confident that those who will favor him with their consignments, however small, will assure themselves the best prices the market affords.

He will fill up orders of every description, such as *Groceries, Clover Seed, Plaster, Lime, &c.*

JOSEPH BASIN.

REFERENCES:

Wm Jarell,	*Giles Hicks,*
Thomas Carter,	*J. P. W. Richardson,*
Henry Rhodes,	*Wm. Leveday,*
Samuel Kennard,	*Dr. R. Goldsborough,*
Pere Wilmer,	*John C. Palmer,*
John C. Spencer,	*Samuel Thompson,*
Benj. Earickson	*J. W. Legg.*

N. B.—I have on hand James C. Baldwin's Virginia Corn and Cob Crusher and Grinder; also, his Corn Sheller which will shell from 250 to 300 bushels a day. For particulars reference to the Farmer and Gardener.

April 11 3w

COMMISSION MERCHANT

THE undersigned having moved from the Eastern Shore, Maryland, to the city of Baltimore, and associated themselves together in the

Grocery & Commission Business,

On Dugan's Wharf, No. 6, respectfully beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they are prepared to receive consignments of GRAIN and all other COUNTRY PRODUCE, which they pledge themselves to sell, on commission, for the very highest price the market will afford. They have large room for storage, and if storing is preferred to selling at particular times, consigners can be accommodated. Persons who have grain or any country produce, (however small in quantity,) for this market, would do well in patronizing the undersigned, as they are determined to spare no pains, in doing justice to their consigners, by selecting the market for the very highest price. The money of the consigners will be returned by the vessel, unless ordered to the contrary and in case of an order to deposite, certificates of deposite will be sent to the owner.

The undersigned keep constantly on hand a general assortment of GROCERIES, which they offer to the public as low as they can be bought in the city. Country merchants and others would do well in giving them a call

JOHN J. DASHIELL &
JNO. R. DASHIELL.

April 26, 1836.

REFERENCES.

Wm. W. Handy, Esq.	*Somerset.*
Thos. K. Carroll, Esq.	
Isaac D. Jones, Esq.	
Jos. S. Cottman, Esq.	
Col. R. Stewart,	
Teagle Townsend,	*Worcester.*
R. Rivans,	
Dr. Gillis,	
Jas. A. Stewart, Esq.	*Dorchester.*
Dr. Wm Jackson,	
Wm. H. Yates,	
Mr. Alfred Lewis,	*Sussex county, Delaware.*
Wm. B. Cooper, Esq.	
Jno. Polk,	
C. Ross	

The Cultivator

Is a monthly publication of 15 quarto pages, and comprises about 200 pages in a volume published at Albany, by the New York State Agricultural Society. It is exclusively devoted to Agriculture and the Improvement of Youth. The publishing committee are J. Buel, J. P. Beekman, and J. D. Watson. The object of the publication is to disseminate useful information, among the agricultural community in the cheapest practicable form, and the success of the undertaking, and the character of the paper, are indicated by the fact, that although it has been published but ten months, its subscribers exceed eleven thousand, and comprise residents of twenty one of the United States.

The second volume was commenced in March. The pages are so enlarged, that each number contains as much matter as eighteen pages of the first volume. It contains many engravings and cuts, executed by good artists, illustrative of implements, animals and operations of husbandry. Price FIFTY CENTS per annum. The postage will not exceed 1½ cents the year to any part of the Union. The first volume will continue to be furnished at 50 cents a single copy.

Communications to be addressed to J. Buel, Albany, N. Y.

Negroes Wanted.

The subscriber wishes to purchase NEGROES of both sexes, from six to thirty years of age, for which he will give the highest CASH prices.

W. B. JONES.

N. B.—*All letters directed to him at Princess-Anne will be punctually attended to.* W. B. J.

Nov. 8 1836.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias* issued out of Somerset County Court, and to me directed, at the suit of Elijah Parsons against James Polk, Thomas Bayley Levin W. Ballard, I have seized and taken in execution the following property to wit:—One house and lot in Princess Anne, now occupied by James Polk, also all those several tracts or parts of land lying and being in Somerset county called Waity chance, Hamilton's Fortune and Meadow ground purchased, & now occupied by J. P. Bankhead, containing three hundred and twenty eight acres, more or less, also a house and lot in Quantico occupied by Wm H. Collier, as a tavern, and one store house as the property of James Polk, which I shall proceed to sell at the court house door in the town of Princess Anne, on Wednesday the 30th day of November next, between the hours of 1 and 4 o'clock, P.M. to the highest and best bidder, for cash to satisfy the above mentioned writ and costs.

S. G. HOLBROOK, late Sheff.
Nov. 8 1836

A CARD.

H. PAGE,

Attorney at Law,

WILL attend the Courts of Somerset and Worcester counties. His office in the former place will be in the house of Mrs. Willing; in the latter in that of Mr. [illegible].

Dec 1, 1835.

Baltimore & White-Haven,

VIA FAIR-HAVEN, HERRING BAY.



THE Steam Boat *PATUXENT* has recommenced her route between the above places, leaving the Maryland State Wharf in the city of Baltimore at 6 A. M on Tuesday the 22d March inst. and every Tuesday thereafter for White Haven, Eastern Shore, Md. and running from thence will leave White Haven at 6 A. M. the following morning, Wednesday, and every Wednesday thereafter for Baltimore, touching at Fair Haven, Herring Bay, going and returning.

GEORGE WEEMS, Master.
March 29

CASH FOR NEGROES,

Including both sexes, from 12 to 25 years of age. Persons having likely servants to dispose of will find it to their interest to give us a call, as we will give higher prices in cash, than any other purchaser who is now in this market, or may come in. We can at all times be found at Mrs. Disharoon's Tavern, Princess Anne, Md.

OVERLEY & SANDERS

All communications addressed to us at this place, will be punctually attended to.

Sept. 23, 1834

☞ The subscribers are particularly anxious to make a shipment of Negroes shortly. All persons who have SLAVES to dispose of will do well to give them a call as soon as possible. O. & S.

Jan 21

$150 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber living in Somerset county, Maryland, on Saturday the 6th Instant the following negro men, to wit: HARRY, who sometimes calls himself HARRY HANDY, about 43 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, dark mulatto complexion, he is an intelligent fellow, can read tolerably well, and talks in a sharp and rapid voice, especially when under the influence of strong drink, to which he is much addicted. he is an excellent field hand, and can turn his hands to any kind of work that may be required of him. GEORGE, who calls himself GEORGE HENRY, about 21 years of age, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, bright mulatto complexion, stout and extremely well made, polite and conciliating in his conversation. George was brought up as a house servant and continued in that employment until about 6 years past, since which time he has worked as a field hand. As a house servant and waiter, few could equal him, and as a field hand none could excell him. JOHN, who calls himself sometimes JOHN HENRY and sometimes JOHN SMITH, is about 20 or 21 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, dark mulatto complexion, slightly but well formed, walks and stands erect, speaks rather slowly and has a down look. He was brought up as a house servant and continued in that employment to the time he went away, and in this calling he is a first rate servant. The above negroes took with them such a variety of clothing that it is needless to describe any. If the said negroes, or either of them, be taken and secured in any jail, so that the subscriber gets them, or him, a reward of $50 will be given for each of those apprehended and secured.

ROBERT J. HENRY.
Kingston Post Office, Somerset county, Md., July 15 1836.

Last Notice.

THE subscriber being conscious that he has already extended to his customers, the utmost indulgence, and feeling every disposition to lengthen that indulgence, would his situation justify it is again compelled, and he hopes for the last time, to invite those indebted to the firm of BONE & HYLAND, to come forward, without farther delay, and settle their accounts, as he is very anxious to close the business of said firm.

He would also inform his customers and the public generally, that he will *sell off at cost* his stock of GOODS now on hand. Those wishing bargains will do well to call.

J. C. HYLAND

August 23, 1836.

BOARDING

BY

Mrs. Skelly & Miss Waran

NO 61, MERCER STREET,
Between South and Gay Streets,
BALTIMORE.

Dissolution of Partnership.

The co-partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers under the style of Dorsey and Curtis, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the firm in any manner, are requested to pay the same to William Dorsey; who alone is authorized to settle the same.

Wm. Dorsey.
Wm. H. Curtis.

Back Creek Somerset County Maryland. November 8 1836.

The Baltimore Chronicle, and Bicknell's Detector are requested to insert the above 1 a w 3 w and forward their account to this office for collection.

State of Maryland, sc:

SOMERSET COUNTY ORPHANS COURT,
Oct. 11th, 1836.

[SEAL] ON application of Wm. Sudler Adm'r. of Tho's H. Walston late of Somerset county, dec'd is ordered by the Court, that the said Adm'r give the notice required by law for creditor to exhibit their claims against the estate of the said deceased, and that the same be published once a week for three weeks, in a paper printed in Princess-Anne.

True copy. Test.
JAMES POLK, Reg. W. S. C.

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given

That the subscribers of Somerset County have obtained from the Orphans Court of said County, in Maryland, letters of administration on the Personal Estate of Thomas H. Walston, late of said county, deceased, All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers on or before the 31st day of May, 1837; they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. —Given under my hand this 11th day of Oct., A. D. 1836.

WM. SUDLER, Admr-
of Thomas H Walston, decd.

Oct. 18, 1836.

All persons indebted to the Estate of the said dec'd—are requested to make immediate payment to the Administrator.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of Somerset County Court, and to me directed, at the suit of George W. Dobbin, against Elizabeth A. U. Teackle. I have seized and taken in execution the following property to wit; all the right, title, interest and estate of the said Elizabeth, both at law and equity of, in, and to all that lot of ground in Princes Anne, or its vicinity, formerly belonging to Littleton D. Teackle, and which was conveyed to William W. Johnston, by the said Elizabeth A. U. Teackle, as will appear by said deed duly endorsed among the lands record of Somerset County, which I shall proceed to sell on Wednesday the 30th inst. at the Court House door in the town of Princess Anne, at the hour of 3 o'clock, P. M. to the highest and best bidder for cash, to satisfy the above mentioned writ and cost.

J. S. CROCKETT, Shff.

November 8 1836.

Sheriff's Sale

By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Somerset county court, and to me directed, at the suit of William H. Rider, assignee of John Rider, against Robert Morris, George Malone, jr. and George Malone, sen', I have seized and taken in execution the following property to wit;—One tract of land called Fitzwater's Study, containing one hundred and fifty acres, more or less, as the property of George Malone, jr. and Robert Morris, also, a part of a tract of land called Goslee's chance, one tract called Malone's Adventure and Goddard's Folly, one tract called Bayley's chance, containing thirty seven and a half acres, one tract of land called Bayleys Craft, containing forty acres, one tract of land called Luck, containing thirteen acres, one tract of land called Sandhill, containing five acres; one tract of land called Mountsham, containing three acres, one tract of land called Second Attempt, containing nine and a half acres:—In all one hundred and fifty three and three quarters acres of land, more or less,—Also, two cows and six head of hogs as the property of George Malone, jr. which I shall proceed to sell at the court house door in the town of Princess Anne, on Tuesday the 29th inst. at the hour of 1 o'clock, P. M. to the highest and best bidder, for cash to satisfy the above mentioned writ and cost.

J. S. CROCKETT, Shff.

Nov. 8 1836.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of two writs of Fieri Facias issued out of Somerset county Court, and to me directed, one at the suit of William Crawford, jr. and one at the suit of William Crawford, and David P. McKim, against Peter Bell, I have seized and taken in execution, all the right, title, interest and claim, both at law and in equity of the said Peter Bell, of, in and to, the following lands and tenements, to wit;—Wood Yard, Good Luck, Turkey Cock Hill, Tower Hill, Fitch and Safety, containing 523 acres more or less, 2 head of horses, one yoke oxen, 200 bushels of corn in the field, more or less, which I shall proceed to sell at the court house door in Princess Anne, on Wednesday the 30th day of November, inst. at the hour of 2 o'clock, P. M. to the highest and best bidder, for cash to satisfy the above writs and cost.

S. G. HOLBROOK, late Shff.

Nov. 8 1836

NOTICE.

I hereby forwarn all persons from crossing my plantation with cart and oxen or any other team after this date.

WM. STEWART.

Oct. 25 1836.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Somerset County Court, and to me directed, at the suit of Elijah Parsons against James Polk, Thomas Bayley. Levin W Ballard, I have levied, seized and taken in execution the following property to wit;—One house and lot in Princess Anne, now occupied by James Polk, also all those several tracts or parcels of land lying and being in Somerset County called Wilby chance Hamilton's Fortune and Meadow ground purchased, & now occupied by J. P. Lankford, containing three hundred and twenty-eight acres, more or less, also a house and lot in Quantico occupied by Wm H. Collier, as a tavern, and one sorrel mare as the property of James Polk, which I shall proceed to sell at the court house door in the town of Princess Anne, on Wednesday the 30th day of November inst. to the highest and best bidder, for cash to satisfy the above mentioned writ and costs.

S. G. HOLBROOK, late Shff

Nov. 8 1836.

Constable's Sale.

By virtue of two writs of Fieri Facias, issued by John Lowe, a justice of the Peace for Somerset County, and to me directed, one at the suit of William Bennett against Stephen B Collier, and one at the suit of Joshua P Bennet against Stephen B Collier; and by virtue of two other writs of Fieri Facias issued by Jesse Walter, a justice of the Peace for Somerset County and to me directed at the suit of Luther Kennerly, use of Charles Leary, use of William Bennett, against the said Stephen B Collier, I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit, two lots in Sharptown, the name of the land unknown; two houses, two feather beds and furniture, one crop of corn on the ground, all the household and kitchen furniture, as the property of Stephen B Collier; which property I shall proceed to sell at public sale at the office of John Lowe Esq. in Sharptown, on Saturday the 19th day of November inst, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock, to the highest and best bidder for cash, to satisfy the above mentioned writs and cost.

JAMES ROBERTSON, Const.

November 1st 1836.

Sheriff's Sale

By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Somerset County Court and to me directed, at the suit of A. R. Levering and sons, against George M. Willing, I have seized and taken in execution the following Lands and tenements to wit: a tract of Land called Jones' Choice containing 150 acres more or less, which I shall proceed to sell at the court house door in the Town of Princess Anne, on Tuesday the 22d of November inst, at the hour of 2 o'clock, P. M. to the highest and best bidder for cash, to satisfy the above mentioned writ and costs

J. S. CROCKETT, Shff.

November. 1 1836.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of two writs of Fieri Facias issued out of Somerset County Court, and to me directed one at the suit of Thomas A Spence, adm. d. b. n. of Robert T. Walker against James Polk, and Robert J. H. King, and one at the suit of William Williams, against James Polk, and Robert J. H. King, I have seized and taken in execution the following Goods and Chattels Lands and tenements to wit, one house, and lot situated in Princess Anne, now occupied by said Polk, as his dwelling house, and the house, and lot adjoining thereto at present occupied by Mrs. Colghen, also the houses, and lots situated in Princess Anne, the one occupied by James C. Hyland, Esq as a store house, and the other occupied by Isaac D. Jones, Esq. as an office with there appertenances, a tract of Land called Pea Hill containing 10 acres more or less, a tract of Land called Rowleys Ridge containing 256 acres more or less, all those tracts or parcels of land called Welby chance, Hamilton's Fortune, and Meadow Ground containing 328 acres more or less, one negro woman named Leah, one girl named Jane, one ditto named Fanny, one negro man named Nutter, one ditto named Frederick, one Bay mare one coachee one sulkey and five beds and furniture taken as the property of said Polk, also a tract of and called Clover Fields, a tract called Hamiltons Fortune containing 959 3 4acres more or less, a tract of land called Beverly containing 1557 1 2 acres more or less, one negro named Levi, one named Handy, one named Hamilton, one ditto Isaac, one do Denwood, one do Henry, one do Nehemiah, one do Elsha, one coachee, one gig and harness, one pair of horses, one horse three work horses, two pair of mules four yoke of oxen, and twenty head of cattle, taken as the property of said King; which I shall proceed to sell at the Court House door in the Town of Princess Anne, on Tuesday the 22d. of November inst at the hour of 2 o'clock, P. M. to the highest and best bidder for cash to satisfy the above mentioned writs and cost.

J. S. CROCKETT, Shff.

November, 1

Sheriff's Sale

By virtue of one writ of FieriFacias issued out of Somerset County Court, and to me directed at the suit of Henrietta B. Haynie, adm's of William Done, against James Anderson, and Robert W. Swan, I have taken in Execution the following property to wit, one negro boy Stephen, one negro girl Henry, and one horse as the property of Robert W. Swan, which I shall proceed to sell at the Court House door in the town of Princess Anne, on Tuesday the 22d of November inst, between the hours of 1 and 3 o'clock, P. M. to the highest and best bidder for cash to satisfy the above writ and cost, and county levy and officers fees for the years of 1835 and 36.

S. G. HOLBROOK, late Shff.

November, 1 1836.

BLANKS

For Sale at the Office of the Village Herald

SHERIFF'S SALE

By virtue of one writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Somerset County Court, and to me directed at the suit of John B. Slemons, Ex'r, of John B. Slemons, against Burton Cannon, and John Fleming, I have taken in Execution the following property to wit, one tract of land called Flemings conclusion, containing 208 acres more or less, one negro Girl Sarah, one do Minta one do Hannah, and two horses the property of said Burton Cannon, which I shall proceed to sell at the Court House door in the town of Princess Anne on Tuesday the 22d. of November inst. between the hours of 1 and 3 o'clock P. M. to the highest and best bidder for cash to satisfy the above mentioned writ and cost.

Nov 1 S. G. HOLBROOK, late Shff.

Sheriff's Sale

By virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas issued out of Somerset County Court, and to me directed, at the suit of John S Stevenson and Jacob Boston, administrators of David Long, against James Tilghman and John Dryden, I have seized and taken in execution the following property of the said Tilghman, to wit: one tract of land, known by the name of Oak Hill, containing one hundred acres, more or less, one slave John, and one gray mare, also one slave Littleton, one do Frederick, one girl Anne, one house and two yoke of oxen, as the property of the said Dryden, which I shall proceed to sell at the front door of the Court house in Princess Anne, on Tuesday the 22d day of November inst, to the highest and best bidder for cash to satisfy the above mentioned writ and cost.

S G HOLBROOK late Shff.

November 1st. 1836.

Sheriff's Sale

By virtue of two writs of Fieri Facias issued out of Somerset county court, and to me directed at the suit of the Bank of Salisbury, one against James Tilghman, and the other against John Dryden, I have seized and taken in execution the following property of the said James Tilghman, to wit: one horse, one bed and furniture, one negro John, ten head of hogs, and five head of cattle, also one slave, Littleton, one do Nelson, one do, Frederick, one girl, Anne, two horses, three yoke of oxen, ten head of cattle, twelve head of hogs, four beds and furniture, as the property of the said John Dryden, which I shall proceed to sell at the front door of the court house in Princess Anne, on Tuesday the 22d day of November inst, to the highest and best bidder for cash to satisfy the above mentioned writs and cost.

S G HOLBROOK, late Shff.

November 1st, 1836.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of Somerset county court, and to me directed at the suit of George W Teackle against James Dryden, I have seized and taken in execution the following property of the said James Dryden, to wit: one negro John, two houses, two beds and furniture and six hogs, which I shall proceed to sell at the front door of the court house, in Princess Anne on Tuesday the 22d day of November inst, to the highest, and best bidder, for cash to satisfy the above mentioned writ and cost. S G HOLBROOK, late Shff.

November 1st, 1836

Rail-Road Notice.

Pursuant to the provisions of an act of the General Assembly of Maryland, entitled, "An act to incorporate the Eastern Shore Rail Road Company," and the several supplements thereto, books of subscription to the capital stock of the Eastern Shore Rail Road Company will be opened on the SECOND MONDAY of NOVEMBER next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. and continue to be opened for the space of three days next thereafter, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 2 o'clock. P. M. at the county town in each of the counties hereinafter mentioned—That is to say:

At Elkton, for Cecil county, under the direction of James Sewall, Lambert D. Nowland, Henry Hollingsworth, James Groome, and Dr. Amos A. Evans.

At Chestertown, for Kent county, under the direction of William Mc K. Osborne, George Vickers, James F. Brown, Hugh Wallace, and Barney D. Course.

At Centreville, for Queen Anne county, under the direction of John Brown, Dr Robert Goldsborough, Peregrine Wilmer, Thomas Emory and George Newman.

At Denton, for Caroline County, under the direction of Thomas Burchenal, Edward B Hardcastle, Thomas S Carter, Caleb P. Davis, and Philemon Skinner.

At Easton, for Talbot county, under the direction of William Hughlett, Edward N. Hambleton, John Leeds Kerr, Lambert Spencer, and Wm. H. Tilghman.

At Cambridge, for Dorchester county, under the direction of Thomas H. Hicks, Dr. William Jackson, William J. Ford, Dr Joseph Nichols, and Samuel Sewall

At Princess-Anne, for Somerset county, under the direction of Arnold E Jones, Joseph S Cottman, John Dennis, Edward Long, and Littleton D Teackle

At Snow-Hill, for Worcester county, under the direction of Dr John P R Gillies Dr John S Spence, Samuel R Smith, John U Dennis, and Dr John S Martin

At a meeting of the Commissioners appointed under resolution number fifteen of December session, 1835, held at Denton in Caroline county, on Wednesday the fourteenth day of September, 1836, among other proceedings it was ordered that, in pursuance of an act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed at May session, 1836, ch 274, the aforegoing notice be published in each of the newspapers printed in the several counties therein named; also in the Delaware State Journal, and Delaware Gazette printed at Wilmington, and the Intelligencer, printed at Georgetown, in the State of Delaware—in the United States Gazette, the National Gazette, and the Pennsylvanian, printed in the City of Philadelphia; in the Norfolk Beacon, printed at Norfolk in the State of Virginia—and in the Rail Road Journal, printed in the city of New York, the publication to be commenced in the first week in October, and to be continued Weekly thereafter to the amount of $3 in each of the said newspapers. By order

THOMAS EMORY President

L. D. TEACKLE, Sec'ry.

Denton, Md. Sept. 15, 1836.

Negroes Wanted.

The subscriber wishes to purchase NEGROES of both sexes, from six to thirty years of age, for which he will give the highest CASH prices.

W. B. JONES.

N. B.—*All letters directed to him at Princess-Anne will be punctually attended to.* W. B. J.

Nov. 8 1836.

VENDUE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans Court of Somerset County, will be offered at public sale at the residence of William Newman, late of said county dec'd, on Wednesday the 16th of November, inst. all the personal estate of said deceased, consisting of

A selection of valuable and useful Books, the crop of corn and fodder, one horse, gig and harness, cattle, sheep hogs, farming utensils, household and kitchen furniture, &c. &c.

The terms of sale are—A credit of six months on all sums over five dollars, the purchaser or purchasers giving note with approved security, on all sums of and under five dollars the cash will be required before the removal of the property. Sale to commence at 9 o'clock A. M.

THOMAS NEWMAN, Adm.
of W. NEWMAN, decd.

Nov. 1 1836.

New Fall Goods

Wm. W. Johnston

Has just received and is now opening his *first supply of*

Fall & Winter Goods,

Comprising a large and well selected assortment of

NEW & FASHIONABLE DRY GOODS,
—ALSO—
GROCERIES,

Hardware, Crockery, **Drugs & medicines**, BOOTS & SHOES,

HATS:
FUR & SEAL CAPS,
&c. &c.

All which he offers at prices which cannot fail to please, for cash, on time to punctual dealers or in exchange for country produce or manufactures.—Such as Wheat, Corn, Rye, Oats, Flaxseed, Wool, Feathers, Virginia Cloth, Fustian, Lindsey Tow Linen, Rags and Soap

His old customers, and buyers generally are respectfully invited to call and supply themselves.

Oct 25 3w

NOTICE.

The creditors of Robert Jones, are here by notified that they must leave their claims, in the hands of the Register of Wills of Somerset County, for the purpose of ascertaining each one's distributive share from the amount of money now in the hands of the Adm. by virtue of an order from the orphans Court.

WM. T. WOOD, Adm.
of Robert Jones, decd.

Oct. 25 1836.

We are authorised to announce
Arnold H. Ballard, Esq.
As a candidate for the next Sheriffalty of Somerset county.
Oct 18,

We are authorized to announce
John N. Rowland, Esq.
As a candidate for the next Sheriffalty Somerset county.
Oct. 11, 1836.

We are authorized to announce
John B. Slemons, Esq.
As a candidate for the next sheriffalty of Somerset county.
Oct. 11, 1836.

We are authorized to announce
Robert Stewart, Esq.
As a candidate for the next sheriffalty of Somerset county.
Oct. 11, 1836.

New Goods.

Samuel W. Jones

Has just returned from Baltimore, with a large and choice assortment of

Fall and Winter Goods,

which he offers to his friends, and the public generally on moderate terms.

P. Ann, Oct. 14 1836.

To Rent.

The farm on Goose Creek, formerly owned by S. G. Holbrook, Esq. for the ensuing year,

WM. SUDLER, Adm'r. of
Nehemiah Walston, dec'd.

oct 4

WANTED,

Fifty Cords of Tan Bark,

At the PRINCESS-ANNE TAN YARD, for which liberal cash prices will be given

THOMAS LANGSDALE.

May 24, 1836

LETTERS

Remaining in the Post office at Salisbury Md. on the first of October 1836.

Widdow Adkins Mary Adkins Henry Brewington Henry Banks Henry M Burch William Banks William J Dowaing William Carll Mrs or Miss Christopher Edwin Calley Isaac Dale Ambura Diresan Robert Elligood John Gale William Gerday Margaret Gunby Luther Gladding Levin Hitch Isaac Hasting Samuel J. K Handy John Godderd Mary Bosier Daniel Jackson Andrew Jackson Larmore Elijah C Johnson John H Kellom Josiah Kenny George Living to John Leatherbury Robert Mc lone Thomas Morris 2 Thomas Morris Jacob, Easter Morris Hutson L Mills Susan Malone James Macklin Uriah Owings George Parsons Samuel Pollitt Alexander Prier, Capt William Patrick Samuel Phillips Sampson Wright Robert J Stewart Isaac Stevens Right Rev. W M Stone Sheter Shirer, John Tome Purnell T Truitt Daniel D. Truith Arab Williams Castella Smallwood 2.

R. LEMMON, P. M.

oct 4

For Rent.

THE subscriber having determined to remove from White Haven, offers her dwelling for the ensuing year. The situation is a very eligible one, having all the requisite houses, and cannot fail to please any one who is desirous of living at the place.

She has also a small shoe shop situated on an adjoining lot, which she will also rent to a good tenant.

HENRIETTA ATKINSON.

W. Haven, Sept. 27.

PRINCESS-ANNE HOTEL.

BY the urgent importunities of his old friends and customers the undersigned has been induced to open again a House of Entertainment in this place. He has opened the large, commodious, NEW HOTEL opposite the Court House, and the office of the Clerk of the County Court, and Register of Wills, called the PRINCESS ANNE HOTEL, recently occupied by G. M. Willing, Esq.—The requisite out buildings, of ample dimensions, will be immediately erected. Notwithstanding the high prices of the present season, he has laid in abundant supplies of all the requisites for good eating and drinking, and has made arrangements for the most comfortable accommodation of his customers, and all travellers and others that may favor him with their patronage. From the situation of his Hotel, so contiguous to the Court House and public offices, and its comfortable rooms with fire-places, gentlemen of the bar, and others having business with the Court and in the public offices, will find it to their advantage, convenience, and comfort to patronize his Establishment.

The undersigned hopes to receive, as he will endeavor to merit, largely of the public patronage.

George Dashiell

Princess Anne, Jan 12 '36

N. B. His Hacks will run, for the accommodation of passengers, to and from the Steamboat Patuxent, on the days of her arrival at and departure from White-Haven. Travellers will be conveyed, on accommodating terms, to any part of the Peninsula at the shortest notice. G. D.

June 21, 1836.

$300 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscribers on the 19th instant, two negro women—one named LETTA, dark mulatto color, about 4 feet 11 inches high, 27 years old, and speaks very proper; the other named SARAH, of the same color, about 4 feet 8 inches high, 25 years old. It is very likely they are in the neighborhood of Barren Creek, as they both have husbands in that neighborhood. The above reward will be given, or $150 for either of them if taken in the county and secured so that we get them again. If taken out of the county, we will give $150 for either, or $300 for both of them, if secured so that we get them again.

BECHAMP RHODES,
JAMES RHODES.

Near Springhill Church,
August 2, 1836.

Bank of Salisbury

June 6th, 1836.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, to the Stockholders of this Institution, that in pursuance of a resolution of the Board of Directors, they are required to pay the remaining seven dollars and fifty cents due on each share of the capital stock of said Bank, at the times and in the manner hereafter specified, to wit:

In instalment of $2.50 cents on each share every share on the 15th of August next.
An instalment of $2.50 on each and every share on the 15th of October next.
And an instalment of $2.50 on each and every share on the 15th of December next.

The charter provides that "if any Stockholder shall fail to make regular payment at the times and in the manner required, the loss of interest or dividends will be incurred until the instalments or calls shall be made good, not only upon the money paid in default, but upon all monies paid antecedently to such failure." By order.

WM. H. RIDER, Cashier.

June 14, 1836.

PRINTING.

THE PRINTING OF
BOOKS, PAMPHLETS,
Blanks, Cards, Labels,
HANDBILLS, &c.
thankfully received and neatly executed
At the Village Herald Office.

THE VILLAGE HERALD.

BY S. T. CALLAHAN, PRINCESS-ANNE, SOMERSET COUNTY, MARYLAND.

Vol. X—Whole No. 502. **TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 22, 1836.** **Vol. 2—No. 36.**

VILLAGE HERALD.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Three Dollars a year, to be satisfied by $2 00 *if paid in advance;* or $2 50 if paid within six months.

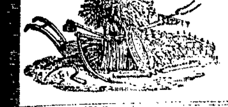
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Advertisements inserted on the usual terms.

All communications addressed to the editor must be POST PAID.



Agricultural.

From the Maine Recorder,

MANURE.

It has been rightly said, that "the manure-heap is the farmers' gold mine;" therefore he should constantly endeavor to increase it. This important article is not sufficiently attended to, by farmers in general, altogether it is the principal source of their wealth; without it, after all their care and labour, they can have but miserable crops.

The barn yard is the principal reservoir in which the farmer can depend for his manure, therefore he should construct it so as to retain its contents. It should neither be level nor sloping outwards, but all parts should descend toward the centre, so as to prevent all rich liquid matters from finding their way out, and wasting their fertilizing properties on ground that does not require them.

If nature has not formed such a place it should be done by art. In order to increase the quantity of manure, the farmer should annually deposit in his yard all the coarse grass, brakes, weeds, pumpkin vines and potatoe tops which can be conveniently collected.

Brakes are particular useful on account of their being so full of salts; they should be cut when green and laid in the yard to putrify and mix with the dung.

Leaves are also recommended; they may be gathered in large quantities at this season of the year, and deposited in some convenient place, and used as a litter for cattle and hogs, during the winter; a very mixed with dung in this way, make the best manure for potatoes. Still farther to augment the mass swamp earth may be added to an advantage. These materials will absorb the liquid of the yard.

Cattle should be confined to the yard continually during the foddering season; the practice of allowing cattle to go to a distance to water, is attended with great loss of manure besides innumerable accidents, to which they are exposed by going without a driver, as they commonly do.

Every yard should be supplied with water from an acqueduct or well; the former is preferable, as the water is brought from a distance and consequently is not impregnated with the excrements of the cattle.

I should like to say much more on the subject, but time will not allow of it at present.

A CONSTANT OBSERVER.

PRESERVING POTATOES.

Chance has led to discovery of a method of preserving potatoes, which is both simple and attended with little or no expense. A house keeper had placed in his cellar a quantity of charcoal. Having removed it in the autumn, without removing the dust that covered the ground, he caused a large quantity of potatoes to be laid on it. Towards the spring those roots were preserved, had thrown out no shoots, and were found as fresh and well flavored as new.

Deep Ploughing.—While on a visit to a neighbour some evenings since, he showed us a part of his corn field which had formerly been a celery bed, on which he assured us the corn grew more luxuriantly, and withstood the drought better than any other part of the field although every part of it was manured and ploughed alike. He ascribed, and as we thought with great propriety, the difference to the circumstance that that peculiar spot had been deeply penetrated with the spade in its preparation for the celery, and at allowed the roots of the corn a better opportunity to search for food beyond the influence of the parching sun. This fact would seem to plead much in favour of deep ploughing, and we hope the hint will be improved upon the ensuing season. We have ever been its advocate, and we have been so from a conviction of the common sense that was about the argument which first presented itself to our mind in favour of the practice.—*American Farmer.*

REPORT

Of the Engineer of the Eastern Shore Rail Road.

WASHINGTON CITY, Nov. 10, 1836.

To the Commissioners appointed to survey the route of the Eastern Shore Rail Road:

Gentlemen— Of the various surveys which have been made under your direction for the purpose of ascertaining the best route for a Rail Road on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, conformable to the several acts and resolutions of December session, 1835, the one which I have selected as the basis of the preliminary estimate begins at the Wilmington and Susquehanna Rail Road, near the town of Elkton, and continuing throughout its whole course within the State, crosses the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal a few hundred yards west of the pivot bridge, and after passing a little to the west of the head of Bohemia and Sassafras rivers, thence by the head of Chester or Millington, and the head of Choptank or Greensborough, and by the N. Y. branch eastward of the Bloomery to the Nanticoke river which it crosses between Sharptown and the Delaware line. From the Nanticoke it follows a very direct course to Princess-Anne, whence it diverges southwestwardly to the mouth of Little Annemessex river, on Tangier sound, its terminus. Its total length is 118¼ miles.

The purpose of this communication limits me very cursorily to remark, in relation to character of the line, that for lowness of grade and directness of communication, I know of no road of its length by any means comparable to it. The grades rarely reach and never exceed twenty-one feet to the mile, and this only on very few miles of its length in Cecil county, and at the crossing of the principal water course. On much the greater part of the route the grades do not attain one half that rate per mile.

Between the points of passage of the rivers above named, the line, were intended to be traced perfectly straight, and so far as this was practicable in an experimental survey, it has been done. They are very oblique to each other, and the curves by which they are to be connected need in no case be of less radius than one mile, and for nearly one hundred miles of the route, very probably of not [illegible] miles radius.

The annexed estimate is founded on the facts collected during the experimental survey, and although it was not supposed that the line would follow the best ground, the sections were nevertheless taken at 264 feet apart, where the surface of the country was nearly level, and at 200 feet or less where it became undulating or broken. It is not meant to show that the quantity stated in the estimate are not estimated without careful inquiry. The other elements of the estimate are as follows, viz: the road bed to be formed for a single track, except at the embankments, where it is to receive a breadth of 20 feet at the crossing of the principal creeks and rivers. The viaducts to be of the best timber and to have a breadth of 20 feet at flooring. The rails to be of 1½ by 2 inch iron resting on wooden string pieces, 6 by 6 inches, and 10 by 12 inch sleepers, all of the very best quality. The cost of materials and workmanship generally are assumed at the highest current prices, and whenever in framing the estimate of road bed and bridges there was a doubt as to quantity or value the sum taken was a maximum, and the prices of the iron is that for which it is offered by a most respectable house. I am warranted, therefore, I think, in assuring the Commissioners, that the amount of the estimate need not be exceeded in the construction of the road.

Ample provision it is believed is also made for the transportation upon the road, and for connecting it with the great stream of southern travel which seeking its way to the north will find this in connection with the ports of Norfolk and Portsmouth, and with the rivers of the southwestern part of the Chesapeake bay, a safe and convenient as well as a very *expeditious*, and at all times too an *uninterrupted* channel of communication.

In the present state of our statistical information we are unable to present other than general views of the business which may be expected to come upon the road. It is however mainly to the transportation of passengers that this as well as other railways not directly in connection with great mineral regions are to look for profitable returns upon the capital invested, and it is to Passengers the friends of the road may with the most unfaltering confidence turn themselves.

From the southern seaboard the country bordering on the Gulf of Mexico, the lower Mississippi and its tributaries, and from all the country which lies south and southwest of the States of Virginia and Kentucky, the number of travellers who annually seek to the north in pursuit of business, of health, or of recreation, and those too, who again return back upon the south, is absolutely incalculable; along the navigable water courses, they are seen to crowd the numerous steamboats, and on the seaboard the packet vessels are fully occupied. During the boating season the travelling from the south and southwest is almost altogether by steamboats, notwithstanding the acknowledged danger and delays incident to this mode of journeying west of the mountains. When this season is past the traveller has no other course, whether he proceeds to the north or returns southwardly, than to take the ports of the Gulf, or cross the mountains, and journey by the valley of the Tennessee and thence home. The latter is often prefered, and the number of travellers and the quantity of goods also by that route, already greatly exceed the means of conveyance. Nearer the seaboard, the condition of the traveller upon the road is not more enviable, and the voyage by the coast is beset with some danger, and much discomfort. Conscious of this condition of things, the intelligent men of the south and west are using every effort to awaken and direct enterprise. From the Gulf of Mexico, roads are in contemplation, or are already undertaken, the prolongation of which must be through the principal towns of the interior of the States of Georgia and the Carolinas towards the western termination of the Portsmouth and Roanoke Rail-Road. With these projects are and will be connected others to lead to the commercial capitals of those States, and from the Mississippi others will proceed by the way of Georgia, by the valley of the Tennessee, or more directly by Knoxville, and all of them uniting with the great line of communication which I have just mentioned, and directing themselves towards the Roanoke. By the valley of the Roanoke also, and of one of its tributaries, a Rail-Road which has recently been surveyed, will be conveyed to the same point, the agricultural and mineral wealth of an extensive region, and will return to it the merchandise which it will consume.

It is ascertained that the travel last year between Charleston and Savannah, and the northern cities, alone amounted to between 50 and 60,000 passengers. The contemplation of this great number is alone sufficient to convey to us some idea of multitudes who throng the north from the [illegible] regions of the South and West, the greater part of whom, undoubtedly would prefer to travel by rail roads, and who, as I have shown, would be conducted by [illegible] directly towards your road. Whether on arriving at the Roanoke river, the choice being before them of the route; by Richmond and Potomack creek, by Norfolk and the Chesapeake bay to Frenchtown, or of your road by the bay and peninsula, is a question, which the friends of the Eastern shore rail road will [illegible] leave to the decision of the travellers. That the general preference would be given to the conveyance by rail roads over that by sea or by the Mississippi and Ohio rivers during the boating season, or to the mountain roads at any season, cannot admit of doubt.

I have not yet arranged the data by which may be shown the great advantage which the offers for the rapid transmission of intelligence, and as consequent connection with the transportation of the mail. What I have already said while speaking of the experimental survey and of the grades, is however sufficient to enable the Commissioners to perceive the necessary connection which it must have with this source of revenue.

Situated as the southwestern terminus of the line is, in a climate comparatively mild, the navigation of the waters near it are rarely closed, and never certainly so much obstructed by ice as to present serious difficulties in keeping it free to vessels arriving on our coast, especially from the south, and destined for a port inaccessible by reason of the inclemency of the season, Tangier sound and the neighbouring waters, always easy of access and safe, offer sufficient harbors and anchorages in near connection with the road, and capable of being brought in direct contact with it. The advantage, therefore, which it presents of an occasional winter harbor for merchant vessels, and the facilities which the road presents for the conveyance of their cargoes to their proper destination, are I conceive, of no inconsiderable importance viewed either in relation to the interest of the Eastern shore, or to those of the commercial cities of Baltimore, Philadelphia and Wilmington.

I have already, perhaps, exceeded [illegible] which I had [illegible] to [illegible] and I must, very [illegible] to [illegible] of the [illegible] and [illegible] interesting, too, to the friends of the road [illegible] other [illegible] I have already [illegible] of [illegible] not likely to receive from, and to confer upon the country through which it [illegible] proposed [illegible] the agricultural improvement of the [illegible] Peninsula. These and other topics must be reserved as subjects to be considered in a general report hereafter to be furnished.

The plans and profiles of the ground, and of the several parts of the works, and the details of the estimates, are already prepared in a rough form, and will be in readiness to accompany my report, on which also some considerable progress has been made so far as it has been in my power, as it has been certainly my desire to complete it. Of this however I have no expectation, as I am under orders which will separate me from this duty the moment my health is sufficiently re-established to permit me to travel. The general report which may be somewhat voluminous, and will embrace much detail, will [illegible] easily occupy some time in its preparation, but it can be ready quite soon enough for any purpose for which the Commissioners may have occasion to use it.

It has been my intention also to give plans and estimates for the eastern line as far as it has been surveyed, and of the route which, on separating from the one on which the annexed abstract of estimate is founded, at or near the right bank of Sassafras river, would cross Back creek at Chesapeake City, and pursue thence the most favourable ground, would cross Big Elk river at or immediately west of Elkton.

The survey of the ground over which the Branch road south of Princess-Anne, leading to the Virginia line, with the intention of uniting hereafter with the Virginia road to Cherrystone, has been completed so far as the compass work applied to it. We are therefore enabled to assume the length of the Branch, and this, together with the striking resemblance which much of it bears to the ground over which the levelling was carried for the location of the main stem near Princess-Anne, enables me to give an approximate estimate for this branch, and which will be sent to the Commissioners whenever they may desire it.

The lateral roads contemplated to be surveyed under the resolution of your Legislature, No. 108, it has as yet been impracticable to survey, but their location I presume will be made at as early a period as possible.

I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully,
Gentlemen, your ob't. serv't.
JAMES KEARNEY.

Abstract of an estimate of the cost of the main stem of the Eastern Shore Rail Road, of 118¼ miles long, and of the cost of a steamboat line from its southwestern termination near Tangier Sound, 85 miles to Portsmouth, in Virginia.

For the Road.	Dolls cts.
For 1,139,076 cubic yards excavation and embankment,	265,893 77
For clearing and grubbing,	14,397 00
For bridges and culverts	120,838 06
For sleepers, string pieces wedges and iron for superstructure, & for crossing and sidings,	803,034 50
For depots, water stations, wharves and fencing,	70,000 00
For purchase and condemnation of land	21,500 00
	915,773 [illegible]
Contingencies at 12 per cent	109,754 8[illegible]
Total cost of the road and its appurtenances,	1,024,754 62
For locomotive engines, and for passengers' and burden cars,	91,000 00
For two steamboats,	150,000 00
Total estimate,	1,265,378,6[illegible]

Foreign News.

The packet ship Sylvie de Grasse, Capt. Wiederholdt, arrived at New York on Tuesday evening from Havre, whence she sailed on the 14th October. The New York Commercial has Paris advices to the 10th of that month. The London dates in those are of the evening of the 7th. Their previous advices from that city were of the morning of that day.

M. Pageot, the late Charge de'Affairs from France to this country has returned in the Sylvia de Grasse, to resume his former relations with our government.

MONEY AFFAIRS. "The commercial crisis," as the English and French papers call it, appears to be sweeping the whole continent. At Amsterdam, as we [illegible]

FRANCE AND SWITZERLAND

[illegible] The Nouvelliste of Vaud, pronounce [illegible] and the perfidy of its mediation. The Amidela Constitution says that if the members of the extraordinary Diet have common sense, however destitute of courage they may be, they will not yield to the menaces put forth in it.

The extraordinary Diet is called to deliberate on the course to be pursued. The Councils were summoned, in the different cantons, for the election of deputies to this Diet to meet in October. It is probable that the resolution of the Directory, to leave to the affair of Conseil, will be adhered to, but that a mediation by some foreign power will be authorized and suggested to France. The Swiss cannot be made enough to go to war with France, knowing, as they must, that Austria and Prussia will be against them also.

The Swiss Charge at Paris had received orders from the Director to quit Paris, and had accordingly demanded his passports. Indisposition, however, would detain him very conveniently for some weeks.

A friend of Joseph Bonaparte had contradicted (very indignantly, and by authority) the report that the ex-king had received permission to visit Corsica and says that he never has applied, and never will apply for such permission.

The Paris papers announce that the King will soon pardon and set at liberty more than 60 persons confined for political offences. Among them will be perhaps the prisoners at Ham.

A clock maker of Boulogne has successfully applied the elastic force of compressed air, to the propelling of clock machinery.

At a dinner given by Count Mole, on the 6th of October, Count Pozzodi Borgo and Sir Robert Peel were guests. The dinner was given in honor of the King's birthday. On that day he was sixty-three years old.

Five vessels of war have sailed from Toulon for various ports in Spain and Portugal, to protect the French consuls, and afford assistance or a place of refuge to French residents, in case of troble growing out of the revolution

SPAIN. It was reported at Paris on the 9th of October that Gomez had effected his escape, with the remnants of his army, to the passes of the Sierra Morena

The charge d'affairs of Austria, Sardinia and Naples, and the ambassadors of Russia and Prussia, had left Madrid for their respective kingdoms in consequence of [illegible] the revolution. The French [illegible] Count Latour Maubourg [illegible] at Bayonne on the 5th, on his way to Madrid

[illegible]

PORTUGAL.—The [illegible] revolution of [illegible] to be [illegible] and it is evident that the [illegible] in the capital, are now much inclined to undo their work. The Portuguese auxiliaries in Spain have refused to swear to the constitution of 1820.

The queen was suffering from illness at the date of the latest advices.

Prince Ferdinand, the queen's husband, has [illegible] the chief command of the army, [illegible] to which had excited some discontent.

The queen had issued a decree, promulgating the ball [illegible] said to be the most [illegible] act of her reign.

SWEDEN.—Rumours are afloat, of a project said to be entertained by very many [illegible] for a union of these three kingdoms—Sweden, Denmark and Norway, for a union of these three kingdoms under one crown, to take place on the [illegible] of Charles John, the present [illegible] The great object is [illegible] conservative front against the increasing power of Russia.

RUSSIA. The Emperor had his collar bone broken by an overturn of his carriage, but has perfectly recovered at the date of the last advices. By this accident his intended visit to War [illegible] was prevented.

The evacuation of Silistria was nearly completed on the 16th of September. 3000 Turkish troops were up to that time in barracks, and the French and English consuls for Wallachia had appointed vice-consuls for Silistria.

JUST RETORT. A gentleman who [illegible] and who was in Lancaster Pa. when Gen. Harrison was there, has furnished the following statement, for the truth of which he pledges his veracity.

[illegible]

THE HERALD.

The dreamy anticipations of the wildest enthusiasts are more than realized by what is now actually transpiring in the far west. The St. Louis (Missouri) Republican of the 24th ult. says that during the last 48 nours no less than 27 steamboats have arrived at this port, bringing nearly 1800 passengers, destined for this, and other parts of the "Far West." Of course, the accommodations were insufficient for them, and their only resource was the steamboats, which were literally thronged. We do not recollect to have ever witnessed a scene of more business and bustle than our wharf presented on Saturday. Nearly 30 steamboats discharging and receiving their freights, and the broad Mississippi kept in almost continued agitation by the numerous steamers which speed o'er her turbid bosom.

A large hotel is much wanted.

Among the passengers in the Sylvie de Grasse, from Havre, are M. Pageot, and family, Charge d' Affairs, to the United States, temporarily entrusted with the embassy until the arrival of M. Pontois, the newly appointed Minister. N. Y. E. Star.

M. Mimot, the French Consul General, has returned from Egypt with a rich collection of antiquities, chiefly obtained through the kindness of the Pacha.

The model of St. Paul s Church Rahway N. J. is said to be a fine specimen of Egyptian architecture.

A machine has been invented in Scotland by which granite is made to receive a polish as beautiful as marble.

A steam plough is in use in Lincolnshire which ploughs eight acres, and barrows 30 acres per day.

Apples which are worth in New York about sixty-two and a half cents a barrel, are selling at Mobile for twelve dollars Milk twenty-five cents a quart

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The Buffalo Journal states that the stock of the Erie Railroad, connected at the State line with the Cassadaga and Erie Rail Road, and thus with the New York and Erie Rail Road, has been taken up

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The Seminole Indians still carry on their depredations On the 9th ult, they landed at Key Largo, about 15 miles from Indian Key and burnt a small vessel lying off the Key

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The City Council of Savannah have been requested by the Board of Health of that City, to set apart a day of Thanksgiving for the exemption of that town from the Cholera

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The fall of stocks on the continent is imputed in part to the exportation of corn to America.

In the year 1837, there will be 5 Eclipses, three of the sun, and two of the moon. A very partial eclipse of the sun will take place on the 5th April, 4th May, and 29th October. On the 29th April, the moon will be totally eclipsed, also on the 13th October Of these, the last only will be visible in the United States.

A citizen of North Carolina a few years since, petitioned the Legislature of that State for exemption from taxes, because his wife, then living, had borne him 29 children, most of whom he had educated, One other case has occurred in the country in which the same married pair had 30 children.

The Hudson Republican says—A small piece of ground in the upper part of the city north east of the public square, worth a few hundred dollars before the Railroad was located, was sold on Saturday for more than $10,000. And yet some of our citizens have expressed a doubt whether the Railroad would affect the price of property in this city We believe property in and about Hudson is now worth 50 per cent more than it was two years ago

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The frigates Constitution and United States, were by the latest accounts visiting the coasts of Alexandria and Syria together The Potomac was immediately to touch at Africa and the Brazils, and thence to the United States.

Charles X of France, now at Brudweis, in Bohemia, where he has been with his family since the 5th of July, is enjoying a healthy old age. He entered his 80th year in October, The old gentleman amuses himself habitually with the chase, in which he is accompanied by the Duke of Angouleme, and is doubtless happier than when he wore the crown of France.

Signor Gorostiza has embarked for Mexico, with all the members of the legation. Previous to his departure he addressed to our government an exposition of his reasons for taking this step, from which we give the following extract:

"Unhappily the result has not been what the undersigned expected. The note of Mr. Dickens has left him no hope. The explanations moreover, which have been given him in the name of the President, have shown how little can be looked for, by Mexico, from the United States, since her most sacred rights, her most important interests, are thus sacrificed to an imaginary danger. Mexico is wronged and insulted as a measure of precaution.

"Under such painful circumstances, the undersigned would be wanting in his duty, as the representative of Mexico, if he did not avail himself of the only method left him to express the pain he feels at the wrongs done his country On his own responsibility, therefore, he declares his mission from this moment terminated." Balt. Chron.

During one day last week, there were received into the port of New York 9539 bags of wheat from London. Odessa and Hamburg, and 1549 bags of rye.

The U. S Mint is about to issue 50 cent pieces of a new and beautiful coinage,

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The Camden and Amboy Rail road Company have commenced carrying the mail between Philadelphia and New York twice a day.

A London mechanic has succeeded in manufacturing most beautiful cabinet furniture from slate. The embossing is said to be truly elegant. The same article has also been used for door pannels, ornamented with beautiful groups of flowers, fruits, &c

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The following notice in a country paper might be usefully applied on board some of our hurrying steamboats:—

"Travellers should be careful to deliver their choice articles to proper persons, as a gentleman a few days since, on alighting from a stage coach, entrusted his wife to a stranger, and he has not heard of her since,"

The Tennessee Legislature adjourned on the 26th ult,—They passed a law to secure to the State her proportion of the surplus revenue of the United States, It empowers the Governor, Comptroller, and Treasurer to receive the money, on giving the necessary pledges for its safe keeping and return when required, They are to deposit it in the Union Bank, and in the Planters' Bank of Tennessee—on their giving bond to receive it at their own charge, repay it when required by the Secretary of the Treasury of the Treasury of the United States—and pay 5 and 6 per cent, interest on it—and if these banks decline, then to deposit it with the Bank of Memphis.

The Planters Hotel, at New Orleans which last year fell down, is again rebuilt, and under charge of Mr. Armstrong

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How to make a double crop on a poor soil.—Plough up your ground intended for corn in the fall of the year, as deep as you can plough it—let it lay till spring—at the opening of which, when the frost is entirely out of the ground, give it a good ploughing, and barrow it down. It is then in good order for preparing to plant. Take of slacked ashes, two thirds, and of ground plaster one third: mix them well together, and follow the dropers, and put as much of this mixture on the seed as you can grasp in you hand, and cover it in the usual way. The corn will grow off finely, and retain a strong and vigorous growth and green color; and stand the drought much better than upon the strongest culture. The writer of this having tried the experiment for two years, has fully tested its value.—*Farmer & Gardner.*

BUSINESS OF BUFFALO.

There are thirty-one steamboats which sail regular to and from Buffalo. They arrive and depart fifty-three times every six days, making an average of 17 boats in daily operation at their whaves. A correspondent of the N. York Express describes the business of the place at the present time, as being unprecedented. The wharves are piled up with goods waiting for transportation to their destination. Schooners are clearing from 80 to 100 per cent; two ships that sail the lakes 40, and steamboats about the same. So great is the increase of transportation, that 100 additional vesels, says the writer, would now find constant and profitable employment. As an evidence of the amount of travel through the place, the writer mentions that 4000 persons left that port on the 23d ult. in steamboats for the West.

Mr. G. M. Dallas has failed in his attempt to be elected to the Pennsylvania Convention. The Philadelphia Gazette says:—

"We are credibly informed that his name was scratched from the ticket, by a very considerable number of Jackson men, who though prepared on almost every occasion to "proceed the entire animal," could not stomach his strong revolutionary doctrines.

From Texas.

The New Orleans Bulletin of the 29th ult. says:—By the arrival of the schr. Pennsylvania, yesterday, from Velasco, Texas, we are in possesson of dates from that country to the 12th. So little dread of an enemy prevails in the country at present, that the inhabitants are quietly cultivating their lands, and attending, it would seem, theatrical performance. Some Thespian crops have opened the temple, and made a debut at Columbia, under favourable auspices. The army remains stationary, and somewhat impatient to be engaged in more active duty, in which, notwithstanding threats of formidable preparations on the part of their enemies, we suspect they will be disappointed, as time will disclose. We a long time since prohecied that not another hostile gun would be fired in Texas, and as yet, we have lost no faith in our prophetic gifts as to this particular.

The papers containing the particulars of their newly organized congress, furnish no matter of great public interest, the members as yet being engaged in regulating the minutiæ of matters of order and etiquette, prior to entering upon their more serious deliberations. Santa Ana is still in confinement, which is rumored to be not so rigid of late, there being on foot some measures preparatory to his release. Should it be true, and he is to be released, Texas should require something in the way of ransom, to enable her to discharge some of her heavy liabilities incurred by her belligerent operations.

The vacancy as Commander-in-Chief, occasioned by the election of General Houston to the presidency, will be filled it is said by one of the three candidates. Gens. Thomas Rusk, Green or Felix Houston.

From all that we can hear and read of the initiatory operations of the Texians in their governmental concerns, we are induced to believe that they enter upon their new and untried career, with as much of the requisite ability and honest sincerity of purpose, as any people ever did, and with sufficient to enable them to take their independent stand among the sovereignties of the earth.

From Florida.

A slip from the St. Augustine Herald, dated Oct. 29th states that they learn by an express which left Fort Drane on the 27th inst. that Gen. Read arrived at Ouithlacouchie on the 22d with steamboats Energy and Superior, under the direction of Capt. Wood, whose active zeal, skill and superior judgment are highly spoken of. Another steamboat, the United States, was wrecked at the mouth of the river.

We now learn with great satisfaction, that there are a plenty of provisions and forage at the mouth of the river, and a considerable quantity at Graham's Camp and more on transportation there.

Gen. Jesup was supposed to be at Tampa Bay with 750 regulars and marines; two companies of mounted Alabama volunteers, Capt. Alvord's company from Key West, and M'Intosh's from Fort Mitchel, 4th Infantry are with Gen. Read.

The Governor is in feeble health, but he is determined to enter the field and make every sacrifice, in order to ensure success. He has appointed Major Pierce Colonel, and given him the command of the Creek volunteers. This gallant officer has received from the President the Brevet rank of Lieut. Col. as a reward for his meritorious services.

Maj. Pierce has returned from Charleston with several steamboats and schooners which have arrived in the St. John with a large number of horses, &c. for the army.

The campaign will be opened immediately and prosecuted with vigor. In a few days we shall hear of something decisive.

Extract of a letter dated *Key West,* Oct. 20.

"The Indians made their appearance a short time since on Key Tavinie., where they surprised the schooner Mary, Capt Bethell, burnt the vessel, and slightly wounded some of the crew before they could make their escape.

"Lieutenant Powell, of the United States sloop of war Vandalia, which is now lying in our port, has gone in pursuit of them with 170 men under his command, accompanied by the United States cutter Washington, and eight row boats. By the last accounts the expedition had reached Indian Key, and were making preparation to scour the country.

FROM SPAIN.

Capt Brown, of barque Ganges, arrived at Boston, from Malaga, October 10, informs Messrs. Topliff, that 6000 men of the Carlist army were within one day's march of Malaga when he sailed, and great consternation pervaded all ranks in that city, The shipping in harbor was crowded with men, women and children, for protection As the progress of the Carlists had been marked by every excess, and as they wreaked their vengeance more particularly upon those places which had proclaimed the constitution or were in favor of it, the inhabitants of Malaga had every reason to fear the worst consequence, should the Carlists enter the city.—Every preparation was making to defend the place. About 5000 militia were enrolled, but had no leaders in whom they had confidence; consequently, great alarm existed and business was at a stand.

The U. S. ship Potomac was in port, also a British and a French frigate.

"An ounce of prevention is better than a pound of remedy."—*Old Adage.*

The above maxim of wisdom and discretion, and the following extract from a law of this State, passed at February session 1777, is published for the especial benefit of the Revolutionary Convention, proposed to be held on the 21st inst., and its abettors

Extract from the Law of Feb. 1777.

"And be it enacted, That if any subject or inhabitant of this State shall, by any word, open deed, writing, printing, or other act, persuade or excite any of the inhabitants of this State to resist the present Government therefor by force, or to oppose, or in any manner obstruct, with force, the execution of any of the Law of this State, such persons being convicted thereof shall be fined not exceeding two thousand pounds current money, and be imprisoned not more than two years, in the discretion of the Court."

WHO WILL BE PRESIDENT?—We have heard a very singular question mooted as to the prospects of Van Buren upon the presidency.

In the present state of the election returns it is yet doubtful whether he can be elected by the colleges. Van must receive the votes of New Jersey, Virginia, and Indiana, in full, to give him a majority. Should either of these states falter, and the probability is that all will, if we are to judge of the existing tone of public feeling from what we already know, then will Van be only eligible as a candidate before the House of Representatives.

But this is not all his difficulty. Granger is a candidate for the Vice Presidency. He comes from the same state that Van Buren does. If, therefore, Van Buren is not elected by the people, the electoral colleges opposed to Van may concentrate their votes on Granger, and elect him to the Vice Presidency. This act performed will, under the terms and spirit of the Constitution, entirely disqualify Van Buren from ever reaching the House of Representatives—for the Constitution expressly says that the "President and Vice President shall not come from the same state." The fact, therefore, of Granger being elected by the people Vice president, effectually bars the door upon Mr. Van Buren; and sends him back to Kinderhook without even a chance of success. *N. Y. Herald.*

☞It is well known that the editor of the N. Y. Herald is given to hoaxing his neighbors, by the invention of all kinds of humorous fabrications. The latest effort of this kind is his patent method of disqualifying Mr. Van Buren for the Presidency. The constitution affords no ground for the measure recommended, as the provision upon which it is proposed to be based is not to be found in that instrument.

[Baltimore Chronicle.

SURPLUS REVENUE.

Should the sum to be distributed, on the first of January next, amongst the States, amount, as it possibly may, to forty-six millions of dollars, the share of each State will be as follows:—

State	Share
New York,	$6,573,000
Pennsylvania,	4,995,000
Virginia,	3,569,000
Ohio,	3,286,500
N. Carolina,	2,817,500
Tennessee,	2,346,500
Massachusetts	2,191,000
Kentucky	2,191,000
S. Carolina	1,721,500
Georgia	1,721,500
Maine	1,565,000
Maryland	1,565,000
Indiana	1,408,500
Connecticut	1,252,000
New Jersey	1,252,000
New Hampshire	1,095,000
Vermont	1,095,000
Alabama	1,095,000
Louisiana	782,000
Illinois	782,000
Rhode Island	626,000
Mississippi	626,000
Missouri	626,000
Delaware	469,500
Michigan	469,500
Arkansas	369,500

The Power of Woman.—Whatever may be the customs and laws of the country, the woman of it decide the morals. Free or subjugated, they reign, because they hold possession of our passions. But their influence is more or less salutary, according to the degree of esteem which is granted to them. Whether they are our idols or companions, courtezans, or beasts of burden, the reaction is complete, and they make us such as they are themselves. It seems as if nature connected our intelligence with their dignity, as we connect our happiness with their virtue. This, therefore, is a law of eternal justice; man cannot degrade woman, without himself falling into degradation; he cannot raise them without becoming better. Let us cast our eyes over the globe, and observe those two great divisions of the human race, the east and the west. One-half of the ancient world remains without progress, without thought, and under the load of a barbarous cultivation; woman there are slaves. The other half advances towards freedom and light; the woman are loved and honored.—*Martin.*

Sixty-six persons committed suicide in Paris, during the month of September

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"In all things that have beauty, there is nothing to man more comely than Liberty."

Dissolution of Partnership.

The co partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers under the style of Dorsey and Curtis, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the firm in any manner, are requested to pay the same to William Dorsey who alone is authorized to settle the same.

Wm. Dorsey.
Wm. H. Curtis.

Back Creek Somerset County Maryland November 8 1836.

The Baltimore Chronicle, and Bicknell's Detector are requested to insert the above 1 a w 3 w and forward their account to this office for collection.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of Somerset County Court, and to me directed, at the suit of George W. Dobbs, against Elizabeth A. U. Teackle, I have seized and taken in execution the following property to wit; all the right, title, interest and estate of the said Elizabeth, both at law and equity of, in, and to all that lot of ground in Princes Anne, or its vicinity, formerly belonging to Littleton D. Teackle, and which was conveyed to William W. Johnston, by the said Elizabeth A. U. Teackle, as will appear by said deed duly endorsed among the lands record of Somerset County, which I shall proceed to sell on Wednesday the 30th inst at the Court House door in the town of Princess Anne, at the hour of 3 o'clock, P. M. to the highest and best bidder for cash, to satisfy the above mentioned writ and cost.

J. S. CROCKETT, Shff.

November 8 1836.

Sheriff's Sale

By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Somerset county court, and to me directed, at the suit of William H. Rider, assignee of John Rider, against Robert Morris, George Malone, jr. and George Malone, sen', I have seized and taken in execution the following property to wit;—One tract of land called Fitzwater,s Study, containing one hundred and fifty acres, more or less. as the property of George Malone, jr. and Robert Morris, also, a part of a tract of land called Goslee's chance, one tract called Malone's Adventure and Goddard's Folly, one tract called Bayley's chance containing thirty seven and a half acres, one tract of land called Bayleys Craft, containing forty acres, one tract of land called Lock, containing thirteen acres, one tract of land called Sandhill, containing five acres, one tract of land called Mountsham, containing three acres, one tract of land called Second Attempt, containing nine and a half acres:—In all one hundred and fifty three and three quarters acres of land, more or less,—Also, two cows and six head of hogs as the property of George Malone, jr. which I shall proceed to sell at the court house door in the town of Princess Anne, on Tuesday the 29th inst, at the hour of 1 o'clock, P. M. to the highest and best bidder, for cash to satisfy the above mentioned writ and cost.

J. S. CROCKETT, Shff.

Nov. 8 1836.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of two writs of Fieri Facias issued out of Somerset county Court, and to me directed, one at the suit of William Crawford, jr and one at the suit of William Crawford, and David P. McKim, against Peter Bell, I have seized and taken in execution, all the right, title, interest and claim, both at law and in equity of the said Peter Bell, of, in and to, the following lands and tenements, to wit;—Wood Yard, Good Luck, Turkey Cock Hill, Town Hill, Fitch and Safety, containing 525 acres more or less, 2 head of horses, one yoke oxen, 200 bushels of corn in the field, more or less, which I shall proceed to sell at the court house door in Princess Anne, on Wednesday the 30th day of November inst at the hour of 2 o'clock, P. M. to the highest and best bidder, for cash to satisfy the above writs and cost.

S G. HOLBROOK, late Shff.

Nov. 8 1836.

Sheriff's Sale

By virtue of two writs of Fieri Facias issued out of Somerset county court, and to me directed at the suit of the Bank of Salisbury, one against James Tilghman and the other against John Dryden, I have seized and taken in execution the following property of the said James Tilghman, to wit; one horse, one bed and furniture, one negro John, ten head of hogs, and five head of cattle; also one slave, Littleton, one do Nelson, one do, Frederick, one girl, Anne, two horses, three yoke of oxen, ten head of cattle, twelve head of hogs, four beds and furniture, as the property of the said John Dryden, which I shall proceed to sell at the front door of the court house in Princess Anne, on Tuesday the 22d day of November inst, to the highest and best bidder for cash to satisfy the above mentioned writs and cost.

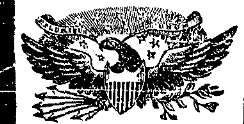
S G HOLBROOK, late Shff.

November 1st, 1836.

Sheiff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of Somerset county court, and to me directed at the suit of George W Teackle against James Dryden, I have seized and taken in execution the following property of the said James Dryden, to wit: one negro John, two horses, two beds and furniture and six hogs, which I shall proceed to sell at the front door of the court house in Princess Anne on Tuesday the 22d day of November inst, to the highest, and best bidder, for cash to satisfy the above mentioned writ and cost, S G HOLBROOK, late Shff.

November 1st, 1836.



THE HERALD.

Princess-Anne, Md.

TUESDAY, NOV: 22, 1836.

The November Term of Somerset County Court will commence next Monday. Our advertising friends and subscribers are respectfully invited to give us a call.

MARYLAND ELECTION.

County	Whig maj.	V.B. maj.
Allegany	250	
Washington	184	
Frederick	114	
Montgomery	400	
Baltimore county		411
Baltimore city		110
Harford	200	
Anne Arundel	210	
Annapolis	27	
Prince George	300	
Calvert	79	
Cecil		74
Kent	223	
Queen Anne	120	
Talbot	176	
Dorchester	274	
Caroline	93	
Somerset	507	
Worcester	491	
St. Mary's	453	
Charles	200	
	4289	594
	595	
Maj for Harrison,	3695	

OUR RELIANCE.

Assuming that Pennsylvania, N. York and Virginia have given their electoral vote to Mr. Van Buren, what, we ask, is there in the condition of affairs which is calculated, when deliberately viewed, to discourage those who have indulged the hope of defeating the election of that person? In all the calculations that we have ever made, those States have been conceded to him, and although we confess that we had not resigned all hope of carrying Pennsylvania, we never felt the least sanguine of success in the other two. The recent election in Pennsylvania shows what excellent reason we had for *hoping* for the vote of that state. The issue of the contest in New York and Virginia is yet uncertain, but we adhere to our original calculation and set them down for Mr. Van Buren. How then stands the case? Just as it did six months ago. Mr. Van Buren's friends have, so far, carried all the States they claimed. Gen. Harrison's friends have done the same.

We continue to hope that the result will be

For the Whig candidates.

State	Votes
Vermont	7
Massachusetts	14
Delaware	3
Maryland	10
N. Carolina	15
S. Carolina	11
Georgia	11
Alabama	7
Mississippi	4
Louisiana	5
Tennessee	15
Kentucky	15
Ohio	21
Indiana	9
	147

For Van Buren.

State	Votes
Maine	10
New Hampshire	7
Connecticut	8
Rhode Island	4
New York	42
New Jersey	8
Pennsylvania	30
Virginia	23
Illinois	5
Missouri	4
Arkansas	3
	144

In Rhode Island the Van Buren majority, by the most recent test, was not more than three or four hundred votes, and in New Jersey not quite a thousand Unless Mr. Van Buren gets all of these States and one of those which we have set down as nearly certain to go against him, he cannot be elected.

Our confidence in the defeat of Mr. Van Buren is the same now as it has ever been. We rely now, as we have ever done, upon the States we have enumerated, and if Mr. Van Buren should lose New Jersey, as we have reason to hope he will, we think that his election cannot be accomplished by any means within the scope of even his magical resources.—*Balt Chron.*

From the New York Express.

It was not until midnight last night that all the Wards were canvassed. We are now enabled to say, that for the first time in twenty years, the Whigs have triumphed over Tammany Hall, by choosing any of their Representatives to Congress. We want language to express our joy at the result.

The Whigs have elected two out of four of their candidates for Congress, viz: Ogden Hoffman and Edward Curtis over J. M'Keon and Gideon Lee.—C. C. Cambreleng, Van Buren, is chosen from the pertinacity of Mr. Monroe to run. His meagre vote has been just sufficient to defeat our friends, Ira B. Wheeler and H. Van Wagenan. Eli Moore being on the Loco Foco Ticket, as well as the Tammany; is elected of course. Had the Whigs had any idea of success, they could have carried every man by a majority of at least two thousand.

The Assembly ticket is not all convassed, but the Whigs are again triumphant—having chosen a large proportion, if not all their ticket.

☞Mr. Gulick, the Whig candidate for Register, has a majority of about six thousand

Frederick A. Tallmadge, the Whig candidate for Senator, is elected over Morgan L. Smith, by a very large majority, say about two thousand. The Van Buren Electoral and Governor's ticket will have a majority, but a lean one, not over 1000, if as much

A triumph so complete has astonished the Whigs themselves.

The annexed letter from Mr. Wesley Linthicum, one of the recusant Electors, will be read with the greatest pleasure, by all the citizens of this State, who are desirous of witnessing the return of the reign of confidence and security in Maryland. We trust that Mr. Linthicum's invitation to his associates will be responded to at once.

ELK RIDGE, Nov. 12th, 1836.

To Messrs. McGill, Wason, Quynn, Fisher, Ellicott, Bell, Vansant, Harwood, Hope, Sutton, Keene, Fountain, Evans, G. A. Thomas and George.

Gentlemen: Believing that the course we adopted in seceding from the Electoral College was expressive of the wishes of a majority of the People of Maryland, but not having been sustained by that majority, and being at all times willing to submit to the will of the people, I have determined to obey this will as expressed by the votes of the November election, and shall repair to Annapolis on Friday, the 18th inst. and on the 19th qualify as an elector of the Senate, and I invite you to meet me there, for the purpose of joining in making a quorum.

I am with much respect, your ob. servt
WESLEY LINTICUM.

The following extract is from a late London paper:

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 21.

A circumstance has occurred at Smyrna which may disturb a little the renewed harmony between France and America—On the 14th, the American brig Banian, loaded with Turkish produce for Boston, set sail, and got beyond the Castle, when she was forcibly boarded by a French man-of-war,s boat. An officer and several men, armed, said they were in search of two deserters, whom they suspected to be on board, and notwithstanding Capt. Inglee assured them on his word of honor that there was no such men in his ship, the French commenced a strict search, and not succeeding in finding the deserters, the officers ordered the American captain to return to Smyrna. On this the American hauled down his flag, abandoned the vessel, and the French brought her to anchor between the castle and the town. Captain Inglee then went on shore and made his protest. Thus the affair remained when the last accounts left Smyrna. Mr. Offley, the United States Consul, is a man who will do his duty from which he would not flinch a hair's breadth, even were his consulate rattled about his ears. He is another Lord Ponsonby, with this difference, that he will certainly be more promptly supported by his own Government. People cannot insult the stripes and stars with impunity.

TOWN OF HOUSTON, TEXAS.

It has been truly remarked, that more interesting information may be gleaned from the advertisements of a newspaper than from its editorial columns. Since the establishment of a newspaper called the Telegraph, at Columbia in Texas, we are put in possession of more valuable details as to the actual position of that country, so little known in the United States, than we have ever before been enabled to reach in the desultory pages of travellers, and scattered facts detailed in the narratives of letter writers. We were struck with the truth of this observation, in reading an advertisement in the Telegraph of September 13th, setting off the advantages of the locality of the new town of Houston, on the Buffalo Bayou. The language employed is entirely in the vein of similar productions, which fill the advertising columns of our papers in this present rage for land speculation. The present site, however, directly on the spot where the distinguished General after whom it is named, gained the brilliant victory of San Jacinto, appears to have all the advantages ascribed to it. It is at the head of navigation for steamboats and large vessels; in a rich country, but ten hours sail to Galveston Bay, on the sea, which is described as abounding in oysters and game. There is also fine timber of pine, ash, cedar and oak, and the magnificent magnolia. Extensive prairies of rich pasture, already a saw mill and public hotel are building The new town is distant 15 miles from the Brazos river, 30 miles N. E. from San Felipe, and 10 from Harrisburg. It is proposed to erect a national armoury at this place. When we see this rapid march of prosperity in a land yet engaged in a bloody struggle for its liberty, surely the Americans who inhabit there, must be acknowledged to be endowed to the full measure of the Go Ahead principle, which characterizes their countrymen here. N. Y. E. Star

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The Nashua Gazette gives the following shocking detail of a lunatic case in New Hampshire.

"An insane pauper in this town is now confined in a dungeon built in the cellar of his keeper, from whom he formerly escaped, was pursued, brought back, and placed there for safe keeping. Shut up in darkness he became frantic; and no one dared approach him. They fastened up every outlet of escape, and here for two years has he been imprisoned without fire, without clothing, and no human eye has ever seen him! A trough is placed to receive his food, and here he is fed daily like the very swine! Is not such a picture too painful even for imagination?"

General Scott, has gone on to Frederick to attend the Court of Inquiry. General Gaines is expected to be there shortly.

The steamboat Car of Commerce, intended to navigate the Delaware and Chesapeake Canal, was lately tried in the river Delaware, and is said to have answered the expectations of the projectors. The intention is to make continous trips between Baltimore and Philadelphia. It is supposed that the time occupied in passing between the two cities will be about 12 hours. The engine is on the locomotive principle, of about 70 horse power, and is expected to carry about 100 tons freight, besides accommodating 150 passengers comfortably. The charge for passage will be about one half of the present price. The finish of the boat is represented as being highly creditable to the builders. Balt. Am.

PRICES CURRENT.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 16.

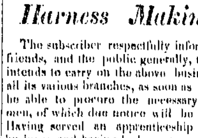
Article	Price
Flour, per bbl.	$9.75 a 9.00
Wheat,	1.93 a 2 15
Corn,	92 a 95
Rye,	1.00 a 1.02
Oats,	45 a 00

Died

On Monday morning November 6th at 3 o'clock A. M. Capt. Thomas White, of Monie aged 63 years and 7 months.

He has left behind a widow and eight children to mourn their loss. But for him to die was gain, for he had long been an active, useful and pious member of the Episcopal Church, and after having for many years "adored the doctrine of God his Saviour in all things" he was "gathered unto his Fathers, having the testimony of a good consience, in the communion of the Catholic Church, in the confidence of a certain faith, in the comfort of a reasonable, religious and holy hope, in favour with God, in perfect charity with the world"—Well may we give heartfelt utterance to the prayer of Balaam—"Let me die the death of the righteous and let my last end be like his."

COACH, GIG &



Harness Making.

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends, and the public generally, that he intends to carry on the above business in all its various branches, as soon as he will be able to procure the necessary workmen, of which due notice will be given. Having served an apprenticeship at the business, and having had many years experience, he flatters himself that he will be able to please such of his friends as will give him their custom, and promises to such that their work shall be done faithfully and on the most moderate terms. He is now prepared to execute & will thankfully receive all kinds of repairs on carriages, harness or saddles. His shop is at present in the house formerly occupied by Messrs. Hyland & Adams as a tavern.

ERNEST W. BRIDING.

Nov 22 3w

TAILORING.

SAMUEL HALL

Most respectfully returns thanks to his friends and customers for the very liberal patronage he has received at their hands, and begs a continuance of their favors so long as they think him deserving. He flatters himself that from his experience and knowledge of business, he will be able to please all who may favor him with their custom. He will warrant his work to be equal, both in style and finish, to any done on the Eastern Shore. In all cases he will warrant a first rate fit, or the customer shall not be bound to take the articles.

There are some who are in the habit of having their small work done with me and their coats made elsewhere. If such persons are afraid to trust me with the making of their coats, I wish them to remove their coats and pants, also. nov22 3w

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BLANKS

For Sale at the Office of the Village Herald

Chancery Sale.

Pursuant to authority derived from the Hon. Chancellor of Maryland, I will sell, to the highest and best bidder, that beautiful Farm, situated on the Great Choptank river, of which the late Roger Hooper, Esq, died seized. This farm contains about

250 ACRES,

and is known by the name of "Stepney View," and is a part of that valuable tract of land called the Indian Lands, The improvements are a little out of repair, but I am told that they are large and commodious; that the land is light and easy of cultivation, and the crops generally good, The situation is very salubrious and inviting to any one wishing to reside on the river. The plantation is sufficiently furnished with wood and timber,

The sale will take place at the Court House, in the town of Cambridge, on Monday, the 12 day of December next, between the hours of 11 and 12; and the terms of sale will be one fourth cash on the day of sale, and the balance in six and twelve months, with interest from the day of sale, secured by bond and security approved by the trustee,

H. PAGE, Trustee.

Nov. 22 3w

New Fall Goods

Wm. W. Johnston

Has just received and is now opening his *first supply of*

Fall & Winter Goods,

Comprising a large and well selected assortment of

NEW & FASHIONABLE DRY GOODS,

—ALSO—

GROCERIES,

Hardware, Crockery, **Drugs & medicines,** BOOTS & SHOES,

HATS:

FUR & SEAL CAPS,

&c. &c.

All which he offers at prices which cannot fail to please, for cash, on time to punctual dealers or in exchange for country produce or manufactures.- Such as Wheat, Corn, Rye, Oats, Flaxseed, Wool Feathers, Virginia Cloth, Fustian, Lindsey Tow Linen, Rags and Soap

His old customers, and buyers generally are respectfully invited to call and supply themselves.

Oct 25 3w

For Rent.

THE subscriber having determined to remove from White Haven, offers her dwelling for the ensuing year The situation is a very eligible one, having all the requisite houses, and cannot fail to please any one who is desirous of living at the place.

She has also a small shoe shop situated on an adjoining lot, which she will also rent to a good tenant.

HENRIETTA ATKINSON.

W. Haven, Sept. 27.

PRINCESS-ANNE HOTEL.

BY the urgent importunities of his old friends and customers the undersigned has been induced to open again a House of Entertainment in this place. He has opened the large, commodious, NEW HOTEL, opposite the Court House, and the offices of the Clerk of the County Court, and Register of Wills, called the PRINCESS ANNE HOTEL, recently occupied by G M Willing, Esq.—The requisite out buildings, of ample dimensions, will be immediately erected, Notwithstanding the high prices of the present season, he has laid in abundant supplies of all the requisites of good eating and drinking, and has made arrangements for the most comfortable accommodation of his customers, and all travellers and others that may favor him with their patronage. From the situation of his Hotel, so contiguous to the Court House and public offices, and its comfortable rooms with fire-places, gentlemen of the *bar*, and others having business with the Court and in the public officess, will find it to their advantage, convenience, and comfort to patronize his Establishment.

The undersigned hopes to receive, as he will endevor to merit, largely of the public patronage.

George Dashiell

Princess Anne, Jan 12 '36

N. B. His Hacks will run, for the accommodation of passengers, to and from the Steamboat Patuxent, on the days of her arrival at and departure from White-Haven Travellers will be conveyed, on accommodating terms, to any part of the Peninsula at the shortest notice. G. D.

June 21, 1836.

$300 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscribers on the 10th instant, two negro women—one named LETTA, dark mulatto color, about 4 feet 11 inches high, 27 years old, and speaks very proper; the other named SARAH, of the same color, about 4 feet 8 inches high, 25 years old. It is very likely they are in the neighborhood of Barren Creek, as they both have husbands in that neighborhood The above reward will be given, or $100 for either of them, if taken in the county and secured so that we get them again. If taken out of the county, we will give $150 for either, or $300 for both of them, if so cured so that we get them again.

BECHAMP RHODES,
JAMES RHODES.

Near Spring hill Church, August 2, 1836.

Sheriff's Sale

By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Somerset County Court and to me directed, at the suit of A R. Levering and sons, against George M Wiling, I have seized and taken in execution the following Lands and tenements to wit: a tract of Land called Jones' Choice containing 150 acres more or less, which I shall proceed to sell at the court house door in the Town of Princess Anne, on Tuesday the 22d of November inst, at the hour of 2 oclock, P. M. to the highest and best bidder for cash, to satisfy the above mentioned writ and costs

J. S. CROCKETT, Shff.

November, 1 1836.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of two writs of Fieri Facias issued out of Somerset County Court, and to me directed one at the suit of Thomas A. Spence, adm. d. b. n. of Robert T. Walker against James Polk, and Robert J. H. King, and one at the suit of William Williams, against James Polk, and Robert J. H. King, I have seized and taken in execution the following Goods and chattels Lands and tenements to wit, one house, and lot situated in Princess Anne, now occupied by said Polk, as his dwelling house, and the house, and lot adjoining thereto at present occupied by Mrs. Colgher, also the houses, and lots situated in Princess Anne, the one occupied by James C. Hyland, Esq. as a store house, and the other occupied by Isaac D. Jones, Esq. as an office with there appertenances, a tract of Land called Pen Hill containing 40 acres more or less; a tract of Land called Rowleys Ridge containing 246 acres more or less, all those tracts or parcels of land called Welby chance, Hamilton's Fortune, and Meadow Ground containing 928 acres more or less, one negro woman named Leah, one girl named Jane, one ditto named Fanny, one negro man named Nutter, one ditto named Frederick, one Bay mare one coachee one sulkey and five beds and furniture taken as the property of said Polk, also a tract of and called Clover Fields, a tract called Hamiltons Fortune containing 950 3 4 acres more or less, a tract of land called Beverly containing 1557 1 2 acres more or less, one negro named Levi, one named Handy, one named Hamilton, one ditto Isaac, one do Denwood, one do Henry, one do Nehemiah, one do Elisha, one coachee, one gig and harness, one pair of horses, one horse three work horses, two pair of mules four yoke of oxen, and twenty head of cattle, taken as the property of said King, which I shall proceed to sell at the Court House door in the Town of Princess Anne, on Tuesday the 22d. of November inst at the hour of 2 o'clock, P. M. to the highest and best bidder for cash to satisfy the above mentioned writs and cost.

J. S. CROCKETT, Shff.

November, 1

Sheriff's Sale

By virtue of one writ of FieriFacias issued out of Somerset County Court, and to me directed at the suit of Henrietta B. Haynie, adm'x of William Done, against James Anderson, and Robert W. Swan, I have taken in Execution the following property to wit, one negro boy Stephen, one negro girl Henny, and one horse, as the property of Robert W. Swan, which I shall proceed to sell at the Court House door in the town of Princess Anne, on Tuesday the 22d of November inst, between the hours of 1 and 3 o-clock, P. M. to the highest and best bidder for cash to satisfy the above writ and cost, and county levey and officers fees for the years of 1835 and 36.

S. G. HOLBROOK, late Shff.

November, 1 1836.

Sheriff's Sale

By virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas issued out of Somerset County Court, and to me directed, at the suit of John S Stevenson and Jacob Boston, administrator s of David Long, against James Tilghman and John Dryden, I have seized and taken in execution the following property of the said Tilghman, to wit: one tract of land, known by the name of Oak Hill, containing one hundred acres, more or less, one slave John, and one gray mare, also one slave Littleton, one do Frederick, one girl Anne, one house and two yoke of oxen, as the property of the said Dryden, which I shall proceed to sell at the front door of the Court house in Princess Anne, on Tuesday the 22d day of November inst, to the highest and best bidder for cash to satisfy the above mentioned writ and cost.

S G. HOLBROOK, late Shff.

November 1st, 1836.

MR. AND MRS. HAMILTON'S

Boarding and day school for young ladies,

Corner of Courtland and Saratoga streets, Baltimore,

WILL BE RE-OPENED on Monday, the 5th of September next. As this Institution during the present year, has received the most extensive improvements and additions, the Principals feel a confidence in saying they believe it to be now superior to any similar establishment ever offered to public patronage both in the School and Boarding Departments.

Although the character of this institution is generally well known, yet for the satisfaction of those unacquainted with it, they give the following gentlemen as reference:

Rev Dr. JOHNS, Rev. Dr. HENSHAW
Rev. J. M DUNCAN

A prospectus of the School may be obtained by address ng (post paid) William Hamilton, Baltimore.

NOTICE.

I hereby forewarn all persons from crossing my plantation with cart and oxen or any other team after this date.

WM. STEWART.

Oct. 25 1836.

POETRY.

WHAT I LOVE.

I love the morning's early beam,
When waking from my [illegible] dream,
As thro' my latticed [illegible] [illegible],
The dawn of day;
I love to adore the Great Supreme,
That guides my way.

I love to stray thro' meadows green,
And linger in each sylvan screen;
I love the morning air serene,
And hear it sigh;
I love to muse alone unseen,
On days gone by.

I love, when in meredian heat
The grove, the grot, the shady seat,
And oh! my very heart does beat,
Responsive notes,
While the wild birds in their retreat;
Tune their sweet throats

I love the eve when toils are done:
I love the cooling streams that run:
I love the glorious setting sun!
Bespeak thy power!
Oh God! with me thy will be done,
At any hour

I love to watch the orb of night,
As o'er the waves a lovely sight:
She dazzles beauteously bright,
And gilds the wave,
Ah! sure it gives the soul delight,
To see her lave.

I love to watch yon sky of blue,
With all its various spangled hue,
And think the souls that have proved true,
Inhabit there,
I love to think that I may too
Be found sincere.

THE BEAUTY OF LIBERTY.

"In all things that have beauty, there is nothing to man more comely than Liberty."
[Milton.]

When the dance of the shadows
At daybreak is done,
And the cheeks of the Morning
Are red with the sun
When he sinks in [illegible] glory
At eve from the [illegible],
And calls up the planets
To blaze in the blue,
There is beauty. But where is the beauty to see,
More proud than the front of a nation when free

When the beautiful bend
Of the bow is above,
Like a collar of light
On the bosom [illegible]
When the moon in her madness
Is floating on high,
Like a banner of silver
Hung out in the sky.
There is beauty But, earth has no beauty to see,
More proud than the front of a nation when free!

In the depth of the darkness,
Unvaried in hue,
When the shadows are veiling
The breast of the blue,
When the voice of the tempest
At midnight is still
And the spirit of solitude
Sobs on the hill,
There is beauty. But where is the beauty to see,
Like the broad beaming brow of a nation when free!

In the breath of the morning
When nature's awake,
And calls up the chorus
To chant of the break,
In the voice of the echo
Unbound in the woods,
In the warbling of streams
And the foaming of the [illegible],
There is beauty. But where is the beauty to see,
Like the thrice hallowed sight of a nation that's free.

When the striving of surges
Is mad on the main,
Like the charge of a column
Of plumes on the plain,
When the thunder is up
From his cloud-cradled sleep,
And the tempest is treading
The path of the deep,
There is beauty, But where is the beauty to see,
Like the sun brilliant brow of a nation when free?

It has been proved [illegible] examination of the base of the obelisk [illegible] Thebes, that the Egyptians, who flourished four thousand years ago, understood the art of dovetailing.

No less than $415,000 have been paid by the merchants of St. Louis for steamboats chiefly built at Pittsburg, within the last season

NOTICE.

The creditors of Robert Jones, are here by notified that they must leave their claims, in the hands of the Register of Wills of Somerset County, for the purpose of ascertaining each one's distributive share from the amount of money now in the hands of the Adm. by virtue of an order from the orphans Court.

WM. T. WOOD, Adm.
of Robert Jones, decd.

Oct. 25 1836.

We are authorised to announce
Arnold E. Ballard, Esq.
As a candidate for the next Sheriffalty of Somerset county.
Oct 18.

We are authorized to announce
John N. Rowland, Esq.
As a candidate for the next Sheriffalty Somerset county.
Oct. 11, 1836.

We are authorized to announce
John B. Siemons, Esq.
As a candidate for the next sheriffalty of Somerset county.
Oct 11, 1836.

We are authorized to announce
Robert Stewart, Esq.
As a candidate for the next sheriffalty of Somerset county.
Oct. 11, 1836.

New Goods.

Samuel W. Jones

Has just returned from Baltimore, with a large and choice assortment of

Fall and Winter Goods.

which he offers to his friends, and the public generally on moderate terms.

P. Ann, Oct. 14 1836.

VENDUE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Somerset county, will be exposed to public sale on Wednesday the 14th of December next, at the late residence of Robert Cluff, late of said county deceased, the following property, being a part of the personal estate of said dec'd.

Horses, three yoke of Oxen, two cows, corn, fodder, wheat, oats, potatoes, &c.

The terms of sale are—A credit of the months on all sums over five dollars, six purchaser or purchasers giving note with approved security, on all sums of and under five dollars the cash will be required before the removal of the property. Sale to commence at 9 o'clock A. M.

E. P. CLUFF, Adm'r,
Nov. 15 of R. Cluff, dec'd.

Vendue.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Somerset county, will be sold at public sale, at the late residence of Josiah Cullen, late of Somerset county dec'd. on Thursday 24th of November, inst., all the personal estate of said dec'd. consisting of

A Schooner, nearly new, Cattle, hogs, household and kitchen furniture, &c. &c.

The terms of sale are—A credit of six months on all sums over five dollars, the purchaser or purchasers giving note with approved security, on all sums of and under five dollars the cash will be required before the removal of the property. Sale to commence at 9 o'clock A. M.

JAMES LAWSON, Adm'r.
of Josiah Cullen, dec'd.

Nov. 15

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to me, for leather, whose accounts have been standing six months, must come and settle, or otherwise, I shall proceed to collect them according to law.

THOMAS LANGSDALE.

State of Maryland, sc:

SOMERSET COUNTY ORPHANS COURT,

Nov. 8th, 1836

ON application of Rob C. J. Waters Adm'r [illegible] of Esther Broughton late of Somerset co., dec'd it is ordered by the Court, that the said Adm'r give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the estate of the said deceased, and that the same be published once a week for three weeks, in a paper printed in Princess-Anne.

True copy. Test,
JAMES POLK, Reg. W. S. C.

In compliance with the above Order,
Notice is hereby given

That the subscriber, of Somerset County hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said County, in Maryland, letters of administration on the Personal Estate of Esther Broughton, late of said county, deceased, All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the 31st day of May, 1837; they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. —Given under my hand this 8th day of Nov. A. D. 1836.

ROBERT J. C. WATERS, Adm'r,
[illegible] of Esther Broughton, dec'd

Nov. 15, 1836.

BLANKS

For Sale at the Office of the Village Herald

Dissolution of Partnership.

The co-Partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers under the style of Brodwater & Briding, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the firm in any manner, are requested to pay the same to Levin J. M. P Brodwater, as early as possible, as he is anxious to close the business, and who is alone authorised to give receipts.

LEVIN J. M. P BRODWATER,
E. W. BRIDING.

Nov. 9—15tf

N B.—The Establishment will be conducted in future, in the name of L. J. M. P. Brodwater.

Commission.

THE subscriber has commenced a General **Commission Business,** *At No. 12, Light St. Wharf, BALTIMORE* Where he will sell *Grain*, of every description, and he has opened a market for *Bacon, Lard, Butter, Fruit, &c.*, and every thing the Farmer has to dispose of. He feels confident that those who will favor him with their consignments, however small, will assure themselves the best prices the market affords.

He will fill up orders of every description, such as *Groceries, Clover Seed, Plaster, Lime, &c.* JOSEPH RASIN.

REFERENCES:

Wm. Auell,	*Giles Hicks,*
Thomas Carter,	*J. P. W. Richardson,*
Henry Rhodes,	*Wm. Loveday,*
Samuel Kennerd,	*Dr. R. Goldsborough,*
Pere Wilmer,	*John C. Palmer,*
John C. Spencer,	*Samuel Thompson,*
Benj. Earickson	*J. W. Legg.*

N. B.—I have on hand James C. Baldwin's Virginia Corn and Cob Crusher and Grinder; also, his Corn Sheller which will shell from 250 to 300 bushels a day. For particulars reference to the Farmer and Gardener.

April 12 3w

COMMISSION MERCHANT

THE undersigned having moved from the Eastern Shore, Maryland, to the city of Baltimore, and associated themselves together in the

Grocery & Commission Business,

On Dugan's Wharf, No. 6, respectfully beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they are prepared to receive consignments of GRAIN and all other COUNTRY PRODUCE, which they pledge themselves to sell, or cause to be sold, for the very highest price the market will afford. They have large room for storage, and if storing is preferred to selling at particular times, consigners can be accommodated. Persons who have grain or any country produce, (however small in quantity,) for this market, would do well in patronizing the undersigned, as they are determined to spare no pains, in doing justice to their consigners, by searching the market for the very highest price. The money of the consigners will be returned by the vessel, unless ordered to the contrary—and in case of an order to deposite, certificates of deposite will be sent to the owner.

The undersigned keep constantly on hand a general assortment of GROCERIES, which they offer to the public as low as they can be bought in the city. Country merchants and others would do well in giving them a call.

JOHN J. DASHIELL &
JNO. R. DASHIELL.

April 26, 1836

REFERENCES.

Wm. W. Handy, Esq.	*Somerset.*
Thos. K. Carroll, Esq.	
Isaac D. Jones, Esq.	
Jos. S. Cottman, Esq.	
Col. R. Stewart,	
Teagle Townsend,	*Worcester.*
R. Bivans,	
Dr. Gillis,	
Jas. A. Stewart, Esq.	*Dorchester.*
Dr. Wm. Jackson,	
Wm. H. Yates,	
Mr. Alfred Lewis,	
Wm. B. Cooper, Esq.	*Sussex county, Delaware.*
Jno. Polk,	
C. Ross,	

The Cultivator

Is a monthly publication of 15 quarto pages, and comprises about 200 pages in 1 volume published at Albany, by the New York State Agricultural Society. It is exclusively devoted to Agriculture and the Improvement of Youth. The publishing committee are J. Buel, J. P. Beekman, and I. D. Watson. The object of the publication is to disseminate useful information, among the agricultural community in the cheapest practicable form; and the success of the undertaking, and the character of the paper, are indicated by the fact, that although it has been published but ten months, its subscribers exceed eleven thousand, and comprise residents of twenty one of the United States.

The second volume was commenced in March. The pages are so enlarged, that each number contains as much matter as eighteen pages of the first volume. It contains many engravings and cuts, executed by good artists, illustrative of implements, animals and operations of husbandry. Price FIFTY CENTS per annum. The postage will not exceed 1 & 3-4 cents the year to any part of the Union. The first volume will continue to be furnished at 50 cents a single copy.

Communications to be addressed to J. Buel Albany, N. Y.

Negroes Wanted.

The subscriber wishes to purchase *NEGROES* of both sexes, from [illegible] to Forty years of age, for which he will give the highest CASH prices.

W. B. JONES,

N. B.—All letters directed to him at Princess-Anne will be punctually attended to. W. B. J.

Nov. 8 1836.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Somerset County Court, and to me directed, at the suit of Elijah Parsons against James Polk, Thomas Bayley, Levin W. Ballard, I have levied, seized and taken in execution the following property to wit;—One house and lot in Princess Anne, now occupied by James Polk, also all those several tracts or parsels of land lying and being in Somerset County called Wilby chance Hamilton's Fortune and Meadow ground purchased, & now occupied by J. P. Lankford, containing three hundred and twenty-eight acres, more or less, also a house and lot in Quantico occupied by Wm H. Collier, as a tavern, and one sorrel mare as the property of James Polk, which I shall proceed to sell at the court house door in the town of Princess Anne, on Wednesday the 30th day of November inst between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock, P M to the highest and best bidder, for cash to satisfy the above mentioned writ and costs.

S. G. HOLBROOK, late Sh'ff

Nov. 8 1836.

A CARD.

H. PAGE,

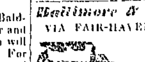
Attorney at Law,

WILL attend the Courts of Somerset and Worcester counties. His office in the former place will be in the house of Mr. Willing; in the latter in that of Mr. Givans.

Dec 1, 1835.

Baltimore & White-Haven.

VIA FAIR-HAVEN, HERRING BAY.



THE Steam Boat *PATUXENT* has recommenced her route between the above places, leaving the Maryland State Wharf in the city of Baltimore at 6 A M on Tuesday the 22d March inst and every Tuesday thereafter for White Haven, Eastern Shore, Md. and running from thence will leave White Haven at 6 A M the following morning, Wednesday, and every Wednesday thereafter for Baltimore, touching at Fair Haven, Herring Bay, going and returning.

GEORGE WEEMS, Master

March 29

CASH FOR NEGROES

Including both sexes, from 12 to 25 years of age. Persons having likely servants to dispose of will find it to their interest to give us a call, as we will give higher prices in cash, than any other purchaser who is now in this market, or may come in. We can at all times be found at Mrs. Disharoon's Tavern, Princess Anne, Md.

OVERLEY & SANDERS

All communications addressed to us at this place, will be punctually attended to

Sept 23, 1834.

☞The subscribers are particularly anxious to make a shipment of Negroes shortly. All persons who have SLAVES to dispose of will do well to give them a call as soon as possible. O. & S.

Jan 21

$450 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber living in Somerset county, Maryland, on Saturday the 6th instant, the following negro men, to wit:—HARRY, who sometimes calls himself HARRY HANDY, about 23 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, dark mulatto complexion—he is an intelligent fellow, can read tolerably well, and talks in a sharp and rapid voice, especially when under the influence of strong drink, to which he is much addicted. he is an excellent field hand, and can turn his hands to any kind of labor that may be required of him.—GEORGE, who calls himself GEORGE HENRY, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, bright mulatto complexion, stout and extremely well made—polite and conciliating in his conversation,—George was brought up as a house servant and continued in that employment until about 6 years past, since which time he has worked as a field hand. As a house servant and waiter, few could equal him, and as a field hand none could excell him. JOHN who calls himself sometimes JOHN HENRY and sometimes JOHN SMITH, is about 20 or 21 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, dark mulatto complexion, slightly but well formed, walks and stands erect, speaks rather slowly and has a down look. He was brought up as a house servant and continued in that employment to the time he went away, and in this calling he is a first rate servant. The above negroes took with them such a variety of clothing that it is needless to describe any. If the said negroes, or either of them, be taken and secured in any jail, so that the subscriber gets them, or him, a reward of $150 will be given for each thus apprehended and secured.

ROBERT J. HENRY.

Kingston Post Office, Somerset county, Md., July 15, 1836.

Last Notice.

THE subscriber being conscious that he has already extended to his customers, the utmost indulgence, and feeling every disposition to lengthen that indulgence, would his situation justify it is again compelled, and he hopes for the last time, to invite those indebted to the firm of DONE & HYLAND, to come forward, without farther delay, and settle their accounts, as he is very anxious to close the business of said firm.

He would also apprise his customers and the public generally, that he will *sell off at cost* his stock of GOODS now on hand. Those wishing bargains will do well to call.

J. C. HYLAND.

August 23, 1836.

BOARDING

BY

Mrs. Kelly & Miss Warner

NO 61, SHARP STREET,

Between South and Gay Streets,

BALTIMORE.

NOTICE.

The Trustees of the Poor for Somerset County, will elect an overseer of the Poor House, for the ensuing year, on Friday the 4th November next. Applicants will hand in their written proposals to either of the Board on or before the said day.

SAMUEL W. JONES, Clk.

Oct. 11th 1836.

Boot & Shoe Making

The subscribers having entered into co-partnership under the firm of

BOWEN & CROCKETT,

are prepared to do all kinds of work in their line with neatness and despatch. They have just received from Baltimore a fresh supply of

MATERIALS

of the best quality, which they will make up low for cash. In no instance can a credit be given for a longer time than three months. They most respectfully solicit a share of public patronage. They have taken the shop formerly occupied by the late R. H. Colbourn, and next door to the store of J. C. Hyland, Esq.

MARTIN BOWEN,
JOSIAH S. CROCKETT.

Oct 25

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having leased that large and commodious tavern establishment, in Princess Anne, called the

WASHINGTON HOTEL,

Lately under the tenure of Henry K. Long, Esq., hereby notifies his friends and the public generally, that his most active and indefatigable exertions, united to those of his son, RUFUS M. PARSONS, will be put in operation to sustain the well established reputation of the house.

His BAR and LARDER are abundantly stored with a choice selection of Liquors and Provisions suited to the season. His STABLES, already supplied with Provender, will shortly undergo extensive repairs, and every facility will be afforded Travellers to be conveyed to any part of the Peninsula. Private Rooms can at all times be assigned to customers. He hopes by a studious desire to accommodate the public, and unremitting exertions to render comfortable those who may honor him with their custom, to share a portion of the public patronage.

The public's obedient servant,
JOHN W. B. PARSONS,

Princess Anne, July 19, 1836.

The Snow Hill Sentinel and Baltimore Republican will insert the above three times and charge this office.



COACH, GIG & *Harness Making.*

THE subscribers beg leave to inform their customers and the public generally, that they have opened a shop in CAMBRIDGE, where all kinds of work in their line of business will be done in a neat and durable manner. They trust that their assiduity and attention to business, combined with a determination to keep in their employ the most approved workmen, and materials of the best quality, will warrant a large share of the public patronage.

They have constantly on hand *Gigs, Barouches, Carriages, &c.* Manufactured out of the best materials and finished in the most approved style.

Orders for new Gigs, or other articles in their line, from any part of the Eastern Shore, will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

They would particularly invite their old friends of Somerset, notwithstanding the distance, to favor them with orders for new work. They think that they can furnish Gigs, Barouches, &c., at their shop which will lose nothing by a comparison with those manufactured in large cities; they therefore, only wish their friends to give them a trial, in order to ensure general satisfaction.

Carey & Schleigh.

Cambridge, August 2, 1836

Bank of Salisbury

June 6th, 1836.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, to the Stockholders of this Institution that in pursuance of a resolution of the Board of Directors, they are required to pay the remaining seven dollars and fifty cents due on each share of the capital stock of said Bank, at the times and in the manner hereafter specified, to wit:

An instalment of $2.50 cents on each and every share on the 15th of August next.
An instalment of $2.50 on each and every share on the 15th of October next.
And an instalment of $2.50, on each and every share on the 15th of December next.

The charter provides that "if any Stockholder shall fail to make regular payment at the times and in the manner required, a loss of interest or dividends will be incurred until the instalments or calls shall be made good, not only upon the money paid all default [illegible] *all monies* paid antecedently to such failure." By order.

WM. H. RIDER, Cashier.

June 11 1836

PRINTING.

THE PRINTING OF

BOOKS, PAMPHLETS

Blanks, Cards, Labels,

HANDBILLS, &c.

thankfully received and neatly executed

At the Village Herald Office.

THE VILLAGE HERALD.

BY S. T. CALLAHAN, PRINCESS-ANNE, SOMERSET COUNTY, MARYLAND.

Vol. X—Whole No. 503. **TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 29, 1836** **Vol. 2—No. 27.**

VILLAGE HERALD.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Three Dollars a year, to be satisfied by $2 00 *if paid in advance;* or $2 50 if paid within six months.

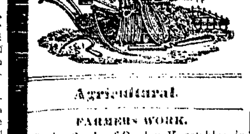
☞Subscriptions paid within 30 days after delivering the first number, (of the year subscribed for,) will be considered *in advance.*

No subscription will be taken for less than *one year.*

No paper will be discontinued (unless at the editor's discretion,) until all arrearages are paid off; and a failure to notify a discontinuance, previous to the expiration of the year subscribed for, will be invariably considered as a new engagement.

☞*Advertisements* inserted on the usual terms.

☞All communications addressed to the editor must come POST PAID.



Agricultural.

FARMERS WORK.

Sowing Seeds of Garden Vegetables in Autumn. Many things, which are usually sown in the spring, would be better sown in the fall; and especially when we consider how little time there is for doing all things in the spring. Parsnips, carrots beets, onions, and many other seeds may be safely sown in autumn. The seed will not perish, if covered by the earth. Cabbages, parsnips, carrots, spinach, and onions are sowed to the best advantage in the fall, when it is desirable to get them early the next season. Miller's Gardener's Dictionary says; to cultivate parsnips, sow the seed in autumn, soon after they are ripe; by which means the seed will come early in the following spring, and let the plants get strong before the weeds will grow to injure them. The young plants never materially suffer through the severity of the seasons."

Cobbett's American Gardener asserts that "early peas would be best sown in the fall, could you have an assurance against mice. We all know what a bustle there is to get in early peas. If they were sown in the fall they would start up the moment the frost was out of the ground, and would be ten days earlier in bearing in spite of every effort made by the spring sowers to overtake them. Upon a spot where I sowed peas to seed, last year, some that were left [illegible] of hauling at the harvesting, and that lay upon the dry ground till the land was ploughed late in November, came up in the spring the moment the frost was out of the ground; and they were in bloom full fifteen days earlier than those sown in the same fields as early as possible in the spring. In some cases it would be a good way to cover the sown ground with litter, or with leaves of trees, as soon as the frost has fairly set in, but not before, for if you do it before, the seed may vegetate, and then may be killed by the frost. One object of this fall sowing is to get the work done ready for spring; for at that season you have so many things to do at once. Besides you cannot sow the instant the frost breaks up, for the ground is wet and clammy, unfit to be dug or touched or trodden upon, so that here are ten days lost. But the seed, which has lain in the ground all the winter is ready to start the moment the earth is clear of the winter frost, and it is up by the time you can get other seed into the ground in a good state.

Fall of the year. In a country where the springs are backward, as in the northern parts of New England, farmers should do all they can in autumn, to diminish or lighten the labors of the following spring, when they will have much work to perform in a short time. Summer dung and composts should be carted out at this season. Fences should be built or repaired, not only to prevent having them to do in the spring, but to keep cattle from injuring the lands with their feet. All the ground should be ploughed in the fall, that is to be seeded the following spring. Ploughing in autumn is saving labor at a time when teams are most apt to be faint and feeble, and when there is too often a scarcity of food for them. Ploughing in autumn is of great importance in a clay soil, as by exposing it to the frost, the cohesion of the parts is much broken.—*Deane.*

But although fall ploughing may be recommended as a general rule, we believe that in some soils it should not be practised. A light, sandy soil, which is naturally too loose for vigorous vegetation, is injured by late ploughing. The frost destroys what little tenacity the land possesses, and reduces it to such a state that many of its most fertile particles are either swept away by winds or washed away by floods. Such soils should be kept coated and bound together by vegetation as much as possible. No farmer should suffer such land to lie in a bare and finely pulverized state, either in summer or in winter

Size of Farms.—Farming, when it is carried on merely as a money-making business, to be most profitable, requires farms of such size as to furnish regular employment to the head farmer and at the hands in such a way as to make the greatest return of their labour at the least expense. This can only be effected on farms of considerable size. The immense advantage of a regular division of the labour is shown in all extensive manufactories where extraordinary expedition in the various operations is attained, by allotting each department to separate individuals. For division of labour to be effected in farming, farms of considerable size are required, or where several hands can be constantly employed to advantage. Where farms are very small, and one man does the whole labour, it cannot be executed at so small an expense as when the work is divided.

The production of a farm should not be confined to one or two articles; the farmer should not be principally a wheat grower, nor a drover, nor a shepherd, but should attend nearly equally to all these different branches. When the business is thus varied, too much work does not occur at one time, nor too little for the employment of the hands at another. This variety of business is also necessary to the improvement and enriching of the soil—to the production and application of manure, and to maintaining the benefits of rotation in crops. But it cannot be advantageously adopted on very small farms, as there would be a very great waste of ground, and at a great expense of material, for partition fences, and a loss of time by attention to a great number of small crops.

Another disadvantage of small farms is, that labour saving machinery cannot be so profitably used on them; for where these are expensive, and the quantity of work they perform is small, the interest on them is a heavy drawback on the profits of the farms.

Notwithstanding all these disadvantages, there is not one farmer in a hundred who has not more land than he can cultivate in the best possible manner; or to speak more correctly, there is not one in a hundred who has sufficient additional capital to carry on profitably all the operations of the farm. A farmer must be able to expend a large sum in addition to what he does in paying for his land, if he expects to make money by the business. But instead of this, common practice is, to expend all the additional capital which is realised by farming, in purchasing more land. Instead of doing this, it would be much better for the farmer to sell a part of what he first had, if this is the only way of obtaining additional capital for carrying on his operations.

We will suppose the case of a farmer who commenced business with five thousand dollars; if, with one half this sum he buys a farm of fifty acres, and with the other half he improves it to a high state of fertility, he will do far better than if he should purchase a hundred acres, and have no further means of improving it or of performing the work upon it in the most advantageous manner. Most land, by a judicious expenditure to the amount of its costs upon it, may have its productiveness increased four fold, and its profits to an almost incalculable amount; if, therefore a farmer can raise from fifty acres twice the amount of produce that he does from a hundred acres, he will not only receive twice as much from it, but he will be able to raise this amount with even less than half the labor that he does from the hundred acres, because land in good condition is much more easily tilled than in poor condition. Thus, with only fifty acres, he would in fact experience the advantage of large farms to a far greater extent than if he should purchase a hundred acres.—*Gen. Far.*

Rapid Prosperity.—The following circumstances took place last week in the neighbourhood of Lympstone. A farmer, whose wife on the point of confinement, requested the nurse, on his retiring to bed, that she would let him have the earliest intelligence, of any increase to his family. The old woman, taking him to mean in a general sense, sent his Hind to him soon after he had retired, who knocked at his door, and on being asked what he wanted, said "Measter, the mare has just foul-ded wi' two vine coults." In an hour after, the stable-boy awoke him, to communicate "that the old sow had farrowed wi noin nice little wons," and at the same time asked if he should not remove the pointer Bitch Fan, who had just got a litter of five fine pups, from the rest of the dogs in the kennel. The disturbance caused by all these interruptions, and his anxiety respecting his wife induced the farmer to get up rather earlier than usual, and on the stairs he met the nurse, who exclaimed "Well, master, Botany has got a fine calf." Forgetting for a moment that he had a favourite cow named after his wife, he exclaimed "Got a what?" "Why a fine calf." "What my wife got a calf?" "Law bless the man, I mean your cow, for I sent you word an hour ago mistress had got twins, a fine boy and a girl. Overpowered with his feelings at such an increase in his family, he went into the parlour, and on going to sit down in his arm chair, he discovered the cat had kittened in it, with seven kittens, so that in all he had 26 mouths more to feed on his farm than he had when he retired to rest.

[London paper.

Medical Statistics.—A late fashionable physician, who for some years received fees to the amount of £20,000 annually, endeavored, during the three last years of life, to ascertain the sources of the diseases to which he was principally indebted for his wealth. After comparing the memorandums of each year, he made the following as an average calculation:

Vauxhall, theatres, and places of worship, 1,600; indulgence in wine, spirits and smoking, 1,800; indolence, 1,000; sudden changes in the atmosphere, 1,200; prevalence of the north or west winds, 1,000; force of imagination, 1 500; gluttony, 1,300; quack medicines, 900; love, 150, grief, 850; unsuccessful gambling, 900; study, 950,, reading novels 450; of the doctor, 1,600.

A surgeon at Madeley some time ago, produced his book of debts to some of the temperance friends exhibiting accounts to the amount of £1,900, owing to him by different persons, out of which, it appeared, £300 were for natural and accidental causes; all the rest were the result of drunkenness.

How shall we live!—Flour eleven or twelve dollars a barrel!—Rye, $1,50 per bushel—Corn do.—Butter 25 cts per pound—Potatoes 33 and 50 cts per bushel—Wood higher than ever—therefore how shall we live?—We will be marvellously wise and tell you. In the first place eat no cakes, pies, or things of this kind but live on plain and wholesome food. Buy no little nicknacks, such as nuts, raisins, &c. In the next place be economical in dress. Brush up and mend the old coat, and wear it a little longer; ditto, your other garments. Get your old hat ironed over, and let it last an extra three months. Wear cowhide boots instead calfskin—they are not only cheaper, but better for cold weather. Avoid unnecessary rides. Stay at home, and if you are without a home, and *are bachelors, get married forthwith, and provide yourselves with one.* Save wood by making your dwellings tight, and by using stoves, and keeping your doors shut. Follow these directions, and if you do not get along well enough, it is because you are lazy, and we must be pronounced poor theoretical economists.

Hampshire Gazette.

We have seldom met with a project which has received our more unqualified approbation than one which we find noticed in the Norfolk Beacon of Thursday last. It is proposed to petition Congress to pass a law authorising the reception on board of our ships of war of boys at or near the age of fifteen, who shall mess apart from the crew, and receive a moderate amount of pay to be increased in proportion to their usefulness untill the age of twenty one. These boys are to receive proper schooling, and to be transfered from ship to ship without being suffered to remain on shore at all. Through the agency of such a regulation the moral tone of the service would be much elevated, whilst a nursery of first rate seamen would be formed. Brought up from boyhood on board of ship of war, the youths would acquire a devotion of feeling to the service which no subsequent occurrence could change, whilst their education would be such as to improve their relative standing among their fellow men, and cause them to be honoured and respected every where. Instead of being looked upon, as at present, as a last resort for the management of bad boys, the navy would be esteemed as a most respectable introduction to a vocation deservedly honoured and cherished. In the event of war our ships would be not only officered but manned by persons of intelligence and sober habits, in whose keeping the national flag would be safe from the danger of insult, and our commanders, instead of being as now subjected frequently to great annoyance from the unruly dissipated character of those who are occasionally received on board our vessels of war, would command men of good habits.—Such are our feelings of respect for the officers of our gallant navy that, independently of other considerations, we should be pleased to see the proposed plan carried out for their sakes. Would it not be proper for the other commercial cities of the Union to imitate Norfolk in causing petitions to be placed for signature at the Exchanges and other public places.

Baltimore American

Mr. Rice, the American comedian, has, by merely singing the song "Jim Crow," in London, realized the immense sum of $16,000.

ORIGIN OF GENIUS.

Columbus was the son of a weaver, and a weaver himself.
Rabelais son of an apothecary.
Claude Lorraine was bred a pastry cook.
Moliere son of a tapestry maker.
Cervantes served as a common soldier.
Homer was a beggar.
Hesiod was the son of a small farmer.
Demosthenes of a cutler.
Terrence was a slave
Richardson was a printer.
Oliver Cromwell the son of a brewer.
Howard an apprentice to a grocer.
Benjamin Franklin a journeyman printer.
Dr. Thomas, Bishop of Worcester, son of a linen Draper.
Daniel Defoe was a hosier, and the son of a butcher.
Whitefield son of an innkeeper at Gloucester.
Sir Cloudesley Shovel, rear-admiral of England was an apprentice to a shoemaker, and afterwards a cabin boy
Bishop Prideaux worked in the kitchen at Exeter college, Oxford.
Cardinal Woolsey son of a butcher.
Ferguson was a shepherd.
Neibuhr was a peasant.
Dean Tucker was the son of a small farmer in Cardiganshire, and performed his journeys to Oxford on foot.
Edmond Halley was the son of a soap-boiler at Shoreditch.
Joseph Hall, bishop of Norwich, son of a farmer at Ashby de la Zouch.
William Hogarth was put an apprentice to an engraver of pewter pots.
Doctor Mountain, bishop of Durham, was the son of a beggar.
Lucian was the son of a statuary.
Virgil of a porter.
Horace of a shop keeper.
Plautus a baker.
Shakspeare the son of a wool-staple.
Milton of a money scrivener.
Cowley son of a hatter.
Mallet rose from poverty.
Pope the son of a merchant.
Gay was an apprentice to a silk mercer.
Doctor Samuel Johnson was a son of a bookseller at Litchfield.
Akenside son of a Butcher at Newcastle.
Collins son of a hatter.
Samuel Butler son of a farmer.
Ben. Johnson worked for sometime as a brick layer.
Robert Burns was a ploughman in Ayshire.

LIFE OF AN EDITOR.

The following paragraph is taken from an English paper, and presents a just view of the difficulties which attend the life of an editor of a newspaper—who is obliged to cater for an almost infinite variety of appetites. It reminds one of the hapless flying fish in the tropics, who is eagerly chased while in his native element, by voracious bonitas and dolphins, and when he makes use of his wings to escape from these persevering enemies and raises into the air, a host of the feathered tribe are waiting with impatience to pounce upon and devour him:

"An editor cannot step without treading on somebody's toes. If he expresses his opinion fearlessly and frankly, he is arrogant and presumptuous; if he merely states facts without comment, he dares not avow his sentiments. If he conscientiously refuses to advocate the claims of an individual to office, he is accused of personal hostility.

A Jackanapes who measures off words into verse as a clerk does tape by the yard, hands him a parcel of stuff that jingles like a handful of rusty nails and a gimblet, and if the editor is not fool enough to print the nonsense—"Stop my paper, I won't patronise a man that is no better judge of poetry!"—One murmurs because his paper is too literary; another because it is not literary enough; one would have the type so small that a microscope would be indispensable in every family; another threatens to discontinue his paper unless the letters are half an inch long. In fact, every subscriber has a plan of his own for conducting a journal, and the labour of Sisyphus was recreation, when compared with that of an editor who undertakes to please all."

The Parisians to embellish their capital, have with much meritorious enterprize succeeded in landing safely in their metropolis, the beautiful Egyptian obelisk, which has been so long the wonder of travellers at Luxor. The difficulty now, however, is to raise this curious relic with its mysterious inscriptions, upon the granite pedestal prepared for it in the Place Louis XV.—The ingenuity of the French people has been put to the rack. A thousand schemes have been proposed: one is to introduce the water in the adjoining garden of the Tuilleries into a large cistern, and thus float the monument to its pedestal; but the most ludicrous proposition is to attach to its summit a monstrous balloon to be directed by captains.

Foreign.

ATTEMPTED REVOLUTION OF CHILI

The fast sailing Brig Argyle, Capt Codman, arrived at this port last night in only 72 days from Valparaiso, the Exchange Reading Rooms have received papers to the thirty-first of August inclusive, from which we gathered the following statement of an attempt to revolutionize Chili. Information was received at Valparaiso by the Chili Government from their Minister in Peru, that the Ex-General Freire formerly President of Chili,) was fitting out an expedition at Callao (consisting of the Ship Monteaguda and Man-of-War Brig Gen'l Orbegosa, chartered, from the Peru Government) for the Island of Chiloe in the South part of Chili to effect a revolution in that quarter, against the existing Government of Chili, and sailed from Callao 7th July, his force consisted of about 14 guns in each vessel, and about 80 men and officers in both—the men were mostly deserters from foreign vessels, and his officers were disaffected and banished Chilians, Freire's intention being to touch at the Island of Juan Fernandes, and there release and take into his service, the convicts placed there by the Chili Government—but on their passage up, the crew of Ship Monteaguda fell on their Officers and confined them in irons to the deck and brought the Ship into Valparaiso on the 5th or 6th of August, and gave her up with the officers on board to the Chilian Government.

This information caused a great deal of alarm at Valparaiso and St. Jago; all business was at an end and a revolution expected by many. The Chilian Government took very strong and energetic measures to counteract Freire. Troops were immediately despatched South. The Achilles man-of-war Brig and ship Monteaguda, and Schr. Colocolo were fitted out and in a very short time armed and manned under the Chili Flag, and sailed, supposed bound to Chiloe in search of Freire's other vessels the General Obregoso, he being on board that vessel with his best officers, a supply of small arms and money to effect his object. An embargo was laid on all the Ports in the North of Chili on the 10th July, and lasted until the 20th August Valparaiso—but was still kept on at the other Ports. Gun Boats were fitted out for the protection of Valparaiso Harbor, and Martial Law proclaimed. On the 29th Aug. information reached Valparaiso, (by the barque George & Henry; Smith, of Baltimore, from Conception; which vessel had been released from the embargo, to bring the news down) that General Freire had made good his landing at the Island of Chiloe, without much difficulty and that the Troops and inhabitants had joined his Flag.

No other information respecting Freire had transpired previous to the 1st of September, when the Argyle sailed, but it was generally thought he would soon be put down, and tranquility restored, as the present government, and as a greater part of the wealthy citizens of Chili came forward in the support of government business had began to assume its usual activity after the embargo was raised and tranquility was restored at Valparaiso. It was generally believed in this expedition against Chili, and it was throught by many that there would be a war between Chili and Peru—a great many vessels were detained at Valparaiso during the embargo.

A rival to the Charleston and Cincinnati Rail Road seems to be threatened on the west side of the Mississippi River. The Missouri papers now propose an immense track of rail road to commence at Chicago, to pass direct to the Mississippi river, thence to the Missouri river, through the rich mineral regions in the Southern portion of that State; thence through the cotton lands of Arkansas, to terminate again on such point on the Mississippi as will be secure at all seasons from interruption by ice.

A marriage took place at Canton, Mass, under the following circumstance, not long since. The groom, when a boy, had run away from his parents in Lower Canada. His father died and his mother married a second husband, by whom she had two daughters. The family became reduced in circumstances and one of the daughters found employment in a factory in Canton, where the truant son was also at work. Without knowledge of the relationship that existed between them, he married her. In a few days they ascertained that they had both one mother, and upon mature consideration resolved to dissolve their connexion as man and wife.

Money. "The present scarcity of money," said a deliberate wiseacre, "is owing to [illegible]"

"You are right," interrupted [illegible] man "You are right my honey [illegible] cause there [illegible] so much *owing* [illegible] so [illegible] *paying* to.

THE HERALD.

Princess-Anne, Md.

TUESDAY, NOV: 29, 1836.

THE ELECTION.

The returns are very slow in coming in. Sufficient, however, is known, to render certain the election of Martin Van Buren to the Presidency of the United States.

The following States have certainly gone for him, viz:--

New York	42
Pennsylvania	30
Connecticut	8
N. Hampshire	7
Maine	10
Virginia	23
N. Carolina	15
R. Island	4
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Requiring only 7 more votes to elect him. These he will undoubtedly obtain in Illinois and Arkansas.

Although the election of Mr Van Buren is now reduced to a certainty, yet it is evident that Col. Johnston will not be chosen Vice President. The votes of the following States will be given against him.

Massachusetts,	14
Vermont,	7
New Jersey,	8
Delaware,	3
Maryland,	10
Virginia,	23
Georgia,	11
S. Carolina,	11
Kentucky,	15
Ohio,	21
Tennessee,	15
Indiana,	9
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MASSACHUSETTS.--The House of Representatives of this State is composed of

Whigs	314
V. Burenites,	163
Whig maj.	146

Representation in Congress

Whigs	12
V. Burenites,	2
Maj.	10

THE MONEY MARKET.

The extraordinary pressure which has been experienced in the money market of most of our large cities, in the last few months, will, it is hoped, soon be relieved, by the distribution of the surplus revenue. We find in Bicknell's Detector the following paragraph, touching this subject.

"Money continues very scarce. Abundance of good paper,--though not of our first houses—may be obtained in the Philadelphia market at from one and a quarter to one and a half per cent per month. It should be remembered, however, that the surplus revenue, now amounting to more than forty millions of dollars, will be distributed among the States on the first of January next, when relief may be immediately anticipated. The pet banks in whose custody this vast sum now is, are of course unable to loan it out, as they cannot say how soon the government may demand it, for the purpose of paying it over to the States."

Talbot county court, we understand, adjourned last Saturday. There was very little civil business before the Court. Negro David, slave of Mrs Feddeman, was sentenced to be hung for the murder of Capt. Blades.

☞The Court of Appeals will meet at Easton to-morrow. All the Judges, it is expected, will be present.

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.

The Harrisburg Reporter contains the official returns of the late election in Pennsylvania, from all the counties except McKeon and Pike, which show the following result.—

For Van Buren,	95,367
Harrison,	86,976
	8,391
To which add the estimated V. B. majority in Pike and McKeon,	800
And it shows a Van Buren maj. of	4,391

Correspondence of the Balt. Chronicle.

ANNAPOLIS, Saturday evening, Nov. 19, 1836.

A senate is elected, and consists of

From the Western Shore.

Levi Hillcary, of Allegany.
William Price of Washington,
William Schley, of Frederick.
R'd. J. Bowie, of Montgomery.
R. W. Kent, of Anne Arundel.
John Beckett, of Calvert.
R'd. Thomas, St. Mary's.
Elias Brown, of Baltimore county.
J. V. L. Mc Mahon, of Baltimore city.

From the Eastern Shore.

James B. Ricaud, of Kent.
Thomas Wright, of Thos. of Q. Ann's
Edward N. Hambleton, of Talbot.
Wm. T. Goldsborough, of Dorchester.
Thos. King Carroll, of Somerset.
William U. Purnell, of Worcester.

They received twenty-one votes, and there were five blank ballots, which were the ballots of Messrs. Thomas and George, of Queen Ann's, Mr. Fountain, of Caroline, and Messrs. Linthicum and Sellman, of Anne Arundel county.

The first four of whom appeared in the College this evening, were qualified and took their seats.

The "21" stood their ground gallantly, and achieved for the Whigs and the State this glorious triumph. They have been true to their own solemn obligation and true to the constitution. Thanks to them for their noble conduct. Not an inch did they yield to the overtures or propositions of their adversaries.--From the high ground they first took they have not retreated a step. All good citizens will bless them, and their names will go down to posterity, and will be hallowed in all after time as true patriots and the saviours of the State. I write in haste.

B. J. Heard was the President of the college. As you will remember, the college convened on the *nineteeth* of September, when there were found to be *nineteen* seceding Electors; one of whom, the Elector from Annapolis, was chosen by a majority of *nineteen* votes, and afterwards in the delegates election was defeated by a majority of *nineteen* votes.—In addition to these coincidences, and others which might be mentioned, the Senate has been elected on the *nineteenth*; and, as I learn, the record of the proceedings of the college, as prepared by the clerk, terminates on the *nineteenth* page.

The number is magical truly.

ANNAPOLIS, Nov 21 1836,

At 4 o'clock to-day, the House again met pursuant to adjournment. The committee to whom had been referred the matters relative to qualifying, &c. reported in favor of organizing the body, and proceeding regularly to business.

The members then proceeded to qualify, when it appeared that seventy answered to their names. This being done, they adjourned till to-morrow morning 10 o'clock.

I suppose the House will adjourn from day to day, until the new Senate are qualified under the Constitution, when they will receive a communication from his Excellency the Governor. Since the particular object for which the General Assembly has been called, has been already performed, it is doubtful whether any business will be transacted. A majority of the members came without preparation or expectation to remain any length of time, and as there appears now to be nothing urgent, it is highly probable, they will adjourn until the fourth Monday of December, the regular day for meeting. It has been suggested to elect an United States Senator to supply the place of the lamented Goldsborough, and also to pass an act relative to the reception of Maryland's share of the surplus revenue and it is highly probable thus much will be done.

THE RECUSANT ELECTORS.

The following are the names of the fourteen persons, who persisted in refusing to acquit themselves of the duty cast upon them, by their election, as Electors of Senate

Charles McGill,
Casper Quynn,
Washington Duvall,
George Ellicott,
Thomas Hope,
John Evans,
Robert T. Keene,
Robert Wason,
John Fisher,
Ephraim Bell,
Joshua Vansant,
Samuel Sutton,
George A. Thomas,
Sprigg Harwood,

"ORDER REIGNS IN MARYLND!"

—The editor of the Gazette, himself a sound constitutional lawyer and a true patriot, after noticing the election of the Senate of this state, and the consequent triumph of law and order over revolution and anarchy, makes the following appropriate remarks:

"Thus peaceably and happily has terminated a cause of alarm and excitement in our State, from which great and lasting injury to our welfare was apprehended; and which has, no doubt, partially affected the confidence entertained abroad in the safety and permanency of our Republican form of government.—But this partial injury will be more than compensated by evidence that has been furnished, in the result of the several votes given throughout the States—that *a large majority of the people of Maryland are the firm supporters of order and regulalar government.*

The Senators elected are nearly all personally known to us—they are gentlemen of great respectability, and some of them highly distinguished for eminent talents."

The applause of the excellent and venerable editor of the Gazette is, indeed, of high value. It is, in the full sense of the phrase, *laudari a viro laudato.*

(Balt. Chron.

THE SENATE ELECT.—The intelligence of the election of the Senate of Maryland is every where received with joy by the true patriots of the land. The following excellent article we copy from the U. States Gazette.

MARYLAND.—We congratulate the people of Maryland, of both parties, upon the return of a portion of the recusant Electors to their duties—whatever may be said of them, in returning under the lash of the Governor's proclamation, still, the State is benefitted—thanks to that proclamation and its spirited and patriotic author.

We shall use the first opportunity presented to record the names of those who so gloriously stood by the Constitution and the people in the hour of peril. There was a moral courage exhibited in their deportment, worthy of all commendation and they have deserved of the friends of good order throughout the Union, a place among those who have served and saved the Republic.

We subjoin the list of the new Senators, with such remarks as their numbers and quality suggest. We may remark, however, from our own knowledge of the character of some of these Senators, and the representation of a friend who personally knows most of them—that they, by weight of character, by acquired knowledge, and political sagacity, constitute a body that any commonwealth in its most palmy state, might be proud to claim as its Senate.

The National Intelligence of Thursday, thus speaks of the restoration of order and good government, in Maryland:

MARYLAND REDEEMED.—The force of public opinion, against the jacobinical plot of those politicians in the State of Maryland who hope to better their desperate (political) fortunes by a Revolution, has been irresistible. The intelligent and considerate friends of reform, who at first appeared to countenance the scheme, having become gradually convinced that, if their end was just, the means resorted to for its accomplishment were, at best, unwise and impolitic, have gradually withdrawn themselves from the cabal; and now, at length, we learn with great satisfaction, that they have allowed a sufficient number of their own party to go into the Electoral College to form a constitutional quorum of that body. This consummation so devoutly to be desired, is announced in the Baltimore papers of yesterday. We lose no time, however, in expressing our Electors of Senate, as well as the Governor and Council of the State of *Maryland*, are entitled, for their firmness and consistency of purpose, to respect and honor throughout the whole United States, as well as from their immediate constituents.

PAPER *vs.* SPECIE.—The animals on board the Royal Tar when she was burnt were an elephant, six horses, two dromedaries, two lionesses, one leopard, one Bengal tiger, one gnu and a pair of pelicans and a number of other creatures belonging to the caravan, besides Burgess's collection of serpents and birds, Dexter's locomotive museum, with its six horses and valuable contents, and all the musical instruments belonging to the band. The unfortunate caravan men were paid off at St. John's, and were bringing home the proceeds of their summer's expedition in specie, all of which they lost, and are left penniless.

[Had their money been in good bank notes they would have suffered no loss. One passenger, whose money was also in specie, tried to escape with it, but it sunk him, and he was drowned. U. S. Bank notes would have helped to float him, and might have saved his life as well as his money.]

We notice in the Texas Telegraph of Oct. 11th, the death by congestive fever on Caney Creek, of Bailey Hardeman, Esq. late Secretary of the Treasury of Texas. Also at Camp Johnson the death of Wm H. Bonner of the Zavalaboladers.

Bernard S. Bee, Esq. of South Carolina has been appointed Secretary of State for Texas. It is only by appointing such men, whose public and private characters stand high in the country, that Texas can succeed in securing public confidence.

Foreign.

The N. Y. Gazette of Monday says"we learn from a gentleman who arrived here last evening; from Gibraltar, whence he sailed on the 15th ult. that a few days prior to his departure, the American Consul there received a communication from our Consul at Malaga requesting him to despatch any U. S. vessel which might be in port to their assistance, as an immediate attack by the Carlists was anticipated. In consequence of this requisition, the U. S. frigate Potomac, Capt. Nicholson, sailed immediately for Malaga, where she arrived in a few hours after her departure from Gibraltar.

Our informant states that an express arrived at Gibraltar on the 15th, from Malaga, with advices that the advanced post of the Carlists under Gomez, were within six leagues of that place, and were soon expected to enter the town. The inhabitants were in the utmost confusion and were flying in every direction. The resident Americans with their families, took refuge on board the Potomac, and many others, who had no claims upon the protection of our flag, also sought a refuge on board of her.

It was understood that the respectable portion of the inhabitants of Malaga were rather anxious that Gomez should enter and take possession of the place, in order to shield them from the consequences of mob violence which was much to be dreaded from their unprotected state.

We also learn that Greece was perfectly tranquil, although some disturbance had recently taken place among the mountaineers. King Otho had not yet returned.

The frigates Constitution and United States, and ship John Adams, were off Milo, on the 25th of August, bound for the coast of Syria.

Com. Porter was still in Italy, whither he had gone for the benefit of his health. He was expected at Trieste in a few days, where a national vessel was expected to convey him to Tunis.

The Potomac was still lying at Malaga, her decks crowded with people who had sought a refuge on board during the excitement. She would, however, sail in a few days for the coast of Africa, touching at Cape Mount, Bassa Cave and Cape Palmas. Thence she would proceed to Rio de Janeiro, and thence home.

From Florida.

Extract of a letter from the correspondent of the *American*, dated.

"*Apalachicola*, Nov 5, 1836.

The steamboat Meridian arrived at this place yesterday from Tampa Bay, having left there on Wednesday, and Withlacoochie on Thursday morning.—She reports that the troops remain quiet at Tampa.—Gov. Call is sick at Fort Drane, where the Tennessee troops are recruiting their horses. The steamboat Minerve, E. J Wood, commander, forced her way over the bar at the mouth of the Withlacoochie and with the aid of the steamboat Henry, Crowell, (a stern wheel boat,) she is receiving and transporting ample provisions and stores up the river to the old block house. The steamer Meridian departed for Mobile to day, to return immediately with provisions to Tampa Bay. I learn that the officers and troops at Tampa are in good health.

Yesterday, the schooner Clementina, a despatch vessel in the employment of the United States, conveyed Lieut. J. L. C. Watkins, of the Marine Corps, and a detachment of men to Withlacoochie.

A late London paper has the following article on the growing commercial intercourse between England and the United States, and on the rising greatness of the latter.

THE UNITED STATES.—All commercial men must be well aware of the increasing intercourse between this country and the United States of America. The first houses in London are identified in bills of exchange with the leading houses in the United States; and this they would not be, were it not for the greater confidence which is placed in the solidity of American houses. The fact is that the States are daily increasing in their commercial importance and are extending their connection with all parts of the civilized world. Free from national debt, their institutions all based on the broadest foundations, with a great tract of country to spread over, and increased in population by parties repairing there from all parts, and carrying with them what they have learnt and acquired here, they have every means of increasing in mercantile importance, and wealth as its inseparable concomitant.

What is it but the growing commercial importance of the United States that has caused the late sensation and perplexity in our money market? The men who a dozen years ago were consigned to obloquy by the opprobrious terms of "Yankees;" are now lifting up their heads on high, and are stretching their arms abroad. They are treated with respect, because they are no longer to be despised; and amongst the commercial communities of the world they are taking their place. The United States, though but in their infancy, have all the materials of mercantile magnitude in them. Every body sees this now; and many people have begun to feel it. There seems to be every disposition on the part of principal mercantile men to transact business with the Americans; and they show no lack of disposition to cultivate this intercourse with us or any other nation.—Free almost to perfection from protecting duties; owing to their being free from a national debt, which encumbers us, and which has originated protecting duties, they can open their ports to all nations; and all nations back again take their produce. Such a country is sure to grow in greatness and importance.

LETTERS

Remaining in the Post office at Salisbury Md. on the first of October 1836.

Widdow Adkins Mary Adkins Henry Brewington Henry Banks Henry M Birch William Banks William J Downing Wm Caell Mrs or Miss Christopher Edward Calloy Isaac Dole Ambura Dawson Robert Elzgood John Gale William Gordy Mrs Margaret Gunby Luther Gladding Levin Hitch Isaac Hasting Samuel J. K Handy John Goddard Mary Hooper Daniel Jackson Andrew Jackson Larmore Elijah C Johnson John H Kellum Josiah Kenny George Living ton John Leatherbury Robert Malone Thomas Morris 2 Thomas Morris of Jacob, Easter Morris Hutson J. Mills Susan Malone James Macklin Uriah Owings George Parsons Samuel Pollitt Alexander Peter, Capt William Patrick Samuel Phillips Sampson Wright Robert J. Stewart 2 Isaac Stevens Right Rev W M Stone 3 Peter Stover, John Tome Purnell T Truitt Dan I D. Truitt Arah Williams Gassemor Smullwood 2.

R. LEMMON, P. M.

Bank of Salisbury,

June 6th, 1836.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, to the Stockholders of this Institution, that in pursuance of a resolution of the Board of Directors, they are required to pay the remaining seven dollars and fifty cents due on each share of the capital stock of said Bank, at the times and in the manner hereinafter specified, to wit:

a instalment of $2 50 cents on each and every share on the 15th of August next.

An instalment of $2 50 on each and every share on the 15th of October next,

And an instalment of $2.50 on each and every share on the 15th of December next

The charter provides that if any Stockholder shall fail to make regular payment at the times and in the manner required, loss of interest or dividends will be incurred until the instalments or calls shall be made good, not *only* upon the money paid after default, but upon *all monies* paid antecedently to such failure. By order.

WM. H. RIDER, Cashier.

June 14, 1836

Items of News.

The President has appointed Charles D. ...wedson to be Consul for the Port of ...ckholm.

Also, James A. Bayard to be Attorney ... the district of Delaware, in the place ... George Read, deceased.

WISCONSIN TERRITORY.—Gen. ...orge W. Jones has been elected as the ...egate in Congress from this Territory ... large majority.

The Legislative Assembly met at Bel...t, in Iowa county, on the 25th ult.—...y. Dodge transmitted his message on ...29th. No business of importance had ...n transacted.

The Washington Globe says:—We un...stand that in a printed letter, headed ...nfidential,' from an individual in this ...it is stated that President Jackson has ...cluded to recommend to Congress in ... message, (now in preparation,) the ...mpt discharge of all just claims against ... government, and more particularly the ...nch spoilation claims that originated ...r to the Convention with France of ...tember 30, 1800." We deem it a du... to the public to say that there is no ...ndation for this extraordinary state...nt.

...t is stated that there are in Glasgow & ...suburbs, 310 steam engines—viz:—170 ...ployed in Manufactories, 59 in Collier... 7 in stone quarries, and 68 in steam...ts.

The whole population of Europe is es...ated at about 226,445,200. Of this ...mber it is said that 10,897,333 are in...ent and dependent on others for sup..., that is, paupers.

MINES.—The geological and mineral ...asures of this country are immense, and ...ery day gives proof of the amazing re...rces possessed by the United States in ...s respect. North Carolina and Georgia ...duce gold and copper; the West is pa...d with coal, and in these parts iron a...nds. A Slate quarry of great extent ...d value has just been discovered in Ban..., Me.

The enormous profits of some of our ...l roads are attracting general attention. ...at of Utica and Schenectady is $43,000 ... October; and Providence and Boston ...cluding the Dedham and Taunton bran...es, over $35,000 for the same month. ...e latter is shorter by several miles than ... former; the income, therefore, is about ... great.

The legislature of Vermont has passed ... bill chartering the Rail Road Bank, with ... capital of $500,000. The object of this ...l is to aid the construction of a rail road ...m Rutland to Whitehall.

The territory of the United States con...ins two and a half millions of square ...iles, and is capable of accommodating at ...st five hundred millions of inhabitants.

Marryatt's maternal grandfather, accor...ing to the New England Galaxy, was ...r. Frederick Meyer, a merchant of Bos...n. The daughter Charlotte was the fa...ous writer's mother. Boston boasts also, ... the parentage of Lord Lyndhurst.

An iron steamboat called the Cleveland ...employed on the river Mersey, in Eng...nd, and is said to be superior in speed, ...rength, buoyance and steadiness to any ...ooden vessel of the same description.—...r any other than river navigation iron ...essels cannot be employed, on account ... their rendering the compass useless.

ARKANSAS.

This new State, scarcely inaugurated, ...as commenced creating municipal gov...rnments. The town of Washington, ...empstead Co. has been created by the ...egislature into a city, with a Mayor, and ... the other appendages of an old town.

Col. Bradford, Maj. Bonore, and Capts. ...hillips and Robinson, who accompanied ...e sick Tennessee volunteers to Pensaco...a, have rejoined the brigade in Florida.

Don Miguel has lately sould at Paris ...o of his diamonds, which brought him ...0,000 francs.

A Quaker once hearing a person tell ...ow much he felt for another, who was ...uffering, and needed his assistance, dryly ...sked him, "Friend hast thou felt in thy ...ocket for him?"

Rich Beggar.—Madam Lefevre, a no...torious Parisian beggar, lately died, leav...ing 800l. among her rags.

Any lady convicted of gossipping, tat...ling or slandering, at St. Helena, is liable ... be whipped or ducked.

A lot of land lately sold at Newburgh, ...range Co., at the rate of 700 per foot.

The true cause of Col. Lane's suicide ...stated by the Mobile Chronicle to be ...s chagrin at the shameful defeat of his ...endy Creek Indians, at the Cove on ...e Withlacoochee, previous to his arrival ...ith them at Fort Drane. The particulars ... this battle have been studiously sup...ressed.

In the projected marriage of the Eng...sh princess Victoria with a German Co...ung, it is stated that William IV. has ...id "we have Cobourgs enough." He in...lines to the house of Orange as the most ...itable alliance.

From the New York American.

Meteors of Nov. 12th and 13th.

The annual recurrence of this phenomenon being a subject of much interest, and one in which observation from year to year can alone decide the question, the undersigned kept a careful watch on the night of Saturday and morning of Sunday last, and is grateful in being able to announce the re-appearance of this phenomenon with considerable brilliancy.

During the evening but few meteors were observed but from 1 o'cl'k until near dawn, successive flashes were observed in the east, supposed by some to be lightning. At 9 o'clock, a very beautiful auroral light was seen of a pinkish color. This continued for a short time only, though a general luminous appearance in the north remained during the whole night.

About 2 o'clock in the morning, several meteors were seen to dart across the Great Bear, and from this time, constant watch was kept untill dawn.

From 2 till 3 o'clock 98 meteors were counted, some being small, but greater number of great size and brilliancy, resembling a rocket both in the explosion and trail left behind them; their trails lasting in some instances for nearly two minutes.

With two or three exceptions the course of the meteors was divergent from a point in Leo, dec. 20 R. A. 150 nearly. The place of this point was fully confirmed during the night.

From 3 till 4 o'clock 150 meteors were counted, and 500 in all were enumerated; after this time we kept no account of the number, through many more appeared.

From the situation of the observer it is probable that more than half escaped notice.

Several were seen in the clear light of dawn; and Jupiter, Venus and Mars, all shining with great brilliancy, were alternately outshone by these transient rivals. The night was one of uncommon beauty and mildness, and the opportunity for observation remarkably fine. No doubt now exists in the mind of the observer as to the distinct and peculiar character of this phenomenon; for, though an attentive observer of such matters, he has never seen any thing bearing the slightest resemblance to this display, except on the night of November 12th and 13, 1832, when he had the good fortune to observe the same appearance while at sea, off the harbor of Pernambuco, one year before the far famed "shower of stars" in 1833, generally supposed to be the first time of its appearance.

G O S.

CAPTURE OF THREE SLAVE SHIPS.

The schooner Watchman, which arrived on Friday in New York from Bermuda, announces that H. B. M. ship of war Vestal, had captured no less than three large slave ships, with 1157 Africans on board.

The Spanish Brigantine "Empress,	434
The "Phœnix," Portugese Brigantine,	486
The "Negrauha,	237

Many of the poor negroes had died on the passage. All the captures took place within eight days, in the neighborhood of Grenada.

"The riches of the mind, like those of fortune, may be employed so perversely as to become a nuisance and pest instead of an ornament to society."

In the usual course of human affairs, it will be found that a plain understanding, joined with acknowledged worth, contributes more to prosperity than the brightest parts without probity or honor,

PRICES CURRENT.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 24.

Flour, per bbl.	$9.75 a 0.00
Wheat,	1.93 a 2 15
Corn,	92 a 95
Rye,	1.00 a 1 02
Oats,	45 a 00

Died

In this town on Sunday evening Wm. R. Warwick, Esq. at an advanced age.

We are authorised to announce

Arnold H. Ballard, Esq.

As a candidate for the next Sheriffalty of Somerset county.

Oct 18.

We are authorized to announce

John N. Bowland, Esq.

As a candidate for the next Sheriffalty Somerset county.

Oct. 11, 1836.

We are authorized to announce

John B. Slemons, Esq.

As a candidate for the next sheriffalty of Somerset county.

Oct 11, 1836.

We are authorized to announce

Robert Stewart, Esq.

As a candidate for the next sheriffalty of Somerset county.

Oct. 11, 1836.

State of Maryland, sc:

SOMERSET COUNTY ORPHANS COURT,

Nov. 8th, 1836.

ON application of Rob. C. J. Waters Adm'r c. w. a. of Esther Broughton late of Somerset co. dec'd it is ordered by the Court, that the said Adm'r give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the estate of the said deceased, and that the same be published once a week for three weeks, in a paper printed in Princess-Anne.

True copy. Test

JAMES POLK, Reg. W. S. C.

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given

That the subscriber of Somerset County hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said County, in Maryland, letters of administration on the Personal Estate of Esther Broughton, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the 31st day of May, 1837; they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.—Given under my hand, this 8th day of Nov. A. D. 1836.

ROBERT J. C. WATERS, Admr. c. w. a. of Esther Broughton, dec'd

Nov. 18, 1836.

POETRY.

AN OLD MAN'S REFLECTION.

And I am he who once sang ryhmes
To ladies bright in bower and ball:
Alas for me! those happy times
I never can recall.

My eyes are dim that once were bright,
My hair is gray that once was gold;
My heart once warm with pleasant light,
Is rayless now, and cold,

What if I wake my slumbering lyre;
Who'll listen to its feeble tone?
Shorn are the plumes of young desire,
My birds of joy have flown,

I cannot pour the burning thought
Into the free unfetter'd line;
Nor set the gems by Fancy brought
From feeling's hidden mine.

I cannot catch the gleaming ray
From pleasure's fount, tho' sparkling near,
For clouds are gathering round my way,
And Hope is chilled by Fear.

Oh! I am old; the verdant things
Of spring and summer seem to wear
A deeper hue; and autumn brings
No color half so fair.

Once I could see the palest beam
That glanc'd on Morning's sapphire throne,
And watch the sunset's quivering gleam
Fade from Night's starry zone.

Oh! I am old, and past my prime;
Far sounds I strive in vain to hear;
The drum's quick note, the bell's slow chime
Fall faintly on my ear.

Once I could hear the lowest word
A maiden whispered in reply,
When love's soft-breathing voice she heard,
Or gently murmur'd sigh,

Alas! how changed am I! my life
Will soon be like a tale that's told,
And I shall rest from care and strife,
For I am very old,

SLANDER,

What is Slander?

Tis an assassin at the midnight hour
Urged on by envy, that with foo steps soft,
Steals on the slumber of sweet innocence,
And with the dark drawn dagger of the Mind
Drinks deep the crimson current of the heart.
It is a worm that crawls on beauty's cheek
Like the vile viper in a vale of flowers,
And riots in ambrosial blossoms there,—
It is a coward in a coat of mail
That wages war against the brave and wise
And, like the long, lean lizard that will mar
The lions sleep, it wounds the noblest breast,
Oft have I seen this demon of the soul
This murderer of sleep, with visage smooth,
And countenance serene as Heavens' own sky,
But storms were raging in the world of thought;
Oft have I seen a smile upon its brow
But like the lightning from a stormy cloud.
It shock'd the soul and disappeared in darkness;
Oft have I seen it weep at tales of woe
And sigh as 'twere its heart would break with anguish,
But like the drop that drips from Java's tree
And the fell blast that sweeps Arabian sands
It wither'd every flow'ret of the vale,
I saw it tread upon a lilly fair,
A maid of whom the world could say no harm,
And when she sunk beneath the mortal wound
It broke into the sacred sepulchre,
And dragg'd its victim from the hallow'd grave
For public eyes to gaze on, It had wept
That from the earth its victim pass'd away
Ere it had taken vengeance on her virtues,
Yes, I have seen this cursed child of Envy
Breathe mildew on the sacred fame of him
Who once had been his countrys benefactor
And on the sepulchre of his repose,
Bedew'd with many a tributary tear,
Dance in the moonlight of a summer sky
With savage satisfaction,

The man who makes a god of his ambition, makes a martyr of his integrity,

TAILORING.

SAMUEL HALL

Most respectfully returns thanks to his friends and customers for the very liberal patronage he has received at their hands, and begs a continuance of their favors so long as they think him deserving. He flatters himself that from his experience and knowledge of business, he will be able to please all who may favor him with their custom. He will warrant his work to be equal, both in style and finish, to any done on the Eastern Shore. In all cases he will warrant a first rate fit, or the customer shall not be bound to take the articles.

There are some who are in the habit of having their small work done with me and their coats made elsewhere. If such persons are afraid to trust me with the making of their coats, I wish them to remove their vests and p[...] also. nov22 3w

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Somerset County Court, and to me directed, at the suit of Elijah Parsons against James Polk, Thomas Bayley and Levin W. Ballard, I have levied, seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit;—One house and lot in Princess Anne, now occupied by James Polk, also all those several tracts or parsels of land lying and being in Somerset County called Wilby chance Hamilton's Fortune and Meadow ground purchased, & now occupied by J. P. Lankford, containing three hundred and twenty-eight acres, more or less, also a house and lot in Quantico occupied by Wm. H Collier, as a tavern, and one sorrel mare as the property of James Polk, which I shall proceed to sell at the court house door in the town of Princess Anne, on Wednesday the 30th day of November inst. between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock, P M. to the highest and best bidder, for cash to satisfy the above mentioned writ and costs.

S. G. HOLBROOK, late Sh'ff

Nov. 8 1836.

A CARD.

H. PAGE,

Attorney at Law,

WILL attend the Courts of Somerset and Worcester counties. His office in the former place will be in the house of Mr. Willing; in the latter in that of Mr. Givans.

Dec 1, 1835.

Baltimore & White-Haven,

VIA FAIR-HAVEN, HERRING BAY.

THE Steam Boat *PATUXENT* has re-commenced her route between the above places, leaving the Maryland State Wharf in the city of Baltimore at 6 A M on Tuesday the 22d March inst. and every Tuesday thereafter for White Haven, Eastern Shore, Md. and running from thence will leave White Haven at 6 A M. the following morning, Wednesday, and every Wednesday thereafter for Baltimore, touching at Fair Haven, Herring Bay, going and returning.

GEORGE WEEMS, Master.

March 29

CASH FOR NEGROES.

Including both sexes, from 12 to 25 years of age. Persons having likely servants to dispose of will find it to their interest to give us a call, as we will give higher prices in cash, than any other purchaser who is now in this market, or may come in. We can at all times be found at Mrs. Disharoon's Tavern, Princess Anne, Md.

OVERLEY & SANDERS

All communications addressed to us, at this place, will be punctually attended to.

Sept. 23, 1834.

☞ The subscribers are particularly anxious to make a shipment of Negroes shortly. All persons who have SLAVES to dispose of will do well to give them a call as soon as possible. O. & S.

Jan 21

$450 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, living in Somerset county, Maryland, on Saturday the 6th instant, the following negro men, to wit:—HARRY, who sometimes calls himself HARRY HANDY, about 43 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, dark mulatto complexion—he is an intelligent fellow, can read tolerably well, and talks in a sharp and rapid voice, especially when under the influence of strong drink, to which he is much addicted—he is an excellent field hand, and can turn his hands to any kind of labor that may be required of him.—GEORGE, who calls himself GEORGE HENRY, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, bright mulatto complexion, stout and extremely well made—polite and conciliating in his conversation.—George was brought up as a house servant and continued in that employment until about 6 years past, since which time he has worked as a field hand. As a house servant and waiter, few could equal him, and as a field hand none could excell him. JOHN, who calls himself sometimes JOHN HENRY and sometimes JOHN SMITH, is about 20 or 21 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, dark mulatto complexion, slightly but well formed, walks and stands erect, speaks rather slowly and has a down look. He was brought up as a house servant and continued in that employment to the time he went away, and in this calling he is a first rate servant. The above negroes took with them such a variety of clothing that it is needless to describe any. If the said negroes, or either of them, be taken and secured in any jail, so that the subscriber gets them, or him, a reward of $150 will be given for each thus apprehended and secured.

ROBERT J HENRY.

Kingston Post Office, Somerset county, Md., July 15, 1836.

Last Notice.

THE subscriber being conscious that he has already extended to his customers, the utmost indulgence, and feeling every disposition to lengthen that indulgence, would his situation justify it is again compelled, and he hopes for the last time, to invite those indebted to the firm of DONE & HYLAND, to come forward, without farther delay, and settle their accounts, as he is very anxious to close the business of said firm.

He would also apprise his customers and the public generally, that he will *sell off at cost* his stock of GOODS now on hand. Those wishing bargains will do well to call.

J. C. HYLAND

August 23, 1836.

NOTICE.

I hereby forwarn all persons from crossing my plantation with cart and oxen or any other team after this date.

WM. STEWART.

Oct. 25 1836.

Dissolution of Partnership.

The co-Partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers under the style of Brodwater & Briding, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the firm in any manner, are requested to pay the same to Levin J. M. P. Brodwater, as early as possible, as he is anxious to close the business, and who is alone authorised to give receipts.

LEVIN J. M P. BRODWATER,
E. W. BRIDING.

Nov. 9—15tf

N B.—The Establishment will be conducted in future, in the name of L. J. M P. Brodwater.

Commission.

THE subscriber has commenced a General

Commission Business,

At No. 12, Light St. Wharf, BALTIMORE

Where he will sell *Grain*, of every description, and he has opened a market for *Bacon, Lard, Butter, Fruit, &c.*, and every thing the Farmer has to dispose of. He feels confident that those who will favor him with their consignments, however small, will assure themselves the best prices the market affords.

He will fill up orders of every description, such as *Groceries, Clover Seed, Plaster, Lime, &c.*

JOSEPH RASIN.

REFERENCES:

Wm. Anell,	*Giles Hicks,*
Thomas Carter,	*J. P. W. Richardson,*
Henry Rhodes,	*Wm. Loveday,*
Samuel Kennard,	*Dr. R. Goldsborough,*
Pere Wilmer,	*John C. Palmer,*
John C. Spencer,	*Samuel Thompson,*
Benj. Earickson	*J. W. Legg.*

N. B.—I have on hand James C. Baldwin's Virginia Corn and Cob Crusher and Grinder; also, his Corn Sheller which will shell from 250 to 300 bushels a day. For particulars reference to the Farmer and Gardener.

April 12 3w

COMMISSION MERCHANT

THE undersigned having moved from the Eastern Shore, Maryland, to the city of Baltimore, and associated themselves together in the

Grocery & Commission Business,

On Dugan's Wharf, No. 6, respectfully beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they are prepared to receive consignments of GRAIN and all other COUNTRY PRODUCE, which they pledge themselves to sell, on commission, for the very highest price the market will afford. They have large room for storage, and if storing is preferred to selling at particular times, consigners can be accommodated. Persons who have grain or any country produce, (however small in quantity,) for this market, would do well in patronizing the undersigned, as they are determined to spare no pains, in doing justice to their consigners, by searching the market for the very highest price. The money of the consigners will be returned by the vessel, unless ordered to the contrary—and in case of an order to deposite, certificates of deposite will be sent to the owner.

The undersigned keep constantly on hand a general assortment of GROCERIES, which they offer to the public as low as they can be bought in the city. Country merchants and others would do well in giving them a call.

JOHN J. DASHIELL &
JNO. R. DASHIELL.

April 26, 1836.

REFEENCES.

Wm. W. Handy, Esq.	
Thos. K. Carroll, Esq.	
Isaac D. Jones, Esq.	*Smorset.*
Jos. S. Cottman, Esq.	
Col. R. Stewart,	
Teagle Townsend,	
R. Bivans,	*Worcester.*
Dr. Gillis,	
Jas. A. Stewart, Esq.	
Dr. Wm. Jackson,	*Dorchester.*
Wm. H. Yates,	
Mr. Alfred Lewis,	
Wm. B. Cooper, Esq.	*Sussex county,*
Jno. Polk,	*Delaware.*
C Ross,	

The Cultivator

Is a monthly publication of 15 quarto pages, and comprises about 200 pages in 1 volume published at Albany, by the New York State Agricultural Society. It is exclusively devoted to Agriculture and the improvement of Youth. The publishing committee are J. Buel J. P Beekman, and J. D. Watson. The object of the publication is to disseminate useful information, among the agricultural community in the cheapest practicable form; and the success of the undertaking, and the character of the paper, are indicated by the fact, that although it has been published but ten months, its subscribers exceed eleven thousand, and comprise residents of twenty-one of the United States.

The second volume was commenced in March. The pages are so enlarged, that each number contains as much matter as eighteen pages of the first volume. It contains many engravings and cuts, executed by good artists, illustrative of implements, animals and operations of husbandry. Price FIFTY CENTS per annum. The postage will not exceed 1 3-4 cents the year to any part of the Union. The first volume will continue to be furnished at 50 cents a single copy.

Communications to be addressed to J. Buel Albany, N. Y.

NOTICE.

The creditors of Robert Jones, are hereby notified that they must leave their claims, in the hands of the Register of Wills of Somerset County, for the purpose of ascertaining each one's distributive share from the amount of money now in the hands of the Adm. by virtue of an order from the orphans Court.

WM. T. WOOD, Adm.
of Robert Jones, decd.

Oct. 25 1836.

Dissolution of Partnership.

The co partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers under the style of Dorsey and Curtis, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the firm in any manner, are requested to pay the same to William Dorsey; who alone is authorized to settle the same.

Wm. Dorsey.
Wm. H. Curtis.

Back Creek Somerset County Maryland. November 8 1836.

The Baltimore Chronicle, and Bicknell's Detector are requested to insert the above 1 a w 3 w and forward their account to this office for collection.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of Somerset County Court, and to me directed, at the suit of George W. Dobbin, against Elizabeth A, U. Teackle, I have seized and taken in execution the following property to wit; all the right, title, interest and estate of the said Elizabeth, both at law and equity of, in, and to all that lot of ground in Princes Anne, or its vicinity, formerly belonging to Litt'n D Teackle, and which was conveyed to William W. Johnston, by the said Elizabeth A. U Teackle, as will appear by said deed duly endorsed among the lands record of Somerset County, which I shall proceed to sell on Wednesday the 30th inst at the Court House door in the town of Princess Anne, at the hour of 3 o'clock, P. M. to the highest and best bidder for cash, to satisfy the above mentioned writ and cost

J. S. CROCKETT, Sh'ff

November 8 1836.

Sheriff's Sale

By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Somerset county court, and to me directed, at the suit of William H, Rider, assignee of John Rider, against Robert Morris, George Malone, jr. and George Malone, sen'. I have seized and taken in execution the following property to wit;—One tract of land called Fitzwalter's Study, containing one hundred and fifty acres, more or less as the property of George Malone, jr. and Robert Morris, also, a part of a tract of land called Goslee's chance, one tract called Malone's Adventure and Goddard's Folly, one tract called Bayley's chance, containing thirty seven and a half acres, one tract of land called Bayleys Craft, containing forty acres, one tract of land called Luck, containing thirteen acres, one tract of land called Sandhill, containing five acres, one tract of land called Mountsham, containing three acres, one tract of land called Second Attempt, containing nine and a half acres:—In all one hundred and fifty three and three quarters acres of land, more or less,—Also, two cows and six head of hogs as the property of George Malone, jr. which I shall proceed to sell at the court house door in the town of Princess Anne, on Tuesday the 29th inst at the hour of 1 o'clock, P. M to the highest and best bidder, for cash to satisfy the above mentioned writ and cost.

J. S. CROCKETT, Sh'ff,

Nov. 8 1836.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of two writs of Fieri Facias issued out of Somerset county Court, and to me directed, one at the suit of William Crawford, jr and one at the suit of William Crawford, and David P M K[...] against Peter Bell, I have seized and taken in execution; all the right, title, interest and claim, both at law and in equity of the said Peter Bell, of, in and to, the following lands and tenements, to wit;—W[...] Yard, Good Luck, Turkey Cock Hill, Tower Hill, Fitch and Safety, containing 523 acres more or less, 2 head of horses, one yoke oxen, 200 bushels of corn in the field, more or less, which I shall proceed to sell at the court house door in Princess Anne, on Wednesday the 30th day of November, inst at the hour of 2 o'clock, P. M. to the highest and best bidder, for cash to satisfy the above writs and cost.

S G. HOLBROOK, late Sh'ff.

Nov. 8 1836.

MR. AND MRS. HAMILTON'S

Boarding and day school for young ladies,

Corner of Courtland and Saratoga streets, Baltimore.

WILL BE RE OPENED on Monday, the 5th of September next. As this Institution during the present year has received the most extensive improvements and additions, the Principals feel a confidence in saying they believe it to be now superior to any similar establishment ever offered to public patronage both in the School and Boarding departments.

Although the character of this institution is generally well known, yet for the satisfaction of those unacquainted with it, they give the following gentlemen as reference;

Rev. Dr JOHNS, Rev. Dr. HENSHAW
Rev. J. M DUNCAN

A prospectus of the School may be obtained by addressing (post paid) William Hamilton, Baltimore.

Negroes Wanted.

The subscriber wishes to purchase *NEGROES* of both sexes, from six to thirty years of age, for which he will give the highest CASH prices.

W B JONES.

N. B.—*All letters directed to him at Princess-Anne will be punctually attended to.* W. B. J.

Nov. 8 1836.

BLANKS

For Sale at the Office of the Village Herald

Chancery Sale.

Pursuant to authority derived from the Hon. Chancellor of Maryland, I will sell, to the highest and best bidder, that beautiful Farm, situated on the Great Choptank river, of which the late Roger Hooper, Esq. died seized. This farm contains about

250 ACRES,

and is known by the name of "Steppney View," and is a part of that valuable tract of land called the Indian Lands. The improvements are a little out of repair, but I am told that they are large and commodious; that the land is light and easy of cultivation, and the crops generally good. The situation is very salubrious and inviting to any one wishing to reside on the river. The plantation is sufficiently furnished with wood and timber.

The sale will take place at the Court House, in the town of Cambridge, on Monday, the 12 day of December next, between the hours of 11 and 12; and the terms of sale will be one forth cash on the day of sale, and the balance in six and twelve months, with interest from the day of sale, secured by bond and security approved by the trustee.

H. PAGE, Trustee.

Nov. 22 3w

New Fall Goods

Wm. W. Johnston

Has just received and is now opening his *first supply of*

Fall & Winter Goods,

Comprising a large and well selected assortment of

NEW & FASHIONABLE DRY GOODS,

—ALSO—

GROCERIES,

Hardware, Crockery, **Drugs & medicines**, BOOTS & SHOES,

HATS:

FUR & SEAL CAPS,

&c. &c.

All which he offers at prices which cannot fail to please, for cash, on time to punctual dealers or in exchange for country produce or manufactures.—Such as Wheat, Corn, Rye, Oats, Flaxseed, Wool, Feathers, Virginia Cloth, Fustian, Lindsey, Tow Linen, Rags and Soap

His old customers, and buyers generally are respectfully invited to call and supply themselves.

Oct 25 3w

For Rent.

THE subscriber having determined to remove from White Haven, offers her dwelling for the ensuing year. The situation is a very eligible one, having all the requisite houses, and cannot fail to please any one who is desirous of living at the place.

She has also a small shoe shop situated on an adjoining lot, which she will also rent to a good tenant.

HENRIETTA ATKINSON.

W. Haven, Sept. 27.

PRINCESS-ANNE HOTEL.

BY the urgent importunities of his old friends and customers the undersigned has been induced to open again a House of Entertainment in this place. He has opened the large, commodious, NEW HOTEL opposite the Court House, and the offices of the Clerk of the County Court, and Register of Wills, called the PRINCESS ANNE HOTEL, recently occupied by G. M Willing, Esq.—The requisite out buildings, of ample dimensions, will be immediately erected. Notwithstanding the high prices of the present season, he has laid in abundant supplies of all the requisites of good eating and drinking, and has made arrangements for the most comfortable accommodation of his customers, and all travellers and others that may favor him with their patronage. From the situation of his Hotel, so contiguous to the Court House and public offices, and its comfortable rooms with fire-places, gentlemen of the *bar*, and others having business with the Court and in the public officess, will find it to their advantage, convenience, and comfort to patronize his Establishment.

The undersigned hopes to receive, as he will endevor to merit, largely of the public patronage.

George Dashiell

Princess Anne, Jan 12 '36

N. B. His Hacks will run, for the accommodation of passengers, to and from the Steamboat Patuxent, on the days of her arrival at and departure from White-Haven. Travellers will be conveyed, on accommodating terms, to any part of the Peninsula at the shortest notice. G. D.

June 21, 1836.

$300 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscribers on the 19th instant, two negro women—one named LETTA, dark mulatto color, about 4 feet 11 inches high, 27 years old, and speaks very proper; the other named SARAH, of the same color, about 4 feet 8 inches high, 25 years old. It is very likely they are in the neighborhood of Barren Creek, as they both have husbands in that neighborhood. The above reward will be given, or $10 for either of them, if taken in the county and secured so that we get them again, if taken out of the county, we will give $150 for either, or $300 for both of them, if secured so that we get them again.

BECHAMP RHODES,
JAMES RHODES.

Near Springhill Church, August 2, 1836.

THE VILLAGE HERALD.

BY S. T. CALLAHAN, PRINCESS-ANNE, SOMERSET COUNTY, MARYLAND.

Vol. X—Whole No. 504. TUESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 6, 1836. Vol. 2—No. 28.

VILLAGE HERALD.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Three Dollars a year, to be satisfied by [...]00 *if paid in advance;* or $2 50 if paid [with]in six months.

☞ Subscriptions paid within 30 days after delivering the first number, (of the year subscribed for,) will be considered *in advance.*

[N]o subscription will be taken for less [tha]n *one year.*

[N]o paper will be discontinued (unless at [the e]ditor's discretion,) until all arrearages [are] paid off; and a failure to notify a discontinuance, previous to the expiration of the [term] subscribed for, will be invariably considered as a new engagement.

☞ *Advertisements* inserted on the usual [term]s.

☞ All communications addressed to the [edit]or must come POST PAID.



Agricultural.

FARMERS WORK.

SURFACE MANURING.

[U]ntil very lately, the opinion was very [gen]eral if not universal, that fermented [man]ures should be turned under with the [plou]gh as soon as put on the land; and [that] otherwise their value would be much [imp]aired, if not totally lost by evaporation. This was thought especially necessary, if the manure used was rough or half [rott]ed.

[I] have thought much on this subject, [and] for the last twenty years marked the [effe]cts of manure in all its various modes [of a]pplication, both on my own farm and [m]y neighbours'—and now propose to [give] you the result's of my observation, [leav]ing it to persons more learned than [mys]elf to reconcile these results to the [prin]ciples of philosophy. Fifteen or twen[ty] years ago, I observed an old man of [goo]d practical sense, and successful as a [far]mer, carting manure out in the month [of J]uly, on a field intended for Indian [corn i]n the next year; this was spread as fast [as c]arted, and remained in that situation [unti]l spring following. He justified this [pra]ctice by a perfectly unanswerable reason, viz: that experience had taught him, [tha]t both his crop and his land were more [imp]roved by the use of his manure in that [wa]y, than any other he had tried. The [con]fidence I had in the integrity and good [sen]se of this old gentleman induced me to [ma]ke repeated experiments on this subject, all of which have been decidedly favorable to top dressing, or surface manuring, and proved to my entire satisfaction, [tha]t manure, when in contact with the [eart]h, does not lose its strength by evaporation." This, I was exceedingly loth to [beli]eve, and I made many efforts to account for the fact—(for that I could not [dou]bt)—and at length came to the conclusion that the chemical affinity between [the] parties, of manure and the earth, was [too] strong to be overcome by the power [of e]voporation; and that the apparent evaporation is nothing more than passing off of water, which had been contained in manure. Whether this is so or not, [I a]m sure I do not know. But I do know, [that] in the many different experiments I [hav]e made, both the land and the crop are [mor]e benefitted by the application of manure on the land, than by turning it under the land. I hope young farmers, who [are] not yet wedded to any set of opinions, [will] be induced (at least) to make the experiment.

[N]ot having fame as a farmer, to give [wei]ght to my opinions, I shall sign myself,

ARATOR.

[...]—The late Mr. Thos. West, brother [of S]ir Benjamin West, settled on a farm [in] New Jersey, after he had reached the [age] of forty. His object was to make it [a gr]azing farm. He used no plough whatever, but the hoe and scythe to eradicate [brie]rs, weeds, &c. He top dressed his [fiel]ds, or some of them, every year, and [in a] few years, he had the richest farm in [the] whole country around. See Memoirs [Phil]adelphia Agricultural Society.

[P]RINCIPLES OF VEGETATION.

[A]s every thing which appertains to the [prod]uction of so important a staple as [whe]at, must always be of profound con[cern] to the farming interest we insert the [follo]wing from a British paper, under the [conf]ident belief, that it will elicit attention [from] every enlightened mind engaged in [the p]ursuits of husbandry. The principles [deve]loped, and facts set forth, will be novel [to m]any of our readers, and will, we hope, [set o]n foot a spirit of inquiry calculated [to pr]omote the great interest whose province it is to provide the staff of life for [hom]e and foreign consumption.

[P]rinciples of Vegetation—Wheat.—[At t]he British Association in Bristol, Mr. [W]ebb Hall read a communication On the Acceleration of the Growth of Wheat. He called the attention of the Meeting to a statement of facts by which it would be seen that the usual period alloted to the occupation of the ground for a crop of wheat might be very materially abridged. At an average, this might be estimated at 10 months, though 12 and even 13, were not unusual, and 8 might be considered as the shortest period for the ordinary winter wheat. By a selection of particular seed, and a choice of peculiar situation, wheat sown early in March, has been, on different occasions, ripened before the middle of August, a period scarcely exceeding 5 months. Mr. Hall considers it an unquestionable law of vegetation, that the off-pring of a plant of early maturity seeks to become so likewise, even when placed in unpropitious circumstances and that it recedes with reluctance from the condition of its parents. Hence the seed of a crop which has been ripened in 5 months has a better prospect of producing another crop equally accelerated than that from a crop which has been longer in ripening. He also asserted, that the acceleration of a crop was farther promoted by thick sowing, which likewise might be considered advantageous in checking and stopping the mildew.

Dr. Richardson referred to the remark of Humbolt, that in South America the wheat crop was ripened in ninety days from the period of sowing, and stated, that about Hudson's Bay this period was only seventy days. He suggested the probable advantages that might arise from importing seed from the latter country for the purpose of furthering Mr. Hall's views; but this gentleman stated, that he had found that seed imported from a distance (and he had tried some from Italy) was liable to become diseased. As connected with the subject of the acceleration of the growth of seeds, Professor Henslow mentioned results of experiments which he had tried upon seeds of a species of Acacia, sent by Sir John Herschell from the Cape of Good Hope, with directions that they should be steeped in boiling water before they were sown. Some of these were kept at the boiling temperture of 3, 7 and 15 minutes respectively, and had yet germinated very readily in the open border; whilst those which had not been steeped did not vegetate. It was suggested that these facts might lead to beneficial results, by showing agriculturists that they may possibly be able to steep various seeds in water sufficiently heated to destroy certain fungi or insects known to be destructive to them, without injuring the vital principle in the seed itself. M. Hope mentioned a practice common in some parts of Spain, of baking corn to a certain extent, by exposing it to a temperture of 150° or upwards, for the purpose of destroying an insect by which it was liable to be attacked. Dr. Richardson mentioned that the seeds sold in China for the European market, were previously boiled for the purpose of destroying their vitality, as the jealousy of that people made them anxious to prevent their exportation in a state fitted for germination. Upon sowing these seeds he had, nevertheless, observed that some few of them were still capable to vegetating.

Some of the Philadelphians are complaning of hard times. They have had one or two meetings, disapproving of the present high rates of country produce, and resolving upon a standard for Farmer's prices! We imagine their resolution, which fixes the price of butter at 20 cts. will not stay fixed. Some of their stomachs will cause them to break through before a week is past. It is the quantity that regulates prices.

By the way—It sounds inconsistent to our ear, to hear the fathers and husbands who can give from 20 to 40 dollars for a Chenille shawl, for their wives and daughters, to complain of and denounce the high prices of marketing. If they would spend less to adorn the outer man, they would be better able to supply the necessities of the inner. The high prices are not in consequence of an extortionate spirit among the agriculturists, but from failure of crops almost unprecedented; the calamity falls heavily upon the people of the country, as well as the cities, and can only be averted by prudence and economy in every department of our domestic relations.—*Bucks County Intelligencer.*

WIFE LOST

Scene in a Steam-boat—An Actual Occurrence

'Which is the Captain of this boat? inquired a tall, athletic man, as he came up from the gentleman's cabin, with great precipitancy.

'That gentleman yonder,' said a bystander.

'Are you the captain, sir?

'Yes, sir.'

'Where is my wife?'

'Indeed I don't know, sir—I've not seen her that I know of.'

'Now captain, this is too bad; I came on board this last night, and paid you six dollars passage for myself and wife—and I would like to know where my wife has been put.'

'Have you been in the ladies' cabin?'

'Yes—but she's not there.'

'Shall I have the pleasure of the lady's name sir?

'Mrs. Mirah Smith, wife of Jerome V. Smith, your humble servant.'

'Mary, (to the chambermaid) is Mrs. Mirah Smith in the ladies' cabin?'

'No sir—I've inquired, and she's not there!

'There—I told you so,' said Mr. Smith with much uneasiness.

'Captain,' said a wag standing by; 'suppose John should ring the bell all through the boat, and say—Mrs. Mirah Smith, who came on board last night; cannot be found.'

'That's a good idea,' echoed a hundred voices at once.

So John, a cream colored Leon, with an eye like Iago's, set his bell agoing, crying aloud at every interim: 'Lost Mrs Mariah Smith. Any person who knows where she is, will please hand her up to the captain's office, for the benefit of her disconsolate husband.

John bawled through the boat, somewhat to the amusement of the passengers, and finally reached the upper deck, when in passing the state rooms, in a sort of desperation for want of success, he raised his voice to the stentorian pitch of a Knox—'*Lost Mrs. Mirah Smith!*' when the fair lady rushed out, evidently disturbed in her slumbers, with 'Who says I am lost—here I am— where's Jerome?'

It is needless to say, that this gave a very pleasant turn to the whole affair—and the captain (good soul) escaped the charge of stealing a man's wife.—*N. Penn.*

Etiquette.—A little work has just been published in Glasgow, entitled the 'Science of Etiquette,' which furnishes a summary of the laws of good breeding, condensed into a small compass, and calculated to promote the general comfort and welfare of society. The following are a few of the maxims:

'True politeness consists in appearing easy and natural, not forced and affected.

'If upon the entrance of a visiter you continue a subject begun before, you should always explain the subject to the new comer.

'Never commend a lady's musical skill to another lady who herself plays.

'Do not allow your love for one woman to prevent your paying attention to others. The object of your love is the only one who ought to perceive it.

'Avoid all proverbs and cant phrases in conversation.

'If you meet a lady of your acquaintance in the street, it is her part to notice you first, unless; indeed, you are very intimate. The reason is, if you bow to a lady first she may not choose to acknowledge you and there is no remedy; but if she bow to *you*,—you *as a gentleman, cannot cut her.*

'Never nod to a lady in the street, neither be satisfied with touching your hat, *but take it off*; it is a courtesy her sex demands.

'Do not insist on pulling off your glove on a very hot day when you shake hands with a lady. If it be off, why all very well; but it is better to run the risk of being considered ungallant than to present a clammy ungloved hand,

'If you meet a friend in the street, in a coffeehouse, shop, or indeed any public place, never address him by name, at least not *so* loudly as that others may hear it. Sensitive people do not like to be 'shown up' to strangers as Mr. Jones,' or Mr. Smith,' and so attract disagreeable notice. Accost your friend *quietly;* and do not *roar out*, 'Ah! Mr. Smith, how do you do Mr. Smith!' it is very offensive, and shows a great want of proper delicacy.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

With the exception of South Carolina, whose Electors are chosen by the Legislature, all the States have by this time elected their Electors of President and Vice President. The whole number to be chosen is 294, consequently making 148 electoral votes necessary to a choice. Of the twelve Presidential elections which have preceded the present, we find the following interesting sketch in the New York Journal of Commerce:

It was originally provided by the Constitution that each member of the Electoral College should vote for two persons for President and Vice President, without designating the particular office of either. The one having the highest number of votes was declared to be President, and the one having the next highest number, Vice President. This however was found inconvenient in practice, and in 1804 was abandoned for the better system now in operation, by which the Electors name in their ballots the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice President.

Since the Declaration of independence there have been twelve Presidential elections, exclusive of the present, and in only two cases has the choice devolved upon Congress; The first was in 1801, when Thomas Jefferson and Aaron Burr had an equal number of votes in the Electoral College, and the second in 1825, when the Electoral votes were so divided between Andrew Jackson, John Qainey Adams, Wm. H. Crawford, and Henry Clay, that neither had a majority. The following schedule will show the number of votes received by the principal candidates at each election from the organzing of the government to the present time.

First Term, 1789. Electors 69. George Washington received 69 votes; and John Adams 34, The next highest candidate was John Jay, who received nine votes. George Washington was therefore declared elected to the Presidency, and John Adams to the Vice Presidency.

Second Term, 1793. Electors 135. George Washington had 132 votes, and was elected President; John Adams 77, and was elected Vice President. The next highest candidate was George Clinton, who received 50 votes.

Third Term, 1797. Electors 138. John Adams received 71 votes and was elected President; Thomas Jeffesson 69, and was elected Vice President. The next highest candidate was Thomas Pinckney, who received 59 votes, and after him Aaron Burr, who received 30.

Fourth Term, 1801. Electors 138. Thos. Jefferson and Aaron Burr had each 73 votes. John Adams 65, and Chas. C. Pinckney 64. There being no choice of President, the election was carried into the House of Representatives, and on the 36th ballot Thomas Jefferson received the votes of nine States out of 16, and was declared elected. Aaron Burr was declared elected Vice President.

Fifth Term 1805. Electors 176. The new system of voting introduced. Thomas Jefferson received 164 votes for President; George Clinton 162 votes for Vice President; and were elected. Charles C. Pinckney, the only other candidate for the Presidency, received 14 votes, and Rufus King 14 votes for the Vice Presidency.

Sixth Term, 1809. Electors 176. James Madison received 122 votes for President, and Charles C. Pinkney 47 George Clinton 113 votes for Vice President and Rufus King 47 Madison and Clinton were accordingly elected.

Seventh Term, 1813. Electors 217. Jas. Madison received 128 votes for President, and De Witt Clinton, 89. Eldridge Gerry 131 votes for Vice President, and Jared Ingersoll 86. Madison and Gerry elected.

Eighth Term, 1817. Electors 217 Jas Monroe received 183 votes for President, and Rufus King 34; Daniel D. Tompkins 183 votes for Vice President and John E. Howard 22. Monroe and Tompkins elected.

Ninth Term, 1821, Electors 232. James Monroe received 231 votes for President, and Daniel D. Tompkins 218 for Vice President.

Tenth Term, 1825. Electors 261, Andrew Jackson received 99 votes for President; John Quincy Adams 84; Wm. H Crawford 41; Henry Clay 37. Neither candidate having a majority, the election was carried into the House, where, on the first ballot, John Quincy Adams received the votes of 13 States out of 24, and was declared elected. Seven states voted for Jackson and 4 for Crawford. John C. Calhoun was chosen Vice President by the Electoral College, having received 182 votes The next highest candidates were N. Sanford, who received 30 votes, and Nathaniel Macon, who received 24.

Eleventh Term, 1829. Electors 261, Andrew Jackson received 178 votes for President, and John Quincy Adams 83. John C. Calhoun 171 votes for Vice President, and Richard Rush 83. Jackson and Calhoun elected.

Twelfth Term, 1833. Electors 288. Andrew Jackson received 219 votes for President; Henry Clay 49; John Floyd 11; William Wirt 7. Martin Van Buren received 189 votes for Vice President; Jol. Sergeant 49; William Wilkins 30, Henry Lee 11; Amos Ellmaker 7. Jackson and Van Buren elected.

Items of News.

The Cincinnati Gazette of the 19th inst. says—"We understand the Pork Market has opened in Cincinnati, within a day or two, at seven dollars per hundred. This is a full price for the growers of pork. It is not probable that there can be an advance upon it.

It is stated in the Albany Argus that the whole amount of tolls received on the New York Canals, from the opening of navigation on the 15th of April to the 14th of November (7 months,) is about $231,000 for each month.

In one of the parishes of Louisiana no election for Presid nt was held, the judge giving as a reason for the neglect that he was not aware that any election was pending.

Kennedy's novel, Horse Shoe Robinson, has been dramatised in New York, and was brought out at the National Theatre on Wednesday evening.

A rich wholesale dealer in ardent spirit and wine, in Baltimore, buried four sons drunkards, and had two daughters, whose husbands died drunkards, and who came home with their children to live upon him.

Bets have been made at Lloyd's, London at the odds of one five, that there will be a war between France and England before the first of next July. We hope not.

A meeting of the Merchants of Baltimore was held on Thursday, and a commitee appointed to proceed to Annapolis for the purpose of obtaining legislative authority, not to have their pet Banks drawn on for some time, for Maryland's portion of the surplus revenue.

The Merchants of New Orleans, it is said in the Standard of that city, are quitting their subscription to the northern papers, that they may "the better afford to pay liberally for advertising in, and for the support of their own papers.

Within the last few days twenty thousand five hundred bushels of German wheat have been sold in this city at from $2 to $2, 50 per bushel—[N. Y. Com.

Terre Haute, Indiana, promises to be one of the most extensive marts for packing pork in the Western States.

The accident to the Fredericksburg and Richmond Railroad caused by the giving way of the Culvert over Hazle Run, will be a loss to the Company of $5000.

The frigate North Star, arrived at Portsmouth, England, on the 12th of October, from South America, having on board 1,800, 000 dollars in silver.

It will be recollected that when the Baltimore and Ohio rail road was first laid experiments were tried to ascertain the practability of using cars driven by wind. The same thing has been attempted with partial success on the Durham and Sunderland rail ways in England, where a car with a sail hoisted, was propelled by the wind at the rate of ten miles an hour.

The Liverpool Mercury estimates the number of Roman Catholics in that town, at very nearly 60,000, or considerable more than one-forth of the whole population.

The Military Court of Enquiry at Frederick, is now in session.

The Georgia papers speak in favourable terms of the newly invented Cotton Cultivator. It ploughs the cotton on both sides of the row, and thins it out at the same time! It will do the labor of from four to six hands, and can be drawn by one horse and managed by one man.

The Electors of President and Vice President throughout the Union assemble in their respective State Capitols on the first Wednesday in December, to perform the duties enjoined upon them by the Constitution of the United States, and the laws made in pursuance thereof.

The Onondaga Standard relates, that five eighths of a lot, in that village, 72 feet by 80, which was bought some years ago for $31, was recently sold by the original purchaser for $14,475.

A meeting has been held at Lyons in favor of making a Rail Road along side the Erie Canal from Syracus to Rochester.

I never knew a person of strong talents who had small nostrils.—N. Y. Mir.

What talented gentlemen the negroes must be!

FLORIDA.—By last night's Express mail from the South, we learn that intelligence had been received at Jacksonville on the 17th from Governor Call, stating that the Army had crossed the Withlacoochee—that no Indians had been discovered—that all their villages had been found deserted,—and that the Army had marched for Volusia, where a supply of provisions had been ordered.

It has been observed that the passion of joy is more likely to occasion mental derangement than grief, because the former cannot, like the latter, find relief in tears, they being the natural vent for the cerebral excitement and congestion. If intense grief does not find its natural outlet for increased cerebral action derangement of mind, with a propensity to suicide is the [...]



THE HERALD.

Princess-Anne, Md.

TUESDAY, DEC: 6, 1836.

We are authorized to announce
Robert Stewart, Esq.
As a candidate for the next sheriffalty of Somerset county.
Oct. 11, 1836.

We are authorised to state that Col. R. Stewart declines being a candidate for the next Sheriffalty.

☞The indisposition of the editor, will, it is hoped, be a sufficient apology for the poor appearance of the Herald this week.

Inasmuch as we contemplate removing our office this week, it will be impracticable to issue more than a half sheet of the Herald next Tuesday.

Our office will be kept hereafter in the store house, directly opposite our present stand, and next door to the store of Sam'l. W. Jones, Esq.

We regret that we cannot lay before our readers this morning, the Governor's Message at length. We have made room for a few extracts, only, which must suffice for the present. Next week we shall insert it entire.

The extra session of the Legislature adjourned on Saturday 26th ult.

Somerset county court, it is thought, will udjourn to-morrow.

We learn from the Wilmington Gazette that the Hon. John M. Clayton has resigned his seat in the Senate of the U. States.

THE SATURDAY NEWS.—*L. A. Godey, & Co., Philadelphia.*—The enterprising publishers of this deservedly popular journal, spare neither pains nor expense to make their paper valuable and acceptable to every class of readers. It is issued weekly, at $2 per annum, payable in advance. Each number contains a variety of well written and interesting original articles, whilst its selections are unsurpassed by those of any other Literary Journal among our exchanges. The publishers, in order to give additional evidence of a desire, combined with an ability, to render their journal second to none of a similar character in the United States, have issued a *double* number of the News, the cost and inconvenience of which, five thousand additional subscribers would scarcely repay. Yet, notwithstanding all this, they very generously promise that alike exertions will not be unfrequently made to gratify their numerous patrons.—☞The sheet in question is absolutely as large as an ordinary sized door, and contains more reading matter, than a book of five hundred closely printed pages.☜

The stupendous project of a Rail Road to extend from Charleston South Carolina, to Louisville, Ky., and Cincinnati, Ohio, has been sustained by subscriptions recently made by the citizens of the several States interested, which amount to upwards of four millions of dollars. A meeting of the subscribers for the purpose of organizing and choosing Directors, is to take place at Knoxville Tennessee, on the 9th January next.

From the N. Y. Express.
SEVENTY PERSONS PERISHED.

Shipwreck of the ship Bristol.—We mentioned in the Express of yesterday the shipwreck of the ship Bristol, Capt. McKown, from Liverpool on Far Rockaway. We have now to state that this has been the most appalling disaster that has occurred on our coast since the shipwreck of the British sloop of war at Southampton, Long Island, during the war, we believe in 1813, when one hundred and eight persons perished. The loss of the Bristol is most heart rending. This ship was off Sandy Hook, at 9 P. M. on Sunday night, with her lanterns out as a signal for a Pilot, at which time the gale had just commenced. No Pilots, however, were out, and the ship had to stand off; at a quarter before 4 on Sunday morning, the ship struck on Far Rockaway, and distressing to relate, at day light, although within half a mile of the shore, no relief could be afforded to the distressed passengers and crew, who were clinging to the shrouds. All day they remained in this situation, the surf being so high that none could approach her. At about 11 o'clock, P. M., the sea abated and boats went to her relief, and succeeded in taking off the captain, a portion of the crew, and some of the cabin and seerage passengers We are however distressed to state that two seamen—the cook and steward— with a Mr. Donnelly, two Messrs. Carlton's cabin passegers, and about sixty steerage passengers, perished. All were rescued that remained on the wreck when the boat reached her; but during the day the ship went to pieces, and yesterday morning the stern post only was left.

In connection with this loss of life, the American calls public attention to the fact; that it was occasioned by the negligence of the pilots, who, an account of the monopoly they now enjoy, are not attentive to the performance of their duties. Here was, says the American, a ship within five miles of port, and making every exertion to procure a pilot, and yet no pilot was to be had, and the gale coming on, caught her so much in shore that it was impossible to claw off,—and the result was, her destruction, and that of many human lives, as we fear.

Mr Alphonse Pageot presented his credentials to the Secretary of State on Saturday last, and was received as Charge de Affairs of His Majesty the King of the French, near this Government.

Old Rip Van Winkle woke up in August last, in North Carolina, shook himself once, famously—and every thing was expected of him—but when the November election comes Old Rip is fast asleep again, and little Van crawls over him quite in Liliputian glee.

The Pacha of Egypt has abandoned the grand project of building a dam across the Nile, by which he contemplated to rescue many millions of acres of rich land from the water. This will be good news to our southern cotton planters. Mehemet Ali is already a formidable competitor with them in the Liverpool market.

It has been recently decided by the Tribunes of Paris, that the original articles in the newspapers cannot be copied into other papers until the expiration of five days, in which time they will have traversed the whole kingdom. Several have been sentenced to pay pecuniary penalties for violating this law.

The following is related in a late London paper, as having occured in Russia. In order to get rid of an enormous rock. the expenses of removing which would have been enormous, a deep hole was bored in it, into which was fixed a bar of iron twenty-eight feet high, for the purpose of attracting lighning The experiment was successful. On the first thunderstorm the rock was shattered into fragments, which, of course, were easily carried away.

The Halifax N. S. papers furnish a melancholy description of the state of Pictou; a dreadful fire in the coal mines has paralyzed the trade between that port and Quebec, and several vessels from the latter port were detained there in consequence of the casualty. Added to this, the crops have universally failed, and the most distressing results are apprehended.

GOVERNOR'S NESSAGE.

Gentlemen of the Senate,
And of the House of Delegates:

The extraordinary occurences which, in our judgment, rendered it proper and necessary that you should meet in General Assembly at this time, having been briefly detailed in the Proclamation calling you together, a copy of which is herewith submitted, we proceed to state to you, more at large the views by which we were influenced, and the objects sought to be accomplished by calling for the exertion of your authority, in the unprecedented crisis in our affairs, so faithlessly and wontonly brought about.

It was with deep regret, that we felt ourselves called upon to expose to the world conduct of *Marylanders*, so utterly unworthy of the name, and so little to have been expected of descendants from, and partakers in the honor and fame of ancestors of such unsullied purity and glorious memory, as every Son of the State should be proud of and strive to emulate. But, after waiting in vain, with painful anxiety and deep solicitude, in hopes that a returning sense of duty moral and political, would cause at least a sufficient number of the recusant Electors to attend the College, and with those who had qualified, elect a Senate, until after the last of the exciting elections of the season was over, but not until its result was ascertained, when there could be no suspicion of partizan design or political motive for our action, we felt that we could no longer forbear, in duty to the people of the State and justice to ourselves, to take a firm and determined stand in support of the Constitution and authority of the Goverument, against the designs and proceedings intended to effect their overthrow.

It is believed that the annals of party contention, and political errors and aberations from duty, to which all party spirit naturally tends, would be serched in vein for a case of such plain and palpable violation of Constitutional duty and moral obligation, as the conduct of the recusant Electors of the Senate of Maryland exhibits; and although all who have approved of their unholy designs, and lent their aid and assistance to carry them into effect, have been guilty of gross dereliction and violation of the duty of good citizens, it is only those who counselled, beguiled and misled them to the course they pursued that equal them in degree of guilt.

A painful sense of duty having required of us to denounce the conduct of the recusant electors and their abettors, in terms suited to the nature and design of their offences, it is with the greatest satisfaction that we turn from them to do justice to the patriotic and noble conduct of many of their political partizans. In some part of the State and particularly in Allegany county, the party to which they belong, almost with one voice, condemned, and, from the first, reprobated their conduct, with as much severity as their political opponents have done, and we believe this has been the case with a very respectable portion of their political friends in every part of the State. Such patriotic conduct, breaking and rising above all party trammels, when the constitution and government—the tranquility and welfare of the state were endangered, merits all praise, and meets our qualified admiration. And we have great gratification in expressing the highest confidence, inspired by manifestation and evidences in every quarter of the State, that when the recent excitements shall have passed away, and reason shall have triumphed over the madness of party, and resumed her empire, the number even of the political partizans of the recusant electors, who will continue to countenance and support them in their delinquency and Revolutionary designs and proceedings, will be comparatively very few, and be confined to such of their prominent counsellors and principal abettors as will have no hope of re-establishing themselves in the good opinion and confidence of the community. We will not allow ourselves to doubt, that even among the recusants themselves, there will be found some, whose honesty and patriotism will finally triumph over their mis-guided passion, and cause them to look back upon their late conduct with mingled astonishment and shame, and the most profound abhorance of the wild, evil advisers by whom they were led estray.

As soon as the recusant electors had taken their course, it became the duty of the Executive, and indeed of all good citizens, to inform themselves of the constitutional and best means of defeating their designs and supporting the constitution and government, and providing a remedy for their dereliction of duty. Upon examination of the constitution and form of government with this view, we found cause of increased admiration of the wisdom and forecast of the patriotic and eminent statesmen by whom it was framed. We found that they had not left in the power of any unfaithful agents of the people, to destroy this work of their wise heads and pure hearts.

They provided that "the General Assembly of Maryland" should consist of a Senate and House of Delegates, and for periodical elections of the members of each branch, without otherwise limiting the term of service of either. But although they had the forecast so to frame the provisions in relation to the elections of members of the Senate and House of Delegates, as to guard against the effect of improper conduct or omission of unfaithful agents, being to leave the state without a General Assembly, by leaving the term of service of the members of each House unlimited, otherwise than by the election of successors, yet it is manifest that they intended the people should have the power and means; and expected they would be exercised, of terminating the service of the Senate every fifth year, and of the members of the House of Delegates every year. It was in this view, undoubtedly, that they provided for elections to fill vacancies in the Senate, "for the residue of the said term of five years."

* * * * *

A sufficient number of the recusant Electors having, since the issuing of our Proclamation and before the day assigned for the meeting of the General Assembly, attended the electoral college, qualified and joined with those faithful electors who had from the first been ready to perform their duty, and a new Senate having been elected, it will now only be necessary, in referance to the conduct of the recusants and their abettors, to provide appropriate remedies to meet any future like conduct or occurence. And for this purpose, we respectfully recommend, an amendment of our election laws, providing for new elections to fill any vacancies which may occur in any future electoral college, by death or resignation, or by refusal or neglect to attend and qualify within a specified time; and we also recommend an amendment of our criminal laws, providing for suitable and adequate punishment of any agents of the people who may hereafter solicit and receive, or accept of any public trust, and refuse or wilfully neglect to perform the duties enjoined by the constitution or laws.

Supposing that you will concur with us in the opinion, that at this extraordinary session your attention and labors ought to be confined to the special objects of calling you together, and such other business of importance as the welfare of the state requires to be acted upon without delay, we shall forbear to call to your notice or attention any other subjects of interest to the State. Among these, we esteem the passage of such laws as you may deem necessary and proper for suppressing all revolutionary designs and proceedings; for the better support of the constitution and government, and for bringing to justice and deserved punishment their future violators.

* * * * *

And as the act of Congress, providing for the deposite with the States of the Surplus Revenue of the United States, requires that legal provision shall be made by each State for receiving her proportion thereof, and giving the required obligation for its return when legally called for. before receiving any part of said surplus, and as the distribution is to commence on, or soon after the first day of January next, we recommend the passage of a law in conformity to the requirements of the act of Congress; a copy of which, with a circular from the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, we herewith submit for your consideration.

* * * * *

We feel warranted by the facts which we have stated, and by the evidences of public sentiment in every quarter of the State, in expressing the fullest confidence, that whenever, and in whatever peaceable and orderly manner, the people of the State shall have clearly indicated the kind and extent of farther just, reasonable and proper amendments desired by them, that their wishes will be carried into effect, in the regular manner, and with as little delay as a just and prudent consideration of, and the necessary action upon them, will admit of.

As a change in the basis of representation is the great question of reform most generally desired and justly insisted upon, we beg leave to suggest for consideration, as a fair compromise of the conflicting views and interests in relation to the nature and proper extent of such change, and as suited to our condition and local circumstances, that our constitution, in this respect, be altered so as to conform, as nearly as our circumstances will justify, to that of the United States; that the representation in the House of Delegates be based on population of Federal numbers, limited however, by a maximum for the larger counties and the City of Baltimore, and by a minimum for the smaller counties and the City of Annapolis, and that a Senator be allowed to each county, and the City of Baltimore.

And lastly,

Gentlemen of the House of Delegates,

It is with you to consider of the necessities or expediency of exerting the powers with which you are clothed by the constitution, "as the grand inquest of the state, to enquire into the complaints, grievances and offences," which have occasioned you to be called together.

With humble supplications to Divine Providence, that all our labors may be directed and controled by virtue and wisdom, and result in the promotion of the welfare and prosperity of the state.

We remain, with the highest consideration and respect, your obedient servants.
THOS. W. VEAZEY.

Foreign.

The packet ship Roscoe, at New York, sailed from Liverpool on the 25th Oct. It appears that the Carlist army, under Gomez, in Andalusia, had been engaged, on the 12th October, with the Queen's troops, and had sustained a considerable reverse. The details of the action had not been received at Madrid on the 15th of October, which is the latest date from that city, but the fact was not doubted. There was a rumor at Madrid that the Carlist Chief had offered to capitulate, and that this was refused. His situation between Grenada, Seville and Malaga, it is thought will render his escape difficult.

The London Morning Post asserts, on the authority of a letter received from the "highest quarter," that the "accident" which the Emperor of Russia met with, was really an attack upon his life. we give the letter alluded to.

"You have perhaps received no further information as regards the assassination of the Emperor of Russia, His Imperial Majesty was shot at by a ruffian. An aide-de-camp was killed by his side.—Whether from the effect of the shot, or the violent convulsions of his dying neighbor, his Imperial Majesty had his shoulder dislocated. The result of this attack has been exaggorated, His Imperial Highness, the Grand Duke Michael, who was on the point of going to England, was sent for by express, and his voyage thereby put off for a time. His Imperial Majesty, however, I am happy to say, is completely restored from this sanguinary attack. If the Emperor Nicholas had fallen, we should have deeply lamented it. He has the genius of a great sovereign, and the heart of a true man, but we are happy to think that whenever it occurs, the genius of his country will survive, as it did after the assassination of the Emperior Paul. Fortunate the country where a principle reigns paramount at all times, and 'Le Roi est mort! vive le Roi!' Such a principle is, I am afraid, totally absent in more Southern latitudes."

It is stated in letters from Constantinople, that the Sultan and the Ulemas are quarrelling; and that Mahmoud had resolved to cut them off in a body, as he served the Janissaries.

SWITZERLAND.

The Extraordinary Diet, convened for deliberation on the controversy with France, held its first session on the 17th of October, at Berne. Nothing was done save the appointment of a committee to receive the instructions given by the several cantons to their deputies in the Diet, and report thereon. The Diet adjourned, to meet again when the committee should be ready to report. A majority of the committee is said to be of the radical party, and disposed to be very "uppish" towards France.

PORTUGAL.

The latest inteligence from Lisbon is of the 16th October. The new ministry were yet in office, but much embarassed for want of money; and not likely to sustain themselves much longer. They were trying to concoct a plan for changing the mode of elections, so as to make it conform with the newly adopted constitution. A decree had been issued appointing a special committee to investigate the cause of, and suggest a remedy for, the financial difficulties of the kingdom. The british fleet was still lying in the Tagus with guns double shotted and every thing ready for action, in case of need. A hostile feeling to England existed very largely among the people. There were rumors of Miguelite demonstration in the Algarves.

Considerable apprehension was occasioned at Lisbon on the 8th October, by the discovery of a conspiracy to overthrow the Constitution, in the very regiment which was most forward to proclaim it on the night of the 19th of September. Means were speedily taken to preserve order and punish the mutineers. The British ship of war Talavera took up its station close to one of the principal squires to protect the British property.—This added considerably to the alarm of the inhabitants. The mutinous regiment was shiped off to the Algarves. As they were on the point of embarking, Prince Ferdinand appeared before them, and they received him with cheers for the Constitution, which the day before they plotted to overthrow!

The English steamers Magnet and Red Rover came in contact with each other during a thick fog off the North Shore near London. The Red Rover went down in three minutes after; although there were near three hundred passengers on board of each boat, no lives were lost.

The death of Mrs. O'Connel was reported at Dublin on the 19th of October. Ireland was still afflicted with tithe-disturbances.

FRANCE.

The state prisoners of Ham are at length released. Messrs. Peyronnet and Chantelauze first applied to the king for remission of their sentence, which was immediately granted; M. de Ranville then followed their example, with the like result; and Prince Polignac, at the solication of his lady and the British minister, has had his doom changed to banishment from France, under the full weight of his condemnation and sentence of civil death.

The Duke de Nemours, second son to the King, has gone to Algiers, campaigning, after the example of his elder brother.

It is confidently affirmed that another batch of pardon for political offences will be proclaimed in December.

London, Oct. 21.

The state of the money market, as regards the commercial business of it, is mending. Discounts are more readily obtained than for several days past, and the demand for money has considerably diminished, owing to the extent to which the principal merchants have gone in lessening their engagements on the first intimation of the measures about to be adopted by the Bank. There is also some impression making, owing to the state of money recently on the price of commodities, so that it is hoped the importations into this country for a few months to come may be checked.

It is remarkable fact, which may nevertheless be vouched for, that some of the principal London houses, in their anxiety to avoid the storm that they saw impending over them, have not a single order out, or in progress of execution. Those counties, therefore, from whence our chief articles of import are received, must suffer a sensible reduction of prices, or retention their stocks in hand until a better market is created for them in this country, both of which will almost equally answer our purpose. If the mercantile class, then could see the bank in a more safe position, there would be a disposition to consider that the more serious part of the danger had been passed, but on this point their solicitude is by no means materially lessened.

From Florida.

TALLAHASSEE, Nov. 5.—We learn, direct from Black Creek that the Tennessee brigade had taken up the line of march for Fort Drane, and will continue to move immediately upon the Withlacooche, that large supplies were also on the way to Fort Drane, and thence to the nation.

Col. Wyatt will move on Monday with some volunteers, and will forthwith join General Armstrong. From every appearance, we are fully justified in saying that there is no doubt of a speedy termination of the war.

JACKSONVILLE, Nov. 10th.—The Army is in motion for the field The last detachment left Black Creek a day or two since. Col. Pierce was ordered to be at Fort Drane on the 9th inst to proceed to the nation. They go again to that charmed spot, where nearly all our forces have met defeat, the Wythlacoochee, where Oceola, proud monarch of the wilderness, reigns triumphant.

It is stated in a letter from an officer on the western side of the Peninsula that Gen. Jesup, having received orders to assume the command in Florida, proceeded to St. Mark's to hasten and direct the movements of the provisions, &c. for the Army, and that he returned, and was then on the Wythlacoochee. This accounts for his delay in reaching Fort Drane. Gov. Call will probably meet him in the nation.

There is said to be a larger supply of provisions on the Wythlacoochee and at Tampa Bay. There are nearly 1,000 Regulars, 1,250 Tennesseans, 600 or 700 Floridians, and 600 or 800 friendly Indians in the country.

General Eustis, we understand, is ordered to Florida. Col. Bankhead, we also understand, arrived at Black Creek a few days since.

Office of the Commercial Herald,
PHILADELPHIA, 10 P. M. Nov. 28.
BANK OF THE NORTH AMERICAN REPUBLIC.

We have a little Ariel who somtimes brings us "news in advance of the mail," aye, and even in advance of promulgation. She has been kind enough to fly from Washington, and tell us that while listening to the conversation of certain important personages, she heard that on Mr. Van Buren's being invested as President, we may look out to see a recommendation to establish a Government Bank, and to cover this design, no revision of the Tariff will be suggested—the plan for the Bank will run thus:

Capital 100 to 200 millions, furnished by the Treasury of the United States, from the surplus revenue; the stocks owned by the people of the Republics.

Parent Bank to be in city of—one Branch to be established in each State in the Union, and the capital of such Branch to be in proportion to the population of the State. Dividends to be made half yearly—the State to receive the same in the ratio of their representation.

The Parent Bank, to be managed by 24 Directors one being appointed from each State—their appointment to be made by the Senate of the United States; subject to the confirmation of the House of Representatives—out of their number the Directors to choose a President Each Director to receive a salary of $—per annum.

BRANCHES.—The Governor of each State, with the consent and advice of the Senate of such State, shall appoint thirteen Directors to manage the affairs of the Branch, and such appointment to be subject to the confirmation of the Senate of the United States, &c. &c.

PRICES CURRENT.
BALTIMORE, Nov 30.

Flour, per bbl.	$12.75 a 13.00
Wheat,	1.94 a 2.15
Corn,	74 a 95
Rye,	1.00 a 1.02
Oats,	45 a 00

Died

—— on Friday morning 25th ult Mr John Cottman, son of Lazarus Cottman, Esq. of this county.

On Sunday night 27th ult, in this county, Mrs. Molly Layfield, in the hundreth year of her age.

Departed this life on the 28th ult. Wm. H. eldest son of James Bounds Esq in the 17th year of his age.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY.
THOMAS W. VEAZEY,
Governor of Maryland.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, by an act of the General Assembly of this State, passed at November Session, eighteen hundred and five, entitled, 'An act to reduce into one, the several acts of Assembly respecting Elections, and to regulate said Elections," it is directed that the Governor Council, on receiving the returns of Elections for Electors to choose a President and Vice President of the United States, shall enumerate and ascertain the number of votes givin for each and every person voted for as an Elector, and shall thereupon declare by Proclamation, signed by the Governor, the names of the persons duly elected; And an Election having been held on Monday, the seventh instant, agreeably to law, for the election of ten Electors of President and Vice President of the United States; and in full returns of the said lection having been received, and the number of votes given for each and every person voted for an Elector as aforesaid having been enumerated and ascertained by the Governor and Council, WE DO by this our

PROCLAMATION,

declare that by the said returns it appears that Elias Brown, James B' Ringold, Wm Price, Anthony Kimmel, Thomas Burchenal, David Hoffman, John S Purnell George Howard, James M Coale and Robert W. Bowie, Esquires, were duly elected Electors on the part of this State, for choosing a President and Vice President of the United States,

L.S. Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State of Maryland, this 24th day of November, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and thirty six, and of the Independence of the U. States, the sixty first.

THOS. W. VEAZEY.
By the Governor,
THO. CULBRETH, Clk. of the council.

TAILORING.

Most respectfully returns thanks to his friends and customers for the very liberal patronage he has received at their hands, and begs a continuance of their favors so long as they think him deserving. He flatters himself that from his experience and knowledge of business he will be able to please all who may favor him with their custom. He will warrant his work to be equal, both in style and finish, to any done on the Eastern Shore. In all cases he will warrant a first rate fit, or the customer shall not be bound to take the articles.

There are some who are in the habit of having their small work done with me and their coats made elsewhere. If such persons are afraid to trust me with the making of their coats, I wish them to remove their vests and pants, also. nov24 3w

A CARD.

H. PAGE,
Attorney at Law.

WILL attend the Courts of Somerset and Worcester counties. His office in the former place will be in the house of Mr Willing; in the latter in that of Mr Givans.

Dec 1, 1835.

Baltimore & White-Haven,
VIA FAIR-HAVEN, HERRING BAY.



THE Steam Boat *PATUXENT* is recommenced her route, between the above places, leaving the Maryland State Wharf in the city of Baltimore at 6 A M on Tuesday the 22d March inst. and every Tuesday thereafter for White Haven, East to Sauze, Md. and returning from thence will leave White Haven at 6 A M the following morning, Wednesday, and every Wednesday thereafter for Baltimore, touching at Fair Haven, Herring Bay, going and returning.

GEORGE WEEMS, Master

March 29

CASH FOR NEGROES.

Including both sexes, from 12 to 25 years of age. Persons having likely servants to dispose of will find it to their interest to give us a call, as we will give higher prices in cash, than any other purchaser who is now in this market, or may come in. We can at all times be found at Mrs. Disharoon's Tavern, Princess Anne, Md.

OVERLEY & SANDERS

All communications addressed to us, at this place, will be punctually attended to

Sept. 23, 1834.

¶- The subscribers are particularly anxious to make a shipment of Negroes shortly. All persons who have SLAVES to dispose of will do well to give them a call as soon as possible. O. & S.

Jan 21

$150 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, living in Somerset county, Maryland, on Saturday the 6th instant, the following negro men, to wit:—HARRY, who sometimes calls himself HARRY HANDY, about 43 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, dark mulatto complexion, he is an intelligent fellow, can read tolerably well, and talks in a sharp and rapid voice, especially when under the influence of strong drink, to which he is much addicted—he is an excellent field hand, and can turn his hands to any kind of labor that may be required of him.—GEORGE, who calls himself GEORGE HENRY, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, bright mulatto complexion, stout and extremely well made—polite and conciliating in his conversation.—George was brought up as a house servant and continued in that employment until about 6 years past, since which time he has worked as a field hand. As a house servant and waiter, few could equal him, and as a field hand none could excell him. JOHN who calls himself sometimes JOHN [illegible] RY and sometimes JOHN SMITH is about 20 or 21 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, dark mulatto complexion, slightly but well formed, walks and stands erect, speaks rather slowly and has a down look. He was brought up as a house servant and continued in that employment to the time he went away, and in this calling he is a first rate servant. The above negroes took with them such a variety of clothing that it is needless to describe any. If the said negroes, or either of them, be taken and secured in any jail, so that the subscriber gets them, or him, a reward of $150 will be given for each thus apprehended and secured.

ROBERT J HENRY.

Kingston Post Office, Somerset county, Md., July 15 1836.

Last Notice.

THE subscriber being conscious that he has already extended to his customers, the utmost indulgence, and feeling every disposition to lengthen that indulgence, would his situation justify it, is compelled, and he hopes for the last time to invite those indebted to the firm of [illegible] & HYLAND, to come forward without delay, and settle their accounts, as he is very anxious to close the business of said firm.

He would also advise his customers and the public generally, that he [illegible] his stock of GOODS now on hand. Those wishing bargains will do well to call.

J. C. HYLAND

[illegible]

NOTICE.

I hereby forewarn all persons from crossing my plantation [illegible]

WM STEWART

Oct 25 [illegible]

LETTERS

Remaining in the Post office at Salisbury Md. on the first of October 1836.

Widow Adams Mary Adams Henry Brewing [illegible] Henry Banks Henry M Bach William Banks William J Downing Wm Caell Mrs or Miss Christopher Edwin J Calley Isaac Dale Ambers Dawson Robert Ellegood John Gale William Gorday Miss Margaret Gunby Luther Gladding Levin Hitch Isaac Hasting Samuel J K Handy John Gordon Mary Hosier Daniel Jackson Andrew Jackson Larimore Elijah C Johnson John H K Fon Joseph Jenny George Leving ton John Leatherbury Robert Malone Thomas Morris 2 Thomas Morris of Jacob, Ester Morris Hutson L Mills Susan Malone James Macklin Urian Owings George Parsons Samuel Pollitt Alexander Prier, Capt William Patrick Samuel Phillips Sampson Wright Robert J Stewart 2 Isaac Stevens Right Rev W M Stone 3 Peter Shaver, John Tome Purnell T Truitt Daniel D. Truitt Arah Williams Casemor Smallwood 2

R. LEMMON, P. M.

Bank of Salisbury,

June 6th, 1836.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, to the Stockholders of this Institution that in pursuance of a resolution of the Board of Directors, they are required to pay the remaining seven dollars and fifty cents due on each share of the capital stock of said Bank, at the times and in the manner hereafter specified, to wit:

An instalment of $2 50 cents on each and every share on the 15th of August next.

An instalment of $2 50 on each and every share on the 15th of October next.

And an instalment of $2 50 on each and every share on the 15th of December next.

"The charter provides that "if any Stockholder shall fail to make regular payments, at the times and in the manner required, a loss of interest or dividends will be incurred, until the instalments or calls shall be made good, not *only* upon the money paid after default, but upon *all monies* paid antecedently to such failure." By order,

WM. H. RIDER, Cashier.

June 11, 1836

COACH, GIG &
Harness Making.

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends, and the public generally, that he intends to carry on the above business in all its various branches, as soon as he will be able to procure the necessary workmen, of which due notice will be given. Having served an apprenticeship at the business, and having had many years experience, he flatters himself that he will be able to please such of his friends as will give him their custom, and promises to such that their work shall be done faithfully and on the most moderate terms. He is now prepared to execute & will thankfully receive all kinds of repairs on carriages, harness or saddles. His shop is at present in the house formerly occupied by Messrs. Hyland & Adams as a tavern.

ERNEST W. BRIDING.

Nov 22 3w

Boot & Shoe Making

The subscribers having entered into co-partnership under the firm of

BOWEN & CROCKETT,

are prepared to do all kinds of work in their line with neatness and despatch. They have just received from Baltimore a fresh supply of

MATERIALS

of the best quality, which they will make up low for cash. In no instance can a credit be given for a longer time than three months. They most respectfully solicit a share of public patronage. They have taken the shop formerly occupied by the late R H Colbourn, and next door to the store of J. C. Hyland, Esq.

MARTIN BOWEN,
JOSIAH S. CROCKETT.

oct 25

VENDUE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Somerset county, will be exposed to public sale on Wednesday the 14th of December next, at the late residence of Robert Cluff, late of said county deceased, the following property, being a part of the personal estate of said dec'd.

Horses, three yoke of Oxen, two cows, corn, fodder, wheat, oats, potatoes, &c.

The terms of sale are A credit of six months on all sums over five dollars, the purchaser or purchasers giving note with approved security, on all sums of and under five dollars the cash will be required before the removal of the property. Sale to commence at 9 o'clock A. M.

E. P. CLUFF, Adm'r.
of R. Cluff, dec'd.

Nov 15

Constable's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued by John Leatherbury, Chief Justice of the [illegible] District Court of Somerset [illegible] at the suit of W[illegible] John Kerr [illegible] against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of said [illegible] [illegible] one boat of the schooner Herald, which I shall proceed to sell at the court house door in Princess Anne on Tuesday the [illegible] between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock, to the highest [illegible] for cash, to satisfy the above writ and costs.

JAMES WEBSTER, Const

n 29

Charter Election.

The subscribers to the Capital Stock of the Eastern Shore Rail Road Company are hereby notified and called to meet at Denton, in Caroline county, on Saturday the 24th day of December next, for the purpose of electing six Directors of the said Company.

THOS BURCHENAL,
E B HARDCASTLE, } Comm'rs
L D TEACKLE,

Denton, nov29

Fresh Groceries.

The subscriber has just returned from Baltimore with a general assortment of

GROCERIES,

which he offers to the public on accommodating terms for cash. He has taken the store house that George W. Humphreys lately occupied, at Princess Anne Bridge. He will take in barter for goods, Staves & all kinds of country produce

The public's obd't serv't

JAS M.C. SLEMONS

P Anne no29tf

N B All persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to call at his store in Princess Anne and make immediate payment J McC. S

TEETH,

Silicious Metalic, or Mineral incorruptible Teeth.

IT has for many years been a great desideratum among European and American Dentists, to manufacture Teeth from incorruptible materials which should imitate the natural living teeth.

Many have devoted years to unsuccessful experiments, and others have succeeded in manufacturing Teeth of materials similar to the porcelain ware, but generally they have an opaque white appearance, by which they are easily distinguished from the human Teeth.

After long and tedious experiments, the subscriber has succeeded in manufacturing Teeth of materials entirely incorruptible, and perfectly in imitation of human teeth. They have a semi transparency, and are made of various sizes and shades.

In cases where absorption of the alveolar process, or other causes may render it necessary, he will cast of the same materials attached to the teeth, artificial Gums, which shall imitate the Gum and supply the loss of substance

It is entirely impossible for these teeth to change their color, or cause fœtid breath.

He will insert them from one to entire sets, in such manner that they will make articulation of the voice perfect, and materially assist in mastication, and so that they cannot be distinguished from the most beautiful natural living teeth by the most scrutinizing observer

He also performs operations in Dental Surgery, according to the late scientific improvements in the art.

F. H. KNAPP, Surgeon Dentist,
N W corner Charles and Fayette sts.

The following testimonials from gentlemen whose respectability needs no encomium, are respectfully submitted to the public

From N R Smith Professor of Surgery in the University of Maryland.

BALTIMORE, Oct 28, 36

I have examined specimens of Incorruptible Composition Teeth, manufactured by Dr F H Knapp, an ingenious Dentist of this city.

In their form, color &c, they admirably imitate the Natural Teeth Being completely incorruptible by the agents which affect the Teeth, and also apparently very strong, they must be peculiarly fitted for the purpose for which they are designed.

NATHAN R SMITH

From Professor Ducatel

Having examined some Artificial Teeth prepared by Dr F H Knapp, and learned from him what are the principal ingredients that enter into their composition, and the nature of the materials by which they are colored, I am inclined to think that they will prove as he represents them to be, incorruptible. Dr. Knapp having moreover acquired the art of varying the colors of the enamel which covers his Artificial Teeth, is thereby enabled to impart to them a more natural appearance than such Teeth are usually found to possess, a circumstance that will doubtless render them more acceptable to the public.

J. T. DUCATEL, M. D.
Professor of Chemistry in the University of Md.

From S. K. Jennings, Professor of Materia Medica, Therapeutics &c. in the Washington Medical College of Md.

BALTIMORE Nov. 24 1836.

Having been favoured with an inspection of a considerable number of Incorruptable Artificial Teeth which were manufactured by Dr. F. H. Knapp, I cheerfully concur in the opinion expressed in respect to them by Professors N. R. Smith and J. T. Ducatel.

SAML. L K. JENNINGS.

From Professor Geddings.

Having examined several specimens of Incorruptible Teeth manufactured by Dr. F. H Knapp, and ascertained from him the principal ingredients of which they are composed, I feel confident that they will be found to fulfil the object proposed.

E. GEDDINGS.

From Professor Hall.

After an examination of the artificial Teeth manufactured by F. H. Knapp, and being made acquainted with their manufacture and composition, I feel assured that they will meet the expectations of the manufacturer.

RICHARD WILMOT HALL.

From Geo S. Gibson, M. D.

The specimens of Mineral Incorruptible Teeth submitted to my examination by F. H. Knapp are the most perfect that I have ever seen, and from the representation made to me of their component parts I have no doubt they will deserve their name. They are as perfect [illegible] of the human Teeth as art can furnish.

GEO: GIBSON

Baltimore, nov 29

For Sale.

A good and gentle gig horse for sale by the subscriber.

SAMUEL J. K. HANDY.)

Trustee's Sale.

Levin G Irving and Polly his wife, James Hooper and John Hooper, vs. Sarah Jane Hooper, Nelly Hooper, Sally Elizabeth Rock and Mary Ellen Rock,	In Chancery in Worcester county Court, Bill & Decree.

The undersigned appointed Trustee by Worcester county court, sitting in Chancery, in the above cause, in obedience to the decree passed by said court, will proceed to sell at public auction on WEDNESDAY the twenty-eighth day of December next at the hour of one o'clock, in the afternoon, at the hotel of Benjamin I Dashiell, in the town of Salisbury, to the highest and best bidder, all the right title interest and claim both at law and in equity of the complainants and defendants and those claiming by, from or under them, or either of them, to all the

Real Estate,

with the appertenances of which Captain Thomas Hooper died seized, both in Worcester and Somerset Counties (except the house and lot devised to his wife) to which the complainants and defendants have an interest in common consisting of the following parcels to wit:—all that part of a tract of land called "Pemberton" part of "Come by Chance" and part of High Suffolk, situated in Somerset County on the County Road leading from Salisbury to Rocawalkin Branch, containing four hundred and twenty five acres more or less all that part of a tract of land called Addition, situated in Worcester County on the County Road leading from Salisbury to Princess Anne, containing one hundred and thirteen acres and three fourths of an acre more or less; both of which farms are desirable neither being more than three miles from said town of Salisbury, all that lot of ground with the buildings on the north side of Salisbury bridge; consisting of a store house granary and other buildings, and a very eligible place for mercantile business

A house and Lot in Salisbury, situated on the Worcester side of divisional street, at the head of market street, containing apartments for a store, and for a family and one of the best situations for business in the town. A house and Lot in Salisbury on the Worcester side of said divisional street adjoining the late mansion of the deceased,—and a vacant Lot of ground highly improved situated on the said divisional street on the Somerset side, and near the mills of the Hon. Josiah Bayly, and any other real estate which may be subject to said decree (if there be any) which has not yet come to the knowledge of the Trustee.

The terms of sale will be a credit of twelve months, the purchaser or purchasers executing to the trustee a bond or bonds with sureties to be approved of by the trustee, for the payment of the purchase money, bearing interest from the day of sale, and the trustee is authorized and empowered on the payment of the whole purchase money, and the ratification of the sale by Worcester county court sitting in chancery (and not before) to convey to the purchaser or purchasers, his, her or their heirs, the property to him her or them sold free clear and discharged from all claim of the complainants or the defendants, and those claiming by, from or under them, or either of them.—Persons desirous of purchasing will do well to view the property prior to the day of sale lest they might lose bargains.

S. J. K. HANDY, Trustee.

Nov. 29 1836.

We are authorised to announce

Arnold H. Ballard, Esq

As a candidate for the next Sheriffalty of Somerset county.

Oct 18.

We are authorized to announce

John N. Rowland, Esq.

As a candidate for the next Sheriffalty Somerset County.

Oct. 11, 1836

We are authorized to announce

John H. Slemons, Esq.

As a candidate for the next sheriffalty of Somerset county.

Oct 11, 1836.

New Goods.

Samuel W. Jones

Has just returned from Baltimore, with a large and choice assortment of

Fall and Winter Goods,

which he offers to his friends, and the public generally on moderate terms.

P. Ann, Oct 14 1836.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having leased that large and commodious tavern establishment, in Princess Anne, called the

WASHINGTON HOTEL,

Lately under the tenure of Henry K Long, Esq., hereby notifies his friends and the public generally, that his most active and indefatigable exertions, united to those of his son, RUFUS M. PARSONS, will be put in operation to sustain the well established reputation of the house

His BAR and LARDER are abundantly stored with a choice selection of Liquors and Provisions suited to the season. His STABLES, already supplied with Provender, will shortly undergo extensive repairs, and every facility will be afforded Travellers to be conveyed to any part of the Peninsula. Private Rooms can at all times be assigned to customers. He [illegible] to accommodate the public, and unceasing exertions to [illegible] comfortable those who may honor him with their custom, to share a portion of the public patronage.

The public's obedient servant,

JOHN W. B. PARSONS.

Princess Anne, [illegible] 1836.

The Snow Hill Sentinel and Baltimore Republican will insert the above three times and charge this office.

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to me, for leather, whose accounts have been standing six months, must come and settle, or otherwise, I shall proceed to collect them according to law.

THOMAS LANGSDALE.

State of Maryland, sc:

SOMERSET COUNTY ORPHANS COURT,

Nov. 8th, 1836

ON application of Rob. C. J. Waters Adm c. w. a of Esther Broughton late of Somerset co., dec'd it is ordered by the Court, that the said Adm'r give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the estate of the said deceased, and that the same be published once a week for three weeks, in a paper printed in Princess-Anne.

True copy Test,

JAMES POLK, Reg. W. S. C.

In compliance with the above Order,

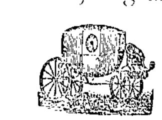
Notice is hereby given

That the subscriber of Somerset County hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said County, in Maryland, letters of administration on the Personal Estate of Esther Broughton, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the 31st day of May, 1837; they may otherwise, by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. —Given under my hand, this 8th day of Nov, A D 1836.

ROBERT J. C WATERS, Admr.
c. w. a. of Esther Broughton, dec'd

Nov 18, 1836.

Coach, Gig and



Harness Making.

THE subscribers beg leave to inform their customers and the public generally, that they have opened a shop in CAMBRIDGE, where all kinds of work in their line of business will be done in a substantial and workmanlike manner. They hope that their assiduity and attention to business, combined with a determination to keep in their employ the most approved workmen, and materials of the best quality, will warrant a large share of the public patronage.

They have constantly on hand

Gigs, Barouches, Carriages, &c.,

Manufactured out of the best materials, and finished in the most approved style.

Orders for new Gigs, or other articles in their line, from any part of the Eastern Shore, will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

They would particularly invite their old friends of Somerset, notwithstanding the distance, to favor them with orders for new work. They think that they can furnish Gigs, Barouches &c, at their shop which will lose nothing by a comparison with those manufactured in large cities; they, therefore, only wish their friends to give them a trial, in order to ensure general satisfaction

Carey & Seldegh.

Cambridge Aug. 2 1836

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

THE undersigned having moved from the Eastern Shore, Maryland, to the city of Baltimore, and associated themselves together in the

Grocery & Commission Business,

On Dugan's Wharf, No. 6, respectfully beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they are prepared to receive consignments of GRAIN and all other COUNTRY PRODUCE, which they pledge themselves to sell, on commission, for the very highest price the market will afford. They have large room for storage, and if storing is preferred to selling at present times, consigners can be accommodated. Persons who have grain or any country produce, (however small in quantity,) for this market, would do well in patronizing the undersigned, as they are determined to spare no pains, in doing justice to their consigners, by searching the market for the very highest price. The money of the consigners will be returned by the vessel, unless ordered to the contrary, and in case of an order to deposite, certificates of deposite will be sent to the owner.

The undersigned keep constantly on hand a general assortment of GROCERIES, which they offer to the public as low as they can be bought in the city. Country merchants and others would do well in giving them a call.

JOHN J. DASHIELL &
JNO. R. DASHIELL.

April 26, 1836.

REFERENCES.

Wm W. Handy, Esq Thos K. Carroll, Esq. Isaac D. Jones, Esq. Jos S. Cottman, Esq.	*Somerset.*
Col. R. Stewart, Teagle Townsend, R. Beane, Dr Gille,	*Worcester.*
Jas A. Stewart, Esq Dr Wm Jackson, Wm H. Yates,	*Dorchester.*
Mr. Alfred Lewis, Wm B. Cooper, Esq. Jno Polk, C. Ross,	*Sussex county Delaware*

BLANKS

For Sale at the Office of the Village Her[ald]